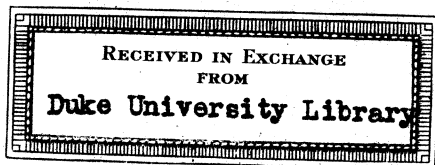
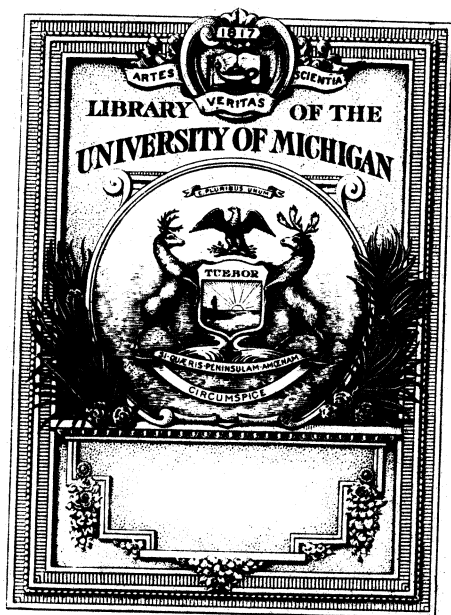


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# REGISTER

OF

# PORTO RICO

FOR 1910

PREPARED AND COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HON. M. DREW CARREL

ACTING SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO

OCTOBER, 1910



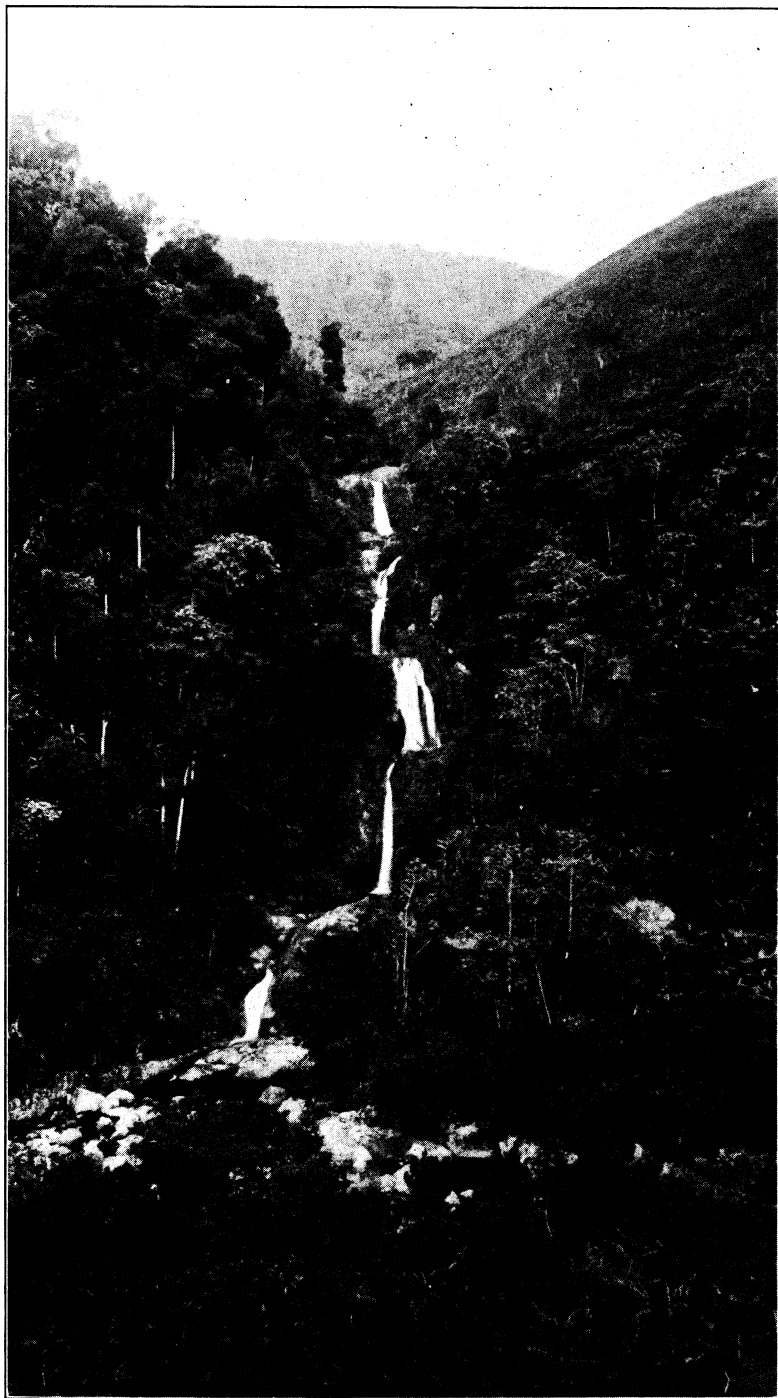
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BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION

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Gift



A small part of Porto Rico's "never-ending panorama" of mountain view.





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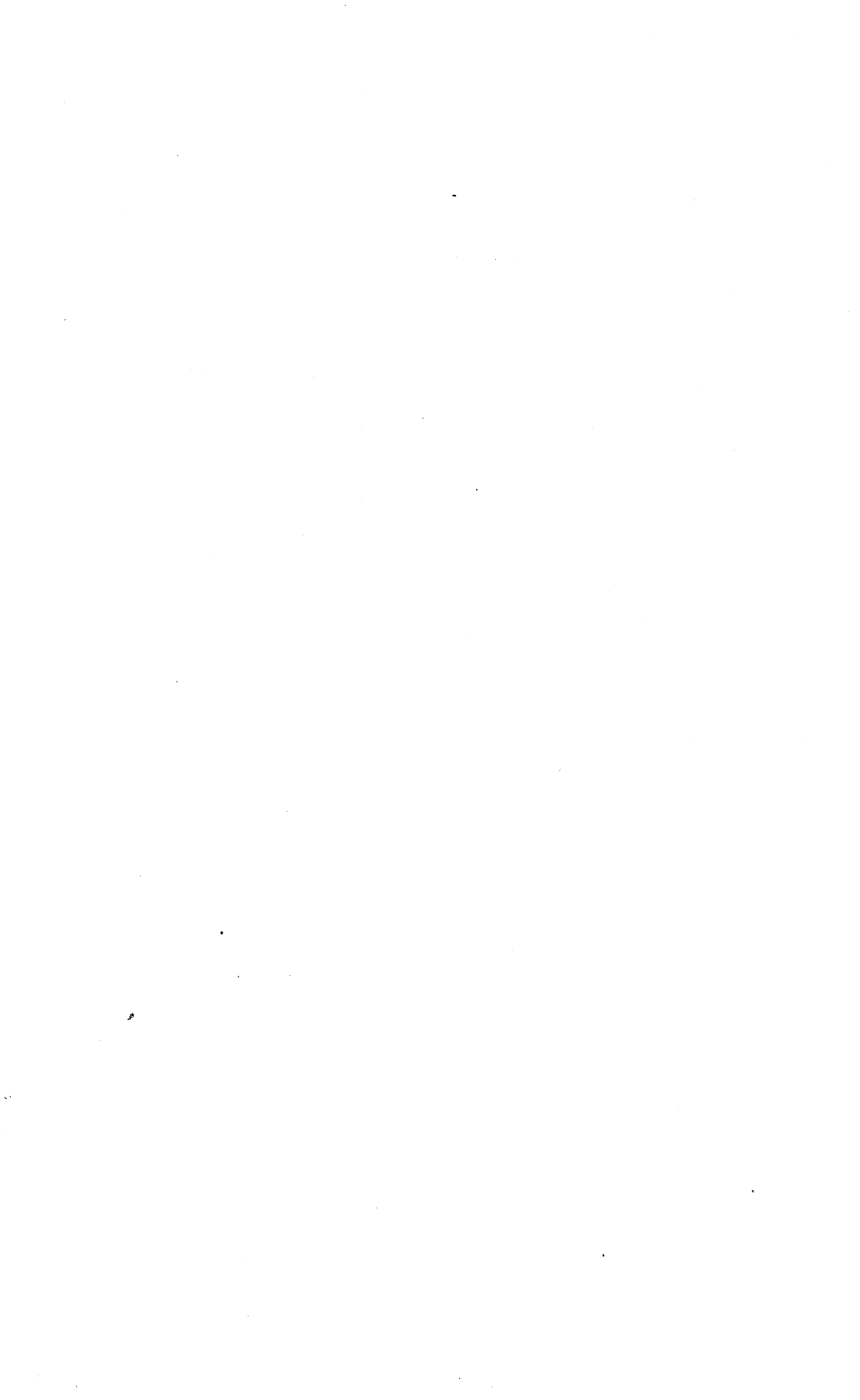
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## PREFACE.

TEN years ago comparatively little was known outside of the island, except in Spain, concerning Porto Rico. Since then the island has attracted more attention from year to year, and much information about it has been furnished by Government publications. There is, however, much of general interest to the public that cannot properly be treated in annual reports, and it has been customary for the Secretary of Porto Rico to publish such information in the form of a *Register of Porto Rico* from time to time, as changes in conditions made certain of the data presented in previous registers obsolete. The first register was published in 1901, another in 1903, and the last one in 1905, and sufficient time has elapsed to make the publication of a new register seem advisable. In brief, the purpose of the publication is to present in concise form general information of interest to the public concerning Porto Rico, its geography, climate, government, commerce, finances, etc., and to so familiarize its readers with facts in general that they will be in a position to know where further data, too detailed for the limitations of this publication, regarding any subject in which they are especially interested may be obtained.

The information contained in this register has been compiled from official reports and other authentic sources, and for data on special subjects credit is due officials of the respective branches of the Insular and Federal Government; and especially for those on climate, agriculture and irrigation to Dr. O. L. Fassig, United States Weather Bureau; Dr. D. W. May, United States Department of Agriculture; and Mr. J. W. Beardsley, engineer in charge of the Porto Rican irrigation project.

M. DREW CARREL,  
*Acting Secretary of Porto Rico.*



## CHAPTER I.

# INTRODUCTION.

General Description of the Island of Porto Rico—Geography and Topography.

**A**LTHOUGH Porto Rico is one of the numerous islands constituting the chain which forms the north and eastern boundaries of the Caribbean Sea, it presents many characteristics different from the other Antilles. It has been referred to by one writer as "one of the most lovely of all those regions of loveliness which are washed by the Caribbean Sea; even in the Archipelago it is distinguished by the luxuriance of its vegetation and the soft variety of its scenery."

No other island, in proportion to its area, is endowed with more scenic beauty, greater fertility of soil, or more numerous and certain elements of prosperity. Its location in the Tropics, and yet within easy reach of the large cities and great markets of the Eastern States, is a natural condition that is exerting and must continue to exert a potent influence upon the industry and commerce of the island.

Its delightful climate and perfect five-months' winter season; its unsurpassed views of mountain, valley and sea, beautiful beyond description; the romance, quaint attractiveness and historic interest of its ancient forts, churches, cathedrals, and bridges—all made accessible by a magnificent system of roads extending around and over the island, which has been in course of construction for half a century—offer natural attractions to the tourist, surpassed by those of no other winter resort on this side of the Atlantic.

Porto Rico is the nearest territory in which citrus and tropical fruits of all kinds can be safely produced and shipped in their natural condition to the Eastern markets of the United States, or from which those markets can be supplied during the winter months with fresh produce.

The island is located on the direct line between the principal ports of Europe and the Panama Canal and Caribbean ports. The course of vessels plying between points on the Caribbean Sea and New York lies through the Mona Passage, within sight of the coast of Porto Rico.

According to the census of 1910, the island, with its area of

but 3,606 square miles, had over 1,120,000 inhabitants, making it the most thickly populated of any of the subdivisions of American territory, except Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey. The census enumeration shows something over 310 people to the square mile. This number includes a very large percentage of working people. Although their conditions of life are much less favorable to their personal interests and comfort than those which surround the laboring classes on the mainland, they are notably happy and good natured. With the improvement of the natural conditions with which they have been so bountifully favored, as the opportunities that exist are taken advantage of, they are capable of greatly increased industrial activity.

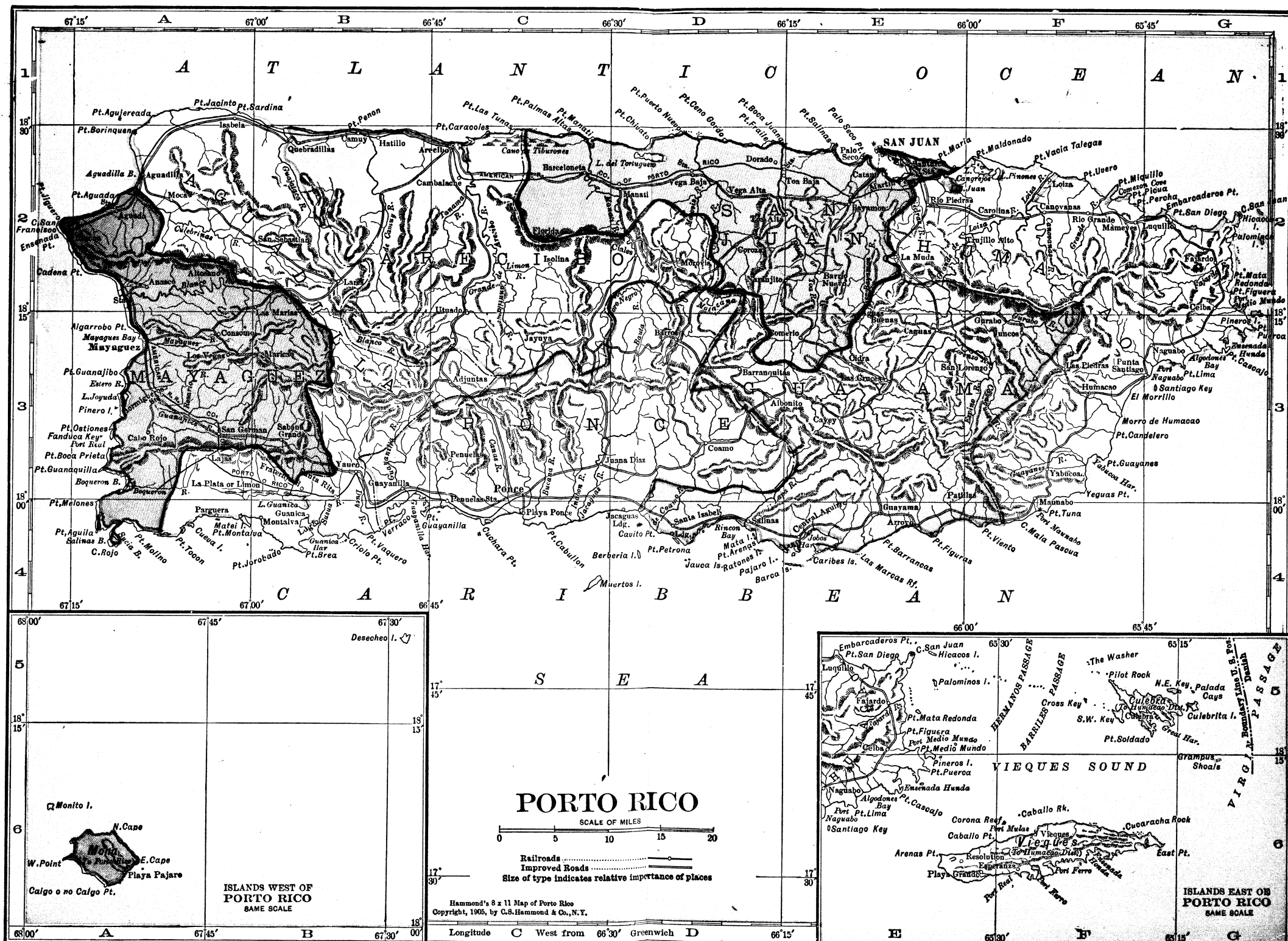
Realizing that advancement of their countrymen must come primarily from extended and intensified industry as a basis for education and a higher scale of living, the educated and intelligent classes among the people are devoting thought and energy to the improvement of industrial conditions. The island, with so dense a population, to become prosperous in the true sense of the word, must be a veritable garden spot of intensified farming, and no doubt exists that this condition can and will be reached. The record of continued improvement during the past few years fully justifies the confidence in the island's progress toward this ideal.

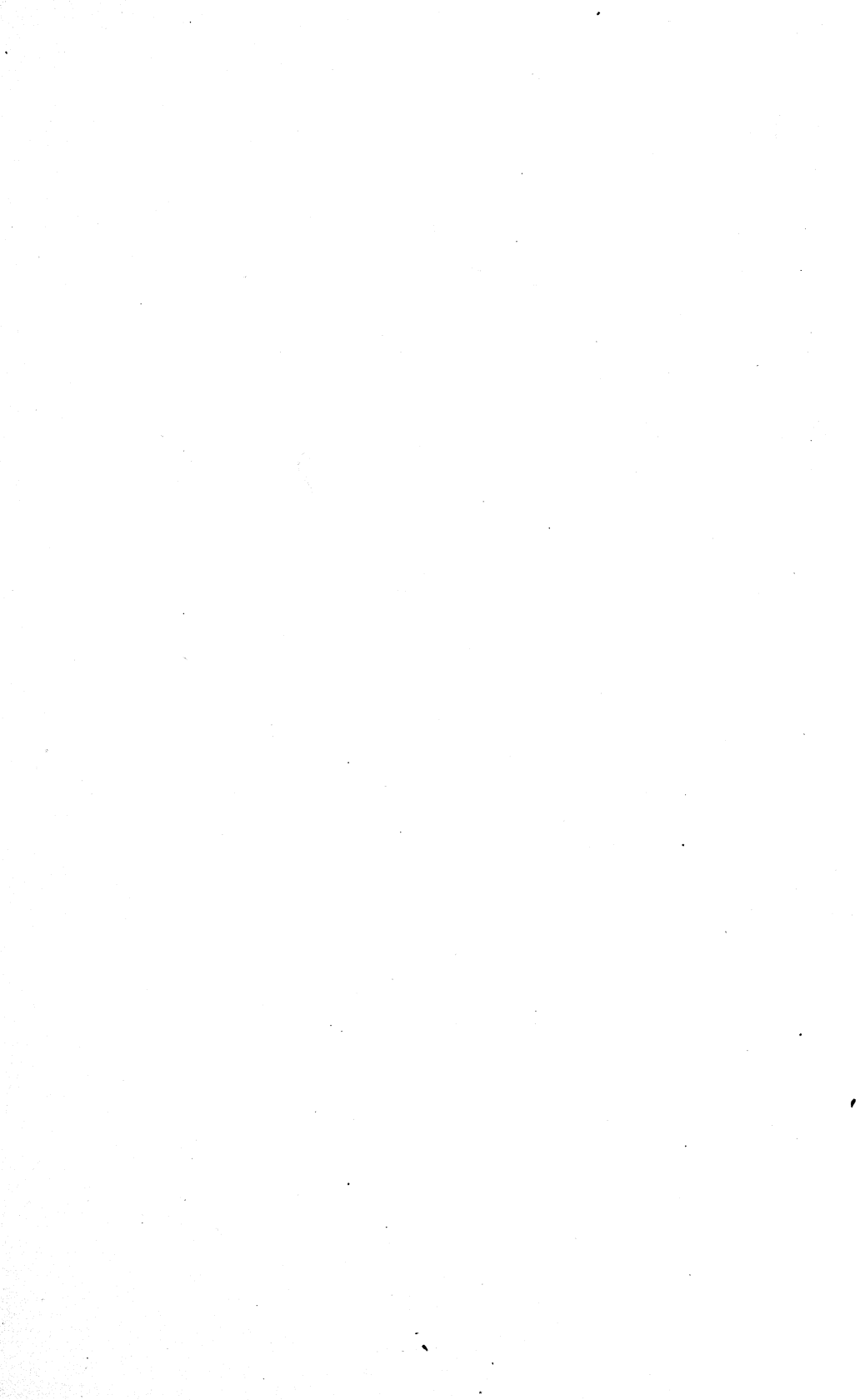
The island of Porto Rico is fourth in size, and **Geography.** is the easternmost of the four larger Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico), separated from the island of Haiti on the west by the Mona Passage, and from the Virgin Islands on the east by the Virgin Passage.

In general outline the island forms an irregular parallelogram, its length east and west being a little less than 100 miles, and its breadth north and south about 35 miles. It is about 450 miles to the east and slightly to the south of the nearest point of Cuba; 75 miles east of Haiti, and 40 miles west of the Island of St. Thomas, the nearest of the Virgin Group, while Culebra Island, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico, is but 18 miles from St. Thomas. Porto Rico is about 1,500 miles from the port of New York, and the same distance from Cadiz. It lies between  $17^{\circ} 54'$  and  $18^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $65^{\circ} 35'$  and  $67^{\circ} 15'$  W. longitude. Its area, 3,606 square miles, includes Mona Island, in Mona Passage; Caja de Muertos, off the southern coast, a little southeast of Ponce;









Vieques, or Crab Island, off the center of the east coast, and Culebra Island, north of the latter, as well as a number of smaller islands close to the northeast corner.

Its territory is made up of seven political districts, known as the districts of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Guayama, Humacao, Mayagüez, Ponce and San Juan.

Geologically the Island of Porto Rico is of profound interest. Forming, as it does, the southeastern extremity of the chain of islands known as the Greater Antilles, the island is one of the summits of the great range of submerged mountains that rise from immense depths in the ocean and form this Archipelago as well as the group of islands farther to the east. The vast proportions of this mountain chain may be judged from adjacent deep-sea soundings. "The Brownson Deep," one of the most profound chasms on the globe, is a little less than 100 miles off the north coast of the island. From here this stupendous range rises from a depth of 27,000 feet to the mountain summits above sea level. One writer upon Porto Rico has made the graphic statement that the West Indian Islands are only the protruding tips of the mightiest and most precipitous mountain range in the world, and that if it could be pushed up above the surface of the water it would reach heavenward to a greater height than that of Mount Everest in the Himalayas. The ocean depths near the Archipelago are the greatest known in the Atlantic.

This extreme ruggedness in conformation continues over the Island of Porto Rico, its backbone being formed by a series of mountains of volcanic origin, with summits over 3,000 feet in height, extending from the eastern to the western extremity, which, with their foothills, restrict the coastal plains to comparatively narrow strips of land both on the north and the south. To this peculiar formation is due the exceedingly mountainous and irregular appearance of the island as it is approached. The main divide ascends rapidly from the west coast to a height of some 3,000 feet, and continues toward the center of the island at an average elevation of 2,500 feet, terminating in the Luquillo Range, in which is El Yunque, the highest mountain in the island, with a summit 3,700 feet above sea level. The descents from the main divide to the coast, both on the north and the south, are abrupt and this, with the heavy rainfall, results in numerous torrential mountain streams which afford an abundance of waterpower. The main divide between the

watershed of the north and the south coast is formed by a series of irregular but connected mountain ranges, extending from the *Cabezas de San Juan*, at the extreme northeastern point, to the extreme west. The eastern end of this divide, formed by the *Sierra de Luquillo*, is connected by a lower divide with the *Sierra de Cayey*, which terminates at the southeastern extremity of the island. The *Sierra de Cayey*, which closely approaches the southern and western coasts, extends westward at a comparatively uniform elevation of 2,200 feet, with summits reaching a height of over 3,000 feet, to the Aibonito Pass, near the center of the island.

The main range then rises abruptly west of Aibonito, forming a broader *sierra* known as the *Cordillera Central*. This portion of the divide is uniform in height, being marked by no abrupt altitudes, the highest summit reaching but little more than 3,000 feet above sea level. It is crossed by passes at altitudes of from 2,500 to 2,800 feet, the principal pass being north of Ponce, leading to Adjuntas, at an elevation of 2,320 feet, at the headwaters of the Portugues and Arecibo rivers. From this point to the westward the divide presents an abrupt rise to *El Guilarte Mountain*, with a height of 3,600 feet, and the second highest elevation in the island. From here to the west the character of the main range changes abruptly into a number of irregular spurs, which branch off to the northwest toward Lares and Las Marias, westward to Hormigueros and to the southwest toward San Germán. The principal ranges described above are of the same geological time and origin. They are of mixed volcanic and sedimentary origin, consisting chiefly of Hornblend, Gneiss and Tuff, embedded in which, at altitudes generally below 2,000 feet, are masses of compact, blue limestone of the Cretaceous period. Within five or six miles to the north of the main summits the river bottoms are found at altitudes of some 1,000 feet, being fed from the ridges above at elevations of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. On the other hand, within five miles of the coast, the river beds are elevated some 50 to 100 feet above sea level, while the summits of the dividing ridges reach altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. These ridges often continue to the shore line, are high and narrow, and are separated from one another by deep valleys. As is usually the case where an extensive limestone formation is found there is much underground drainage, the rivers often disappearing in chasms to reappear again at some distance, thus forming many subterranean channels.

The island is therefore honeycombed with caves which, having served for ages as the habitations of enormous numbers of bats, contain extensive deposits of guano.

In the highlands the influences of the water have turned the volcanic rock into a tough and sticky red clay, often to the depth of a hundred feet. This clay being practically impervious to water has retarded its corrosive influence, and so retained the fertility of the soil in the mountain regions as to make them exceptionally suitable for the production of coffee and tobacco.

The coastal plains formed by the heavy deposits of alluvium brought down from the highlands by the streams, on the other hand, are likewise of great fertility and especially adapted for the raising of sugar-cane.

## CHAPTER II.

# CLIMATE.

General Characteristics—Temperature—Afternoon and Morning Temperatures—Rainfall—Humidity—Sunshine and Cloudiness—Trade Winds—Tropical Storms.\*

FOR more than two thousand years geographers have recognized three climatic divisions or zones, the Torrid, the Temperate and the Frigid; or, as they are now commonly called, the Tropical, the Temperate and the Polar zones of the earth. These terms are convenient, and as appropriate as any single terms which can be found, but they describe only the most general characteristics of their respective zones. The early geographers taught that the Torrid and the Frigid zones were not habitable; one because of too great heat, the other because of unbearable cold, and that the Temperate, or middle zone alone, was fit for human habitation. The navigators of the sixteenth century were able to ridicule these teachings, and more enlightened ideas soon began to prevail. What is known as the Temperate Zone embraces practically all varieties of climate, from the coldest to the hottest, and from the driest to the wettest. It includes at its northern limit the cold pole of the earth, in Northern Siberia, where the average temperature of midwinter is 50 degrees below zero; it also includes near its southern limit portions of the great Desert of Sahara, with an average July temperature of about 95 degrees. In spite of these great extremes of temperature, those portions of the zone which are occupied by the great mass of civilized peoples may be said to have on the whole temperate climatic conditions.

The term Torrid, as applied to the climate of the central zone of the earth, between the parallels of the Tropics of Cancer and of Capricorn, is almost as misleading as the use of the word Temperate to describe the climatic conditions of the middle latitudes. In area the Torrid, or Tropical, Zone embraces nearly 50 per cent of the entire area of the earth's surface, and includes a great variety of climates. The temperature contrasts are not so great as those of the Temperate Zone, but they may be considerable over limited areas at great elevations, com-

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\*Based upon observations of the United States Weather Bureau.

bined with a dry atmosphere. On the whole, however, the zone is warm and moist, and relief from oppressive conditions must be sought in elevation and in regions of more than the average wind movement, such as the trade-wind belts, or within the influence of the local land and sea breezes which prevail along the coasts.

Our ideas concerning the healthfulness of extreme climates have undergone a radical change in recent years. Actual temperature and moisture conditions are not so much the determining factor as strict enforcement of sanitary regulations. Climates which were not many years ago considered highly injurious and unfit for the permanent residence of the white man have been shown to be not only safe, but perfectly healthful. The marvelous improvement in the healthfulness of the Panama Canal Zone, brought about by the intelligent efforts of the American engineers, in a region where thousands of working men perished annually under less efficient care, is a striking illustration of the minor part played by actual climatic conditions.

The most characteristic feature of Tropical climates is the regular recurrence of similar phenomena from day to day throughout the year. The strong contrasts in temperature, which mark the seasons of the north, with the accompanying variations in the abundance and character of plant life, are conspicuous by their absence in the Tropics. The periodic recurrences in plant and animal life are determined more by rain or the absence of rain than by marked changes in temperature. The contrast between day and night conditions are more marked than the seasonal contrasts. The irregular changes in the weather, such as storms, cold waves, hot waves, etc., which largely control weather conditions in the United States, are so infrequent in the lower latitudes as to cut but a small figure in making up the average of weather conditions. Next to uniformity in the Tropics we have the factor of abundance; abundant heat, rather than excessive heat; abundant moisture, both in the form of a high humidity and of rainfall; and abundant and perennial plant and animal life.

When we come to consider the place which Porto Rico occupies in this favored zone of plenty, we find to her credit an attractive combination of many desirable physical and climatic features, especially for the planter and for the tourist. The island is primarily an agricultural country. Each succeeding



year witnesses an increasing acreage in sugar, tobacco, coffee, citrous fruits and pineapples. The geographical position of the island within the trade-wind belt, combined with its high elevation above the sea level, mark it as one of the most favored regions within the Tropics.

While the physical features of the island seem never to have been accurately charted, the more conspicuous outlines of topography and hydrography are fairly well known. Seen from a distance, the island gives the impression of a confused mass of short mountain ranges, having in the main an east-west trend. Closer examination reveals a well-defined ridge, the Cordilleras, extending across the full length of the island, parallel to, and from 10 to 12 miles from, the south coast, its eastern end following for a short distance the northeast trend of the coast line. In the northeast portion of the island there is a smaller group of mountains, the Luquillo Range, also with an east-west trend, and with peaks slightly higher than those of the main range. These two mountain ranges form the principal watershed which separates the system of short streams, which flow southward into the Caribbean Sea, from the system of comparatively longer and more numerous streams flowing in a general direction northward into the Atlantic Ocean. The longest of the streams, Río de la Plata, does not exceed 45 miles. Numerous spurs diverge from the main ranges, mostly from the north side, forming a complex system of narrow ridges, and of deep valleys, through which hundreds of small streams carry the waters of an abundant rainfall rapidly to the sea. The south slope of the main divide is decidedly more precipitous than the north side. From Guayama pass southward to the coastal plain the descent is about 100 feet per kilometer; northward the rate is about 50 feet per kilometer. The main divide has an average elevation of about 2,500 feet, with peaks rising to a maximum, in the Luquillo Range, of about 3,500 feet, while the elevations of the main spurs will vary from 1,500 feet to 2,000 feet. The lowlands are found only in a narrow belt bordering the coast, the broadest stretches not exceeding 4 or 5 miles in width.

The average elevation of the island as a whole above sea level is perhaps 800 feet. Of the 50 climatological stations established by the United States Weather Bureau, 20 are on the coastal

plain, with an average elevation above the sea of less than 100 feet; the inland stations, numbering about 30, have an average elevation of 1,000 feet, with a maximum of 2,600 feet.

Porto Rico, in common with all islands within  
**Temperature.** the areas swept by the northeast and southeast trade winds, has a warm, but equable and comfortable climate. The small extent of the island, with its moderate elevations above sea level, insures a uniformity of temperature characteristic of marine climates in all latitudes. The series of carefully made daily observations of the United States Weather Bureau in 50 selected localities upon the island cover a period of more than ten years, a period sufficiently long, in the Tropics, to include all the variations in temperature likely to be experienced in any portion of the island. In considering temperature records it is well to bear in mind that observations, in order that they may be comparable, are always made in the shade, uninfluenced by the direct rays of the sun. This is a matter of special importance in comparing observations made within the Tropics, where solar radiation is so intense, and the difference between shade and sunshine so much more noticeable than in the middle latitudes.

The simplest expression for the temperature of a given region is the average temperature for a series of years, usually derived from daily observations of the highest and lowest readings of a good thermometer. Such a record covering a period of more than ten years at over 40 selected stations shows a mean annual temperature for the island, combining the records at all stations, of 76 degrees; during the coolest month of the winter season the average is 73 degrees, and during the warmest month of summer it is 79 degrees. The variation of the mean annual temperature has very restricted limits, having varied only about 1 degree above and below 76 degrees in the past ten years. The average temperature during the month of February, which shows the greatest variation, has fluctuated only between the limits of 76 degrees and 72 degrees.

The above values represent average conditions for the island as a whole, coast stations and mountain stations combined. The figures will vary somewhat with elevation and other topographic conditions. For the towns situated upon the narrow coastal plain encircling the island the average annual temperature is 78 degrees, the average for January 75 degrees, and

for August 81 degrees; at inland stations the average annual falls to a minimum of 72 degrees, with 69 degrees during January and 75 degrees during August. The lowest temperatures are naturally those experienced along and near the summit of the main divide, at elevations varying from 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet; here the mean annual temperature falls below 72 degrees. At Aibonito the mean temperature for the year is 72 degrees, with a January mean of 67 degrees and a mean for August of 76 degrees. The highest mean temperature for August in five years was 77 degrees, and the lowest January mean was 66 degrees. (See Chart I.)

The island of Porto Rico has a mean temperature below that of places in the Tropics having the same latitude, as shown by the following figures:

**Normal Temperatures for the Parallel of 18 Degree North Latitude and of Porto Rico.**

Period.	18 Degrees north latitude.	Porto Rico.	Difference.
	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>
January.....	73.4	73.2	0.2
July.....	82.1	78.8	3.6
Year.....	78.8	76.4	2.4

The values quoted in the preceding paragraphs may be compared, in the following table, with average values for the same seasons at selected points in the West Indies and at more remote points in the United States and elsewhere:

**Table I.—Comparative Statement of Temperatures.**

Locality.	Mean annual temp.	Mean warmest month.	Mean coolest month.	Average daily range.	Highest re- corded.	Lowest re- corded.
	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>
Manila, P. I.....	82	84	77	12	100	60
Colon, Panama.....	80	80	79	8	*95	*64
Barbadoes.....	79	81	77	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Jamaica.....	78	81	75	17	97	57
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	78	81	75	11	94	63
Key West, Fla.....	77	85	70	10	100	41
Havana, Cuba.....	77	82	71	11	100	53
Nassau, Bahamas.....	77	83	71	12	98	53
Porto Rico (entire island).....	77	79	73	19	103	43
Honolulu, H. I.....	74	78	70	10	88	52
Aibonito, Porto Rico.....	72	76	67	24	91	43
Bermuda.....	69	79	62	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	69	83	54	15	102	7
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	72	54	20	99	32

\*Average values.





The smallest variations in the mean temperature noted in the tropical localities of the above table are characteristic of the islands within the trade-wind belts. They are due to the slight differences in the elevation of the sun from season to season, to the small geographical extent of the land areas, and to the constant wind movement throughout the day and night. In the Tropics the difference between the afternoon temperatures and the night temperatures is decidedly greater than the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures, while in the higher latitudes the annual range in temperature in nearly all cases is larger than the diurnal range. Relief from the heat of the day in the Tropics may almost always be found in the comparatively low night temperatures. During the middle of the day the sun's rays are tempered by the increasing force of the wind and by the decreasing relative humidity, which always accompanies a rising temperature.

San Juan has a more equable temperature than any other portion of the island, due to the fact that the city is almost surrounded by water, the ocean to the north and the harbor to the south. But few of the cities and towns of Porto Rico were built upon the immediate coast. The coastal plain towns have their playas, or beaches, but the towns themselves were located two or more miles inland, beyond the reach of chance shots from passing vessels of the early days of the island. Hence the temperature records of the coast towns show a diurnal range much greater than that of San Juan. The inland stations show a much larger difference between the early morning and the afternoon temperatures.

To those accustomed to the strong climatic contrasts of the northern latitudes, the differences between winter and summer temperatures in the Tropics seem small and insignificant; they are, however, large enough to make a decided difference in personal comfort, especially at inland stations.

January is, on the whole, the coolest month of the year, although there is but a fraction of a degree difference between the mean values of January and February. From March there is a steady rise in the mean temperature, until a maximum is reached in August, generally, although frequently in July or in September. The differences between the mean temperatures of July, August, September and October are very slight, and probably are due to differences in the rate of wind movement, or variations in the amount of cloudiness. During the winter

months the mean daily temperature is 75 degrees to 76 degrees along the coast, decreasing to 74 degrees over most of the coastal plain. At stations farther inland the winter temperature ranges between 72 degrees and 68 degrees, depending upon the elevation above sea level. During the summer and early fall the mean temperature along the coast is 80 degrees to 81 degrees, although it frequently rises to 82 degrees or 83 degrees along the southeast coast. At the more elevated stations the mean summer temperatures vary from 76 degrees to 74 degrees. There is a fairly constant difference of 6 degrees to 8 degrees between the coast temperatures and those of the higher inland stations throughout the year.

While the mean daily temperature does not vary greatly from month to month, the difference between the afternoon and early morning temperatures, or the daily range, as it is called, is comparatively large, larger as a rule than in more northern regions. At stations on the immediate coast, like San Juan, or on the smaller islands of Culebra and Vieques, the diurnal range is controlled by the uniform temperature conditions of the surrounding ocean, and is quite small, 10 degrees or 11 degrees. At inland stations the mean daily range varies from 20 degrees to 25 degrees. At stations along or near the coast the afternoon temperature rises to an average of 84 degrees in the winter months, and to 89 degrees in the summer months, while the early morning temperatures fall to 73 degrees in the summer and to 66 degrees in the winter seasons. At stations farther inland, in the hills and mountains, the average daily maximum is about 87 degrees in the summer months and 81 degrees in the winter months, while the average daily minimum is 68 degrees in summer and 61 degrees in winter. (See Table II.—Average daily and monthly fluctuations in temperature.)

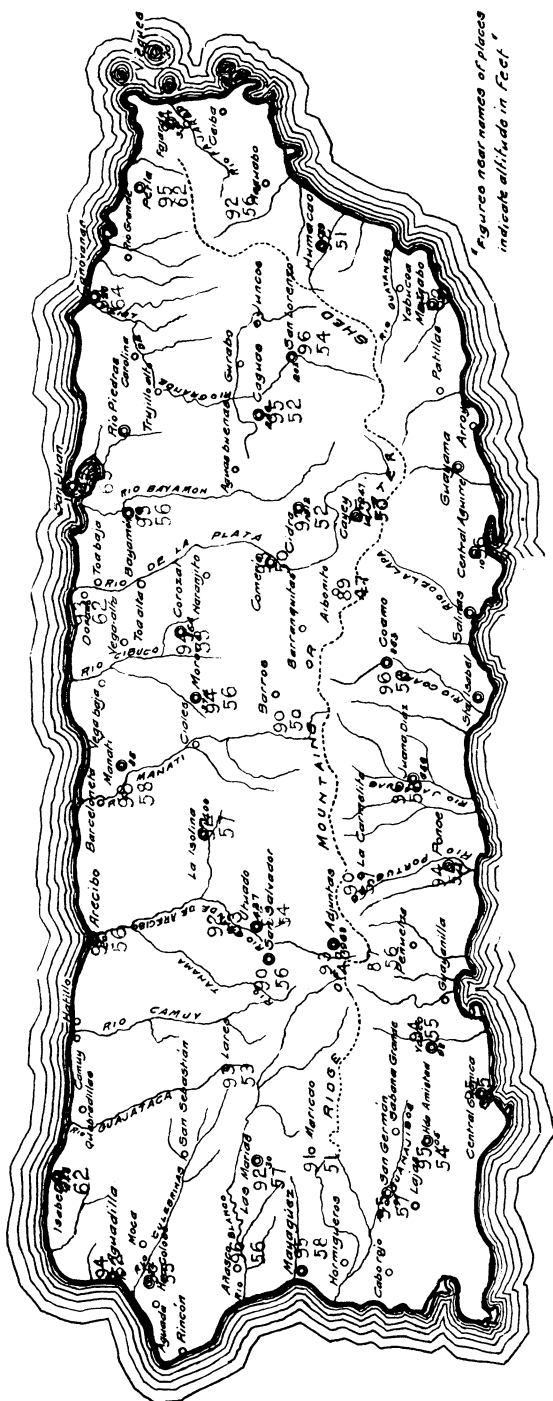


CHART II.—Average Annual Extremes of Temperature.  
(Red figures.)





Table II.—Average Daily and Monthly Fluctuations in Temperature.

(In degrees Fahrenheit.)

Stations.	Elevation.	Daily fluctuations.					Monthly fluctuations..				
		January.		July.		Year.	January.		July.		Year.
	Feet.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly range.
COAST STATIONS.											
San Juan.....	82	80	70	86	75	11	81	57	88	71	19
Fajardo.....	60	85	68	88	75	14	87	63	91	71	24
Ponce.....	50	85	61	90	72	19	87	60	93	67	26
Mayaguez.....	50	86	62	90	68	23	89	58	93	65	29
INLAND STATIONS.											
Aibonito.....	2,000	76	58	81	68	19	81	57	86	61	30
Barros.....	2,000	77	58	86	67	19	82	51	90	62	31
Cayey.....	1,100	81	59	88	68	22	85	51	93	63	33
Lares.....	1,400	83	58	90	64	25	85	53	92	60	32
Coamo.....	250	86	62	91	70	23	90	57	94	66	31

The temperatures quoted in the preceding paragraphs are average values, and express the normal march of temperature from day to day and from month to month during a period of about ten years. While average values vary greatly from the actual temperatures experienced in northern and middle latitudes, especially at stations far removed from the coast, this is not generally true of tropical temperatures, particularly on the smaller islands, like Porto Rico, in the trade-wind belts; here large departures from the normal values are exceptional, and the figures representing average values do not differ widely from those expressing actual temperatures experienced from day to day. To one accustomed to variations of 15 degrees to 20 degrees and more in the average temperature from day to day, differences of a degree or less for many successive days seem remarkable.

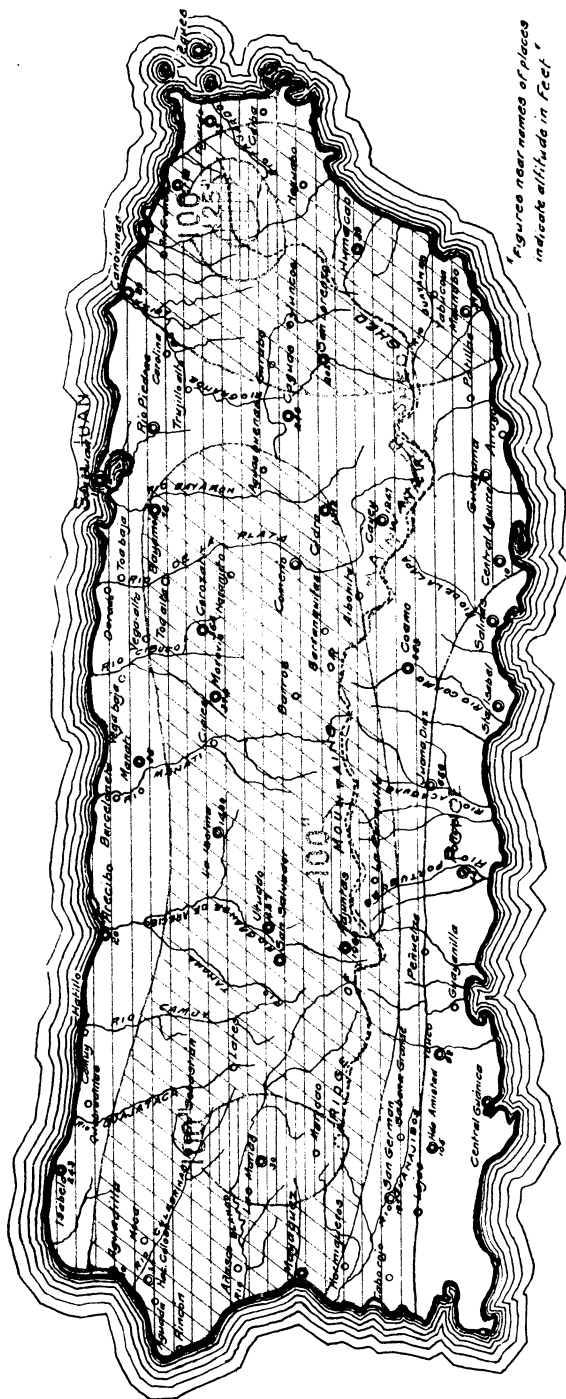
The extremes of temperature recorded at selected stations in Porto Rico during the past ten years are noted on Chart II. More detailed data on temperature conditions may be found in the recently published tabular statements in the monthly climatological reports of the Porto Rico Section of the United States Weather Bureau. The highest temperatures recorded during the past ten years in Porto Rico do not differ greatly in different portions of the island. At the more elevated inland stations the range is between 90 degrees and 95 degrees, while along the

coast and in the valleys they range from 95 degrees to 100 degrees. Only on three occasions in the past ten years has a temperature exceeding 100 degrees been recorded at any of the forty-odd stations on the island: In August, 1906, a maximum of 103 degrees was reported from San Lorenzo, in the east-central portion of the island, and again in September of the same year a temperature of 101 degrees; in September, 1908, the observer at Arecibo, on the northwest coast, reported a temperature of 101 degrees. (See Chart II.)

There is a greater variation in the early morning temperatures. At the stations near the coast and at most of the interior stations the lowest recorded temperatures range between 50 degrees and 55 degrees; at stations on the immediate coast, which are more under the influence of the uniform ocean temperatures, the minimum rarely falls below 60 degrees; at higher stations in the mountains the minimum frequently falls to 45 degrees, and has been as low as 43 degrees at Aibonito, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, and probably lower at greater elevations along the summit of the main divide.

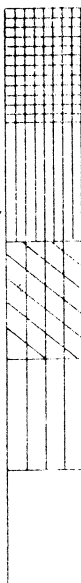
The average annual rainfall for the entire island is 77.30 inches. This value is based upon the records of 44 stations, covering a period of twelve years. The annual amounts vary greatly from year to year, and in geographical distribution. In 1901 the average amount for the island as a whole was 93.72 inches, and in 1907 but 64.18 inches. The variations in geographical distribution are even greater. In the Luquillo Mountains, where rainfall is heaviest, the average annual amount exceeds 135 inches, with a maximum in 1901 of 169 inches. Along portions of the south coast the average annual amount is less than 40 inches, with a minimum, at Aguirre in 1907, of 21 inches. At stations along and near the south coast the average annual rainfall is about 45 inches; along the north coast the average is about 65 inches. Along the west coast the rainfall is greater, the annual fall being 75 inches, while along the east coast and at inland stations the average increases to 85 inches. These variations in the annual rainfall are due to differences of elevation and to the trend of the mountain ranges with reference to the prevailing winds.

There are three well-defined areas of heavy rainfall, in each of which the annual amount exceeds 100 inches: (1) The Luquillo Range, a heavily wooded and comparatively inaccessible region in the northeast portion of the island; (2) the peaks



Figures near names of places indicate altitude in feet.

SCALE OF SHADES (INCHES)



Less than 50-50 to 75 - 75 to 100 - 100 to 125 - More than 125

CHART III. - Average Annual Rainfall.





about Adjuntas, near the south-central part of the island; (3) the mountains radiating from the western extremity of the main divide, in the vicinity of Las Marías and Maricao. (See Chart III.)

The most striking feature of the rainfall distribution is the contrast between the heavy and perennial rains north of the main divide and the light and irregular rains of the south side coastal plain. Over the north side, comprising over two-thirds of the entire island, an abundant rainfall may be counted upon in all seasons of the year, and protracted droughts are of rare occurrence; along the south coast the rainfall is not only comparatively light, but unevenly distributed throughout the year, and periods of several months with little or no rain are frequent.

The irrigation project now under construction along the south coast will in great measure overcome the disadvantages of an insufficient and irregular rainfall. In the mountains, but a few miles distant, there is an abundant water supply, available at all seasons of the year, which can be carried to the coastal plain at comparatively small cost. The main divide is to be tunneled at two points, and the headwaters of the La Plata and Toro Negro rivers will be carried across the divide to the cane fields on the south side.

There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons on the island. The winter rains are comparatively light, with a minimum in February at practically all stations. From February there is a steady increase in the average monthly amounts through May. From May to November the differences in the average monthly amounts for the entire island are small. The maximum generally falls in September along the east coast, in October along the south coast, in November along the north coast, while in the mountains of the interior the time of maximum occurs in one of the summer months or as early as May. The seasonal distribution of rainfall shows a steady increase, for the island as a whole, from 11 inches in winter to 26 inches in autumn, with 16 inches for the spring months and 23 inches for the summer months, making up the total of 77 inches, in round numbers, for the average annual rainfall of the island.

The rains of Porto Rico, while frequently very heavy, are usually of short duration. The average duration of a shower

is probably not more than 10 or 12 minutes, although on many occasions a series of intermittent showers will extend over a period of an hour or two. During the passage of a tropical hurricane, or when one of the more extensive North Atlantic storms passes eastward along a more southern route than usual, the period of continuous rainfall may be extended to several hours and even throughout the day, or there may be several successive days of unsettled weather with frequent showers. But such storms are of comparatively rare occurrence. During the past forty years the centers of only 3 hurricanes have passed over the Island of Porto Rico, although they frequently pass near enough to cause heavy rains over some portion of the island.

The average amount of rainfall upon days with rain is about half an inch; the rains of the winter months average somewhat less, from three to four-tenths of an inch, and those of the summer and fall months somewhat more, from five to six-tenths of an inch. Neglecting days with a rainfall of less than 0.01 inch, the average twenty-four-hour rainfall varies from 0.26 inch at Caguas to 0.74 inch at Utuado; for San Juan the average is 0.30 inch. These average values are, however, greatly exceeded in individual cases. The heaviest rains recorded during a twenty-four-hour period since the establishment of the Climatological Service of the United States Weather Bureau in 1899 occurred during the passage of the hurricane of August 8, 1899, during the rainy periods of May and November, 1909, and during the local storm of September 6, 1910. The town of Adjuntas was in the center of the path of the hurricane of August, 1899; the local observer reported a rainfall of 23 inches in twenty-three hours, the heaviest twenty-four-hour rainfall on record in Porto Rico. There are numerous records showing a more excessive rate of fall, but for shorter periods. During the storm of September 6-7, 1910, Naguabo reported a fall of 19 inches within a period of twelve hours. There are numerous instances of a fall of 10 inches in twelve hours, while amounts of 4 to 5 inches in twenty-four hours are of very frequent occurrence.

The variations in the recorded amounts of rainfall from year to year, and the means and extremes during the year, for the entire island, are shown in Table IV. While heavy rains occur

with comparative frequency, they form but a small percentage of the total number of rains during the course of the year. A tabulation of the rainfall records at 44 stations during a period of ten years shows the following relative frequency of stated amounts:

- 33 per cent of all rains measure 0.10 inch or less.
- 50 per cent of all rains measure 0.20 inch or less.
- 75 per cent of all rains measure 0.50 inch or less.
- 90 per cent of all rains measure 1.00 inch or less.

Thus there remain but 10 per cent to include all amounts greater than 1 inch. These percentages apply roughly to stations in all parts of the island, after making an exception of amounts less than a tenth of an inch, for which the percentages vary greatly.

Rain occurs in some quantity over some portion of the island practically every day in the year; it is probable that the month of February is the only month of the year having occasional periods of three or four days without some rain somewhere within the island. For the island as a whole, rain occurs on the average of 169 days in every year. At Guayama, on the south coast, the average annual frequency is but 66, while the number rises to nearly 300 in the Luquillo Mountains. The minimum frequency in any one year was 28, at Guánica in 1907, while the maximum has been as high as 341, at La Perla, in the Luquillo Range, in 1900. The days with rainfall to the extent of 0.01 inch or more are distributed through the year with considerable uniformity, considering the island in its entirety. The average monthly frequency varies between the narrow limits of 10 to 14 in the winter months, and 15 to 17 during the period from May to November. Along the southern coast the average annual number varies from 75 to 100; along the western and northern coast, and generally in the interior, the average number of days with rain is about 175, and along the eastern coast the number exceeds 200. On the eastern slope of the Luquillo Mountains rain occurs on an average of nearly 300 days per year, as stated above, with a maximum of 341 in 1900. The variability in the frequency of days with rain is shown for a few selected stations in the following Table III:



Table III.—Rainfall at Selected Stations.

(In inches.)

STATIONS.	Eleva- tion, Feet.	Annual rainfall.			Average monthly.		Annual number of days with rain of 0.01 inch or more.		
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Wettest.	Driest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
COAST STATIONS.									
San Juan.....	82	63.98	78.96	52.03	7.57	2.10	211	226	196
Ponce.....	50	40.57	58.73	30.12	7.46	0.69	80	95	77
Mayagüez.....	80	80.07	100.91	46.32	9.87	1.68	186	218	147
Fajardo.....	15	69.33	87.00	55.58	9.61	2.24	187	236	134
INLAND STATIONS.									
Aibonito.....	2,000	65.41	89.67	39.51	7.69	3.33	158	180	133
Barros.....	2,000	76.72	117.81	61.54	8.89	3.32	157	201	93
Cayey.....	1,300	68.38	98.66	35.89	8.35	2.61	169	198	133
Coamo.....	250	52.43	97.56	21.42	6.81	1.48	86	128	33
Lares.....	1,400	92.33	102.55	83.37	10.50	2.94	139	160	119

The feeling of lassitude which is common to **Humidity.** warm, moist climates is to a great extent dissipated in Porto Rico by the persistent flow of the trade winds throughout the day and night, supplemented by the daily play of the land and sea breezes. While the large amount of moisture in the atmosphere becomes oppressive during periods when the winds fail, it is extremely favorable to the growth and development of vegetation throughout the year. On the dry south side of the island the heavy dews of the night and early morning offer some compensation for the lack of rain. The high percentage of humidity also prevents the large and rapid fall of temperature during the night, so characteristic of drier climates. There are no official humidity records available for the drier inland stations of the island, but the observations at San Juan are typical for the entire coast. The variations in the average humidity from month to month are not large. The average for the entire year is 78 per cent; during the driest month, March, it is 75 per cent, and during the most humid months of October and November it is 81 per cent. At interior stations, especially at the higher elevations, the atmosphere is much drier. The relative humidity, of course, varies greatly during the course of the day, falling as the temperature rises with the advance of the day, and rising with the diminishing temperature of the night. The diurnal fluctuations are usually between 87 per cent in the early morning hours and 67 per cent

in the middle of the day. The average during the day is about 70 per cent, and during the night 85 per cent.

While days with rain are frequent, and the rains are frequently heavy, there is an abundance of sunshine throughout the year in all portions of the island. An inspection of the record of the comparative frequency of clear, partly cloudy, and cloudy days will show a remarkable preponderance of clear and partly cloudy days over cloudy days. The record for San Juan, where hourly observations have been carefully maintained from sunrise to sunset for five years, shows on the average 139 clear days, 158 partly cloudy days, and 68 cloudy days per year. The variations at selected stations on the island are shown in the following tabular statement:

Record of Clear, Partly Cloudy, and Cloudy Days.

STATIONS.	Clear.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.
COAST STATIONS.			
San Juan.....	139	158	68
Ponce.....	125	168	72
Mayagüez.....	95	189	81
Humacao.....	170	42	153
INLAND STATIONS.			
Barros.....	220	108	37
Cayey.....	224	82	59
Coamo.....	216	53	96
Corozal.....	186	109	70
Lares.....	220	63	82

The average cloudiness during the course of the day is remarkably uniform at San Juan. The record of hourly observations for five years shows the following variations in the proportion of sky covered by clouds from hour to hour during the course of the day, 100 per cent representing a sky entirely overcast:

7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	Noon.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.
47 ‰	46 ‰	45 ‰	43 ‰	42 ‰	41 ‰	42 ‰	43 ‰	45 ‰	46 ‰	48 ‰	48 ‰

This shows the sky to be, on the average, clearest at noon, but the slight variations are surprising. The variations in

cloudiness during the course of the year show a maximum of 55 per cent in September and a minimum of 36 per cent in March, with an average for the year, at San Juan, of 45 per cent.

The trade winds, aided by the daily recurrence along the coasts of the cool, invigorating sea breeze, constitute a beneficent provision in the Tropics for counteracting the enervating effects of a high temperature combined with a large amount of moisture in the atmosphere. This is clearly shown during the occasional periods of a few days when the trades fail and light, variable winds prevail, accompanied by sultry and oppressive weather.

The value of the trade winds as an aid to navigation was known to the early voyagers to the West Indies. Reference to the existence of constant winds blowing from the east in certain latitudes may be found in the literature of voyages of the first half of the sixteenth century. The Jesuit, José de Acosta, devotes several chapters of his classic work, the "Natural and Moral History of the Indies," published in 1590, to descriptions and explanations of these winds, and to the great benefit to be derived from utilizing them in voyages to the New World, as well as the prevailing westerlies of higher latitudes for the return voyages to Europe. The early Spanish navigators called the trades *brisas*, and the prevailing westerlies of the middle latitudes they named *vendavales*. Acosta's explanation of the trades, while receiving general acceptance at the time and long after, had to be discarded in the light of a better understanding of the general movements of the atmosphere, as influenced by the rotation of the earth about its axis. The general circulation of the atmosphere of the globe and the causes which give rise to changes in wind direction and force are now fairly well understood. Over the North Atlantic there is a permanent area of high barometric pressure, or anti-cyclone; in the equatorial belt the pressure is permanently low; the flow of the atmosphere southward toward the equatorial low area constitutes the north Atlantic trades. The rotation of the earth from west to east deflects this wind from a north wind to a northeast, east or southeast wind, depending upon the locality with reference to the center of the area of high pressure. This area of high pressure, while permanently located in the North Atlantic, shifts its position within limited bounds from month to month and from year to year, causing variations in the prevailing direction of the trades; at the same time there are variations in

the gradient of pressure, or the difference in pressure, between the center and edges of the high area, causing variations in the velocity of the trades. In Porto Rico the variations in the direction of the wind during the course of the year are from northeast to southeast, with a decided predominance from the east-southeast when recorded to 16 points of the compass, or east if recorded to 8 points only. The only variation from east-southeast (regarding monthly averages only) is likely to occur in July, August and December, when the prevailing direction is more nearly east, and in October, when it is prevailingly southeast.

The average velocity is remarkably constant in Porto Rico, the average hourly velocity from month to month not varying more than 1 mile from the average of 11 miles for the entire year, excepting in July, when it rises to 13 miles per hour, and in October and November, when it falls to 8 or 9 miles.

**Average Hourly Velocity and Prevailing Direction of the Wind at San Juan.**

(Miles per hour.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Velocity...	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.3	10.8	12.0	12.7	11.8	9.6	7.9	9.1	10.2	10.7
Prevailing direction.	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	E	E	ESE	SE	ESE	E	ESE

Porto Rico is comparatively free from **Tropical Storms.** storms of all kinds. During the summer months a mild type of thunderstorm occurs with more or less frequency, but these storms seldom attain the intensity common to most portions of the United States during midsummer, and they attract little attention from the visitor from the north. The more destructive local storm of the type known as the tornado is almost unknown in the Tropics. In the middle latitudes, and particularly in the northern United States, cyclonic storms pass across the country from west to east in all seasons with such frequency as to completely dominate the daily weather conditions; there is a constant succession of approaching, passing and disappearing cyclones. They vary in intensity from shallow barometric depressions, which move quietly across the country producing only light winds and gentle showers, to storms of the greatest violence and of great geographical extent, at times covering more than half the area of the United States.

The Tropics are singularly free from these cyclonic disturbances during the greater portion of the year, and there is a monotonous recurrence of similar weather conditions, interrupted only by light to heavy showers of short duration, or by the occurrence of a mild type of thunderstorm, or squall. During the months of July to October, however, that portion of the trade-wind belt containing the West India Islands and the Caribbean Sea is subject to occasional visits from one of the most destructive types of cyclonic storms—the West India hurricane. These storms are similar in form and general character to the Temperate Region cyclones, but differ from them in being more restricted in area and in moving more slowly. Their general direction is from east to west, within the Tropics, being carried along with the general westward drift of the atmosphere. They recurve generally in the Gulf of Mexico, or over the Bahama Islands, and then move northward and northeastward, either across the United States, up the east coast or over the Atlantic Ocean, and cannot be distinguished from the Temperate Region cyclones.

The recorded storms of this character during the past four hundred years number about 450, or an average of a little more than 1 per year. While they are liable to occur at any time from July to October, over 80 per cent of those recorded during the past forty years have occurred in the months of August, September and October. Porto Rico has been singularly free from the severer types of these storms. Only on three occasions in forty years did the center of a hurricane pass over the island, all of these in the month of August—namely, in August of 1891, 1893 and 1899. By far the most destructive of these storms was that of August 8, 1899. The storm of September 12, 1898, passed very close to the south coast.

These storms originate, or first appear within the field of view, in the neighborhood of the Windward Islands, move in a direction between west and northwest at the rate of about 10 or 12 miles per hour, and then recurve to the northward and northeastward, increasing their velocity as they get into higher latitudes. The comparatively slow movement of these storms in the Tropics is a fortunate circumstance, as it enables the official forecaster, after once locating the center, and determining the direction of movement, to give ample warning of their approach in the western waters of the Caribbean Sea and in the ports of the Gulf coast.

Table IV.—Meteorological Summary for Porto Rico, 1899-1909.  
 Latitude,  $18^{\circ}$  to  $18^{\circ}30'$ ; Longitude,  $65^{\circ}30'$  to  $67^{\circ}10'$  W.; Average altitude, 700 feet.  
 (Observations made under the direction of the United States Weather Bureau.)

Month.	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.						Rainfall, in inches.				Number of days with rain.			No. of days.			Prevailing direction of the wind.
	Mean.	Highest month-ly mean.	Lowest month-ly mean.	Average daily range.	Extreme maxi-mum.	Extreme mini-mum.	Average.	(greatest monthly.	Least monthly.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Average.	(greatest.	Least.	Clear.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.	
January	73.2	74.2	72.0	19.6	97	45	3.67	7.83	1.51	8.10	13	25	3	16	9	9	NE
February	73.3	75.3	71.2	20.1	98	43	2.63	4.51	0.51	3.50	10	22	2	16	8	4	E
March	73.7	75.7	71.7	20.4	98	43	4.00	7.38	1.85	9.32	12	23	4	16	9	6	E
April	75.4	77.5	71.2	19.8	99	48	4.79	7.69	1.16	12.23	11	20	4	16	9	5	E
May	77.2	79.3	75.8	17.8	99	48	7.59	13.78	4.58	7.83	15	23	5	13	10	8	E
June	78.2	79.7	76.6	18.0	100	49	7.57	16.12	3.92	9.06	15	24	6	13	10	7	E
July	78.8	79.9	78.3	18.2	99	50	6.81	12.73	4.96	17.02	15	25	4	14	10	7	E
August	79.1	80.6	78.4	18.3	103	52	8.31	16.11	5.18	23.00	16	29	6	14	10	7	E
September	78.5	80.4	78.3	18.5	101	51	8.68	10.79	6.49	18.22	16	28	8	12	10	8	E
October	78.0	79.4	77.6	18.8	100	52	8.91	12.64	5.13	6.60	17	29	10	12	11	8	E
November	76.5	78.3	75.9	18.4	98	46	8.54	13.90	5.46	12.90	15	28	6	13	10	7	E
December	74.2	76.3	72.6	18.4	97	46	5.14	8.11	1.68	7.50	14	29	4	16	9	6	E
Average.	76.4	.....	.....	18.9	.....	.....	77.30	.....	.....	.....	169	.....	.....	171	115	79	E
Highest.	77.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.72	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	186	137	95	.....
Lowest..	75.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.18	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	150	98	59	.....

### CHAPTER III.

## HISTORY.

Discovery, Settlement, Foundation of Colonial Government, Change of Sovereignty, and American Occupation—Seal of Porto Rico—List of Governors.

FROM the time of its original discovery the beauty, evident fertility and agreeable climate of Porto Rico have been the subject of comment. To these charms, which attracted the attention of the Spanish explorers, were added persistent rumors of untold wealth, arising from accounts of grains and nuggets of gold exhibited by the aborigines. The early history of Porto Rico is but an epitome of that of the settlement of the rest of the Western Hemisphere, with its dangers, deeds of bravery, forlorn hopes and accomplishments, and eras of depression followed by prosperity.

Christopher Columbus, no longer considered a dreamer, but made by the King of Spain ruler of all lands he might discover, set forth on his second voyage to the New World under very different circumstances from those attending his initial undertaking. Leaving Cádiz on September 25, 1493, stopping at the Canary and other islands en route to Hispaniola (Santo Domingo), he sighted, on November 16, 1493, the Island of Porto Rico, which was recognized as the largest island that had been seen on that voyage. Rounding the southwestern point of the island, the fleet sailed along near the coast, anchoring three days later, according to the account of one of the party, "in the last angle of the west coast," at a place called by them "Aguada," near the present site of the municipality of Aguadilla. Here a supply of fresh water was obtained for the fleet, and thus the name of the place, which is a nautical term signifying the furnishing of water to vessels. The historic spot was marked by the erection, in 1893, of a monument to commemorate the discovery.

Columbus was accompanied on this voyage by Juan Ponce de León, who was en route to Santo Domingo, that being considered the principal island, where the governor of the archipelago, Nicolás de Ovando, resided. Ponce de León returned to Porto Rico in 1508, landing at Aguada. From here he journeyed toward the east, and discovered the harbor now known as the

port of San Juan, which he called " Puerto Rico." Continuing his explorations through the island, he discovered the harbor of Guánica, and later, leaving some of his companions behind, returned to Santo Domingo, where he informed Governor Ovando and gave him further accounts of the beauty and wealth of the new country.

On the strength of Ponce de León's representations Ovando secured additional men and supplies for him, and he returned to Porto Rico to continue the work of exploration and settlement. On this voyage, in 1509, his destination was the bay he had named " Puerto Rico," where he landed, and some distance from the shore, in a site hidden by dense forests and surrounded by a natural barrier of hills and swamps, founded the first settlement, which he named " Caparra," made by the colonists in the island. The location selected was strongly opposed by some of his followers, although in the opinion of their leader it was well located to prevent surprises by land or sea.

The settlers busied themselves in the erection of houses, the exploitation of river sands for gold, and in the raising of live stock and such vegetables and fruits as were necessary for their subsistence. Cristóbal Sotomayor, who accompanied Ponce de León on this trip, was detailed by him to explore the western part of the island in search of gold, of which accounts had been received from the natives. Sotomayor attempted to found a settlement near the harbor of Guánica, but being unsuccessful returned to Aguada.

Having attended to the foundation of a permanent settlement in the new country, Ponce de León returned to Santo Domingo for his family, then living on his estates in that island, and for further supplies. About this time Diego Columbus, who had been made Governor of the West Indies, arrived in Santo Domingo. Although it is understood that the King of Spain was satisfied with the work that Ponce de León had done in Porto Rico, and had instructed Diego Columbus to give him his support, he did not do so, but instead sent Juan Cerón from Santo Domingo to govern the island. Upon his arrival he was arrested by Ponce de León and sent to Spain, whereupon, sustaining the action of Columbus, King Ferdinand confirmed the appointment of Cerón and, in 1511, he returned to Porto Rico.

In the meantime Governor Columbus, in view of the small number of men available to send on the expeditions to Porto Rico, ordered the assignment to each Spaniard detailed to duty



in the island a certain number of Indians to do the manual labor required in building the settlements, getting the gold from the rivers and cultivating the ground.

The Indians, who up to this time had been peacefully disposed and characterized by their hospitality toward the Europeans, rebelled, and trouble for the settlers immediately began. The Indians were for a while restrained from acts of violence by a belief in the immortality of the colonists. This theory, however, they tested by an experiment on the luckless person of one of the settlers, named Salcedo, whom they thrust beneath the waters of a river until life was extinct, and to make the proof more conclusive kept watch over the remains for a number of days, until Nature afforded them full assurance that the theory was groundless. This incident was followed by plans for a general rebellion and massacre of the settlers, the first victims being Cristóbal Sotomayor and some of his companions. They then took the village of Aguada, murdering its inhabitants and burning its houses. One of the settlers who escaped succeeded in reaching Caparra and advising Ponce de León, who, with a strong escort, immediately commenced an active campaign against the Indians. So many of them were slain and others captured and consigned to slavery as to put an end to trouble from that source for a time.

Governor Cerón having arrived in Porto Rico in 1511, Ponce de León immediately left the island and went on his famous expedition in quest of more gold and of the fountain of perpetual youth, which the Indians told him could be found on an island not far distant. He returned from this expedition to report the discovery of Florida, although the magic fountain did not reward his efforts. In 1513 Governor Columbus recalled Cerón from Porto Rico and sent Rodrigo de Moscoso to take control of the island. Not long after that he was removed from office, and Ponce de León, who had returned to Spain, received from King Ferdinand, in commendation of his exploits, the title of "Captain of Sea and Land," and authority over all sea and land operations in and about Porto Rico and the Windward Islands. In addition there was conferred upon him for life the title of "Regidor," or ruler. On June 23, 1516, occurred the death of King Ferdinand. Existing documents show that during his life he took a particular interest in the colonization of Porto Rico, and devoted much care and attention to its affairs. It was he who in 1511, granted to the island the Coat of Arms which to-

day constitutes its great seal. Many other acts indicated his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the country, but during the years that followed his death the attention devoted to Porto Rico was to a certain extent diminished.

In 1521, the opposition to the location of the first settlement, Caparra, resulted in a Royal Decree changing the site of the chief city to the place where San Juan now stands. At that time it was known as the "City of Porto Rico."

In 1519 the marvelous accounts brought from Mexico by Cortez as to its fabulous riches reached the Spanish colonists in the West Indies. Inspired by the success of his contemporary and believing the "island" of Florida that he had discovered would prove equally rich, Ponce de León advised the King of his intention to explore its interior, and on February 20, 1521, departed from Porto Rico on what proved to be his final voyage. Having been wounded by an arrow and severely injured, he left Florida and went to Havana, where he died shortly after. War had broken out between Spain and France. The latter sent vessels to attack the Spanish colonies, and in 1528 a French galley landed troops on the coast near San Germán and sacked that village. Occasional uprisings among the Indians, as well as warnings of the probability of attacks from foreign foes, added to the feeling of insecurity and stimulated the colonists in the work of fortifying their settlements. An appeal for authority and funds to enable the construction of a fort were sent to Spain. On May 13, 1529, the Spanish Government authorized the erection of the Fortaleza, at San Juan, but as the money to pay for the work was to be obtained from a tax on imports the plan was not approved until some time in 1531. The actual work of construction did not commence until a year or two later, but limited funds made progress slow until, in 1538, additional money was obtained from Spain. From 1535 to 1540 the colonists met with many discouragements. They were attacked by the Indians and by the French, were more or less neglected by the home Government, and the production of gold upon which they had based so many hopes did not meet with their expectations. They became so disheartened that when the news of wonderful discoveries in Peru attracted their attention the colonial Government felt obliged to adopt the most extreme measures to prevent their leaving Porto Rico. Thereupon, the colonists, realizing that they would have to make the best of the situation, began to devote more attention to the raising of cattle and crops,

and the records show the first shipment of sugar from the island in 1533.

In 1543 another attack was made upon the island by the French, and the village of San Germán again burned to the ground. Philip II became King of Spain in 1556, and he in turn took up the war with France, which resulted in a renewal of the attacks of the French galleys on the Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

In 1586 the difficulties encountered by the Island Government became such a burden upon its finances that it was necessary for the home Government to draw upon the treasury of Mexico to aid it. War broke out with England, and fears of attack from the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake led to hastening the completion of El Morro, on the promontory commanding the entrance to San Juan Harbor. Apparently, however, the English saw no inducement to attack the settlements in Porto Rico, until, in 1595, a fleet of Spanish vessels carrying treasure from Mexico to Spain was driven by storm into the port of San Juan. The commander of the English fleet, having heard of the arrival, sent vessels to attack the port. The soldiers and sailors were defeated, however, and driven back to their vessels. The English returned to Porto Rico in 1597 with a fleet of 20 vessels, in command of Lord Cumberland, who landed a force on the coast near San Juan, at the place now called Santurce. The Spanish soldiers met them at San Antonio Bridge, but were overcome, and the English marched on to the city of San Juan and captured it. Morro Castle was besieged and soon surrendered. Lord Cumberland at once inaugurated a plan to take control of the entire island, but the work was scarcely started before disease broke out among his soldiers and he was obliged to abandon the island, taking away with him only such trophies of war as he had been able to find in the churches and among the supplies stored in El Morro. Up to 1599 Porto Rico had remained under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Santo Domingo, but by a Royal Decree of January 26 of that year it was made an independent Spanish colony.

On September 24, 1625, a fleet of Dutch war vessels was sighted from Morro Castle. War had been declared between Spain and The Netherlands. The Spanish garrison offered little resistance when the Dutch vessels entered the harbor, where they came to anchor and the forces immediately landed. Hasty preparations were made by the garrison to resist attack, but the

invaders took the city and stationed artillery around Morro Castle, which they bombarded for several days. The garrison, however, refused to surrender. The Dutch continued their bombardment and set fire to a large part of the city, but were finally driven back to their fleet, which sailed away leaving a disabled vessel behind.

During the years 1637 to 1641 Dutch, French, English and Portuguese pirates, who made Turk's Island, north of Haiti, and other small adjacent islands their headquarters, were harassing vessels and West Indian ports, and the names of Morgan, Le Grand, Cook, Captain Kidd and other notorious adventurers had become terror inspiring. Porto Rico's shores did not offer the same inducement of gold and treasure that attracted them to other islands, although the ships en route from Mexico with funds for the maintenance of the Porto Rican Government were repeatedly made the object of attack and loot. Being frequently deprived of this income proved a source of considerable embarrassment.

In spite of internal difficulties, storms, attacks from without by foreign enemies and the capture of their treasure vessels by buccaneers, the work of settlement progressed, and at the end of the seventeenth century there had been established in Porto Rico, in addition to San Juan and San Germán, the towns of Arecibo, Aguada, Ponce, Coamo and Loiza, with enough inhabitants to warrant the recommendation by the Governor that they be designated as separate municipalities. Tributary to these towns were the settlements of Añasco, Hormigueros, Manatí, Guayama, Humacao and Fajardo. About the beginning of the eighteenth century the alliance of the English and Dutch against France and Spain was formed. In August of 1702 two English vessels landed near Arecibo and made an attempt to capture that town, but after a sharp struggle the attempt was abandoned. This was followed in November of the same year by an expedition from St. Thomas, which landed near Loiza, but the invaders were again repulsed.

In 1718 the Porto Rican Government sent an expedition to Vieques, which had been settled by smugglers and other outlaws, and the inhabitants, with many slaves, arms, ships and other trophies, were captured.

History records the introduction of coffee culture in 1755, and additional attention was gradually being devoted to the cultivation of sugar-cane and other crops. Porto Rico, however,

in common with other Spanish colonies, was beginning to feel the effects of trouble in Europe. The governments of France and Spain renewed their alliance against the English, and active war followed. English fleets laid siege to Havana and captured that city. Other Spanish possessions in the West Indies were taken and Porto Rico was in imminent danger, when Spain, deciding to take a decisive stand, sent men and money to strengthen the defenses of San Juan. Morro Castle was reinforced, Fort San Cristóbal was erected and Fort San Gerónimo fortified by walls, pits and batteries. Much of this work was completed about 1776, but San Juan was not called upon to defend itself until 1797, when, on the morning of April 17, the English fleet was sighted off the coast. The Spanish troops were aided by men from two French vessels in port at that time. On the 18th of April 3,000 English troops landed at Santurce under cover of a heavy fire from the ships. While heavy cannonading continued on both sides the English proceeded to throw up lines of intrenchments and batteries near the coast, on Miramar Hill, and at Miraflores. The outlook indicated a long and tedious siege, but on the night of April 30 and the morning of May 1, 1797, the English suddenly abandoned the attack and embarked, leaving in the hands of the garrison many prisoners, as well as cannon, ammunition and camp equipment.

In special recognition of the services of the citizens and soldiers in defending the capital city on this occasion, the King of Spain bestowed a title of honor upon the municipality. Later a statute of Ponce de León, made from the cannon abandoned by the English, was erected in the Plaza San José, in the city of San Juan.

In 1800, the free inhabitants of Porto Rico numbered 155,000, and the population was steadily increasing. Trade with countries other than Spain was permitted by the home Government, and resulted at once in an increased industrial activity in the island and a material expansion of its commerce. Sugar and coffee culture were assuming importance. Some 36 towns or settlements forming the centers of agricultural districts throughout the island were in existence. The old, unmilled coins which had been in circulation since 1550 were replaced by a new coinage, and paper money issued against the revenue received from Mexico was placed in circulation. The revenues of the island from import taxes were increasing, and contraband traffic, which had been decreasing, was further diminished by the creation of

ports of entry at Aguadilla, Cabo Rojo, Ponce, and Fajardo and the establishment there of custom-houses through which cargoes from foreign ports might be entered.

Spain had in 1795 ceded its interests in Santo Domingo to the French, but in 1809 residents of that island, with the aid of Spanish troops recruited in Porto Rico, succeeded in regaining the island for the Crown. Spain itself was at this time involved in a six-year struggle, which commenced on May 2, 1808, against the forces of Napoleon. Notwithstanding this the Spanish Government was able to devote some attention to its colony in Porto Rico, and on July 6, 1808, the Cortes authorized Porto Rico to send its first representative to the mother country. In accordance with the provisions of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, drawn up by the Cortes, Porto Rico's Diputación Provincial, a body possessing a few legislative powers, but whose functions were chiefly executive, met in 1813. When Fernando VII became King in 1814 he abolished the Cortes, withdrawing from Porto Rico the constitutional privileges it had just commenced to enjoy. Nevertheless, along other lines he adopted a comparatively liberal policy with regard to Porto Rico, encouraging the extension of its colonization and permitting trade with foreign countries, including the United States, the Government of which had been recognized by Spain, but limiting commerce to Spanish ships. The rebellion of his subjects, however, soon forced the King to recognize the Constitution of 1812 and restore the Cortes, whereupon Porto Rico was again allowed the privilege of a representative therein. Under the same Constitution, 45 municipal councils, delegates to the Insular Assembly, and judges were elected. The publication of newspapers was resumed and a movement was instituted advocating public instruction, the few schools in existence up to that time having been conducted by the church. In 1821 a wave of rebellion passed over the West Indies, and on December 1 of that year Santo Domingo declared its independence and offered to cooperate with Porto Rico in a similar movement, but the majority of public sentiment in the latter island proved loyal to the Crown and the project was abandoned. Piracy was still being carried on in the vicinity of the West Indies, and in 1823 had become such a menace to commerce that the United States Government sent vessels in command of Commodore Porter with orders to clear the seas of all suspected craft. He secured the cooperation of officials in Porto Rico and captured several vessels in adjacent

waters. Porter's activities resulted in clearing the South Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea of the pirates with which it had been infested.

Porto Rico benefitted greatly by the removal of this danger, and 1,240 vessels are recorded as having entered its ports in 1834. Importations increased from \$2,000,000 in 1823 to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1835, while exportations showed a corresponding development. A new source of revenue was established in 1829 in the form of a Government lottery. The population of the island had increased to 315,000.

Santo Domingo again submitted to the Government of Spain in 1861, but continued uprisings in that dependency resulted in its abandonment in 1865. Much sympathy and aid were accorded the Dominicans by persons in Porto Rico, and the fear that the rebellion might spread to Porto Rico led to the decree of November 29, 1865, calling commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico to Spain for conference with a view to carrying out the promise of special laws for the colonies. The commissioners to Spain, among other recommendations, advocated the abolishment of slavery in Porto Rico without indemnity to owners. This was one of the paramount issues of the day and was stimulated by concurrent events in the United States. The efforts of the commissioners in Spain were not successful.

Much discontent followed, and the situation was assuming a critical aspect when, in 1868, Isabela II, in cooperation with the Cortes, turned her attention to the trend of affairs in Porto Rico. During 1869 the home Government authorized a general election for the selection of nine delegates to the Cortes. Representations of this delegation were rewarded by promises of wider liberties. A local governing body, known as the "Diputación Provincial," with limited powers of legislation subject to the approval of the Governor, was elected and began its sessions on April 1, 1871.

The efforts of the party favoring the abolition of slavery resulted in the decree of June 23, 1870, liberating all slaves over sixty years of age and children under three years of age. It was not until 1873, and the establishment of a republic in Spain, that all slaves were freed, the owners being indemnified by means of a loan guaranteed by insular revenues. No disorder of any kind followed this act, although 34,000 slaves are said to have been liberated, nor was the result unfavorable to commercial conditions, as is apparent from the value of exports

prior to and after 1873, which increased during the ten years from 1867 to 1877 from \$6,022,502 to \$10,460,959. The value of the import trade also shows a development during the same period from \$8,551,892 to \$13,119,847. In 1870 an English cable company established a landing in Porto Rico, thereby connecting the island by wire with other parts of the world.

From 1870 to 1873 Porto Rico was ruled by six successive Governors. Political parties in the island were affiliated with similar parties in Spain, and as the political complexion of Spain varied, so did that of Porto Rico. A municipal law containing certain provisions and other favorable measures were extended to Porto Rico, schools of higher education were established and a new era seemed about to dawn, when in 1874 the republican form of Government in Spain was discontinued and substituted by a provisional Government. The island legislature and city councils were dissolved. Constitutional guarantees were suspended, and the censorship of the press reestablished. The "Instituto Civil," a school established in 1873, was closed, and the local militia abolished. Later in the year Alfonso XII became King, and the local assembly, the town councils, and the "Instituto Civil" were restored.

A popular assembly was held in Ponce in 1887, which, while acknowledging allegiance to Spain, demanded measures of autonomy, the decentralization of administration, and the right to vote on the island budget. Gradually the cause of autonomy gained popularity under the leadership of men still prominent in the political life of the island to-day. The party eventually became divided into two factions, one advocating complete independence from the political parties on the Peninsula, and the other favoring a compact with the dominant political party in Spain in return for local autonomy. A revolutionary "junta" was established in New York which laid plans for an invasion of the island, with Santo Domingo as a base of operations. Revolution in Cuba was gradually bringing affairs there to a crisis. The Cuban insurgents were planning an expedition against Porto Rico, to be joined in that island by sympathizers with the Cuban cause. This situation and the necessity of insuring the loyalty of Porto Rico led to the decree of November 28, 1897, granting to Porto Rico local government in so far as internal affairs, the formation of budgets, treaties of commerce and fixing duties were concerned. The plan of autonomy contemplated a legislature to be elected by popular vote, with



an upper house appointed by the governor, and a cabinet composed of residents of the island. On February 10, 1898, a cabinet consisting of five heads of departments of the government, and a president, was appointed, and on March 27 of the same year elections were held; but before the members of the legislative bodies had time to act, or the new plan had been tried, events occurred which were to change the destinies of the island government.

The succession of events in Cuba immediately preceding and culminating in the declaration of war by the United States on Spain, in April, 1898, involved the other insular possessions of Spain in the changes which followed.

Admiral Cervera's fleet left Spain for West Indian waters, and a vigilant watch was maintained by American naval vessels for its appearance. Porto Rico was considered the probable destination, and on May 11, 1898, the scout-ship *Yale* was seen off the port of San Juan, followed next morning by the American fleet under command of Admiral Sampson. In the meantime the ancient fortifications of the city of San Juan, which had served it so well through many years of its early history, again took on the aspect of actual warfare. The garrison of Spanish soldiers, reinforced by hastily recruited local militia, manned the antiquated artillery of the forts and prepared for defense. Most of the inhabitants, in anticipation of the bombardment, abandoned the city. The American fleet opened fire early in the morning, and the Spanish troops returned it vigorously. The fire of the American fleet had been commenced, however, merely for the purpose of testing the fortifications and obtaining ranges and was soon discontinued. Relatively small damage was done to the fortifications and city by the bombardment. The light-house on Morro Castle was destroyed, the military barracks, and the Beneficencia facing it, damaged, a shot entered the church of San José, and the public market and a few other buildings were hit. After the firing ceased, the fleet, leaving a cruiser to blockade the port, sailed away, no attempt being made to enter the harbor. In the port were two small Spanish cruisers, the *Isabel II* and the *Concha*, and the gunboat *Ponce de León*, none of which left the bay during the bombardment. Later, however, the Spanish destroyer *Terror*, of Cervera's fleet, arrived from Martinique and entered the harbor. On June 22 this vessel left the harbor to attack the American cruiser *St. Paul*, which was still patrolling the entrance to the

port. The movements of the two vessels were watched by hundreds of people from the heights of the city. They exchanged but one broadside, resulting in serious damage to the *Terror* and the death of some of her crew, whereupon she was towed back into the harbor by the *Isabel II*.

The fleet under Admiral Cervera having met its defeat on July 3 off Santiago, a portion of the American forces was sent to Porto Rico, and on July 25, 1898, General Miles landed troops at Guánica, on the southwest coast of the island, where they met but slight opposition. These troops were followed by those of Generals Wilson and Brooke. The Spanish forces had not expected the American troops to make a landing on the south side of the island, and therefore had concentrated the local forces at other places. The Americans advanced toward the north with no opposition except slight skirmishes near Hormigueros, Aibonito, and Coamo. On the 12th of August news of the armistice was received, hostilities were suspended and the blockade of the ports of the island lifted. On August 16 the *New Orleans* entered the port of San Juan, and its commander made a formal call upon the Governor-General.

As a result of the peace negotiations which followed Porto Rico came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and on October 18, 1898, formal possession of the island was assumed and the American Flag raised over the fortifications, from which the emblem of Spain had flown for nearly four centuries.

A military government was at once established by General Brooke, who was succeeded in December, 1898, by General Henry. A postal system was organized, the Government lottery abolished, freedom of speech and the press restored, the use of stamped paper and certificates of residence discontinued, a police force, consisting of Porto Ricans under command of American officials, was organized, and strict sanitary measures adopted. Free public schools were opened, provision made for writ of *habeas corpus* and jury trials, the courts were reorganized, and imprisonment for political offenses, chains, solitary confinement and other similar methods of punishment were abolished. Pending the restoration of normal conditions, the foreclosure of mortgages was temporarily suspended. The Spanish currency in use was retired and replaced by American money. Mayors and other local officials were elected, and in 1899 a census taken, which showed a population of 953,243.

Unsettled conditions immediately resulting from the war

seriously affected local industries and commerce, and a material decrease in exports, with many hardships, followed as a natural sequence. The abnormal conditions were augmented by the results of a severe hurricane on August 8, 1899, which destroyed many coffee plantations and cattle. Many of the inhabitants of the interior suffered from lack of food. Aid speedily came from the United States, and the free distribution of food and building material in great quantities afforded temporary relief.

On April 12, 1900, the United States Congress passed what is known as the Organic Act, establishing a civil government in Porto Rico and providing temporary revenue for its maintenance until such time as elections could be held and a local system of revenue established. In accordance with this act the military government under General George W. Davis, who had succeeded General Henry, came to an end, and the civil government was established, with Hon. Charles H. Allen as Governor, May 1, 1900. On June 28, the Executive Council, the Upper House of the Legislature, consisting of six Americans, who were also heads of Government departments, and five residents of Porto Rico, all appointed by the President of the United States, met and organized. A general election was held on November 6 of the same year, at which thirty-five Porto Ricans were chosen as members of the House of Delegates, the other branch of the Legislature. These elective delegates met with the Executive Council in the first session of the Legislative Assembly on December 3, 1900, and continued in session until January 31, 1901, having passed thirty-six laws necessary for the complete establishment of civil government, and providing for a system of taxation and internal revenue.

On June 22, 1901, the Governor called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to meet on July 4, and on that date a joint resolution was passed advising the President of the United States that a system of local taxation had been provided and placed in operation, and requesting that a presidential proclamation be issued announcing the existence of civil government in Porto Rico. This fact was duly proclaimed by President McKinley on July 25, 1901, the third anniversary of the first landing of American troops. In accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act, free trade with the United States followed the publication of this proclamation, and American merchandise entered Porto Rico and products of the island were admitted into the United States without payment of customs duties.

Governor Allen's administration was followed on September 15, 1901, by that of Governor William H. Hunt, who remained in office until July 4, 1904, when he was succeeded by Hon. Beekman Winthrop. His successor in turn was Governor Regis H. Post, who took his oath of office on the 18th of April, 1907, and, on November 6, 1909, the inauguration of the present Governor, Hon. George R. Colton, occurred.

The birth of the germ of progress in Porto Rico occurred nearly four hundred years ago, when the first Spanish colonists landed on its shores, and from that time the Kingdom of Spain, as in its other colonies, brought Porto Rico up from the original condition in which it was discovered to a state of modern civilization and placed it on the road to further development. This process of evolution, like all others of moment, was fraught from the beginning with strife and danger, political complications, and other difficulties, all of which served to try out and strengthen the resulting institutions. With these institutions as a basis, however, its history during the last ten years has been one in which the principal lines of development have tended constantly toward industrial and commercial improvement and educational extension, rather than, as in any country passing through the first stages of its construction, a history in which warfare and political and other complications occupy the foreground.

A Coat of Arms was granted to the Island of  
**The Seal of** Porto Rico on November 8, 1511, by the Spanish  
**Porto Rico.** Crown, and that fact promulgated by a Royal  
 Decree, of which the following is a translation:

*Don Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of Aragon, etc., etc.:*

*Whereas, in behalf of you, the council, judiciary, mayors, esquires and other good men of the Island of San Juan, which is in the Indies of the Sea, Pedro Moreno, solicitor of said island, having informed me that since the said island was found, discovered, taken and ordered populated by myself and the Very Serene Queen Isabela, my dear and beloved wife—may she now be resting in the grace of the Lord—and that within it there was a population of Christians which was on the increase, and that up to the present time no Coat of Arms or device has been granted to said island to be placed on their pennants, on their seals, or on any other places where they should be placed by cities and communities of this Kingdom, and requesting of me that I grant arms to said island, to be placed on their pennants, seals and any other customary places;*

*And I, in view of the fact that said island was found and taken by myself and by the said Queen Isabela, my dear and beloved wife—may she now be resting in the grace of the Lord—and as you have been the first settlers thereof, and in order that our Lord may be served, and that our Holy*

*Catholic faith may be revered, and acknowledging the good and loyal services of these settlers of the said island who have been subject to the greatest and most perilous work, and have suffered in the population of the said island, in its conquest, and in bringing into our service and control the Indians thereof, and it being just that those who served with honesty and loyalty may be rewarded, and in order that said island may be ennobled;*

*I deem it proper, and by these presents, grant and give to the said island for its Coat of Arms, a green shield, round, bearing a silver lamb, resting upon a red book, bearing a flag with a cross and banner, as shown in the device of Saint John, and having for a border castles, lions, flags and crosses of Jerusalem, and having for a device an "F" and an "I" with its crowns, and a yoke and arrows, and a motto round it as follows: "Joannes est nomen ejus," which said arms I hereby grant to the said island of Saint John, to be its acknowledged arms, that they may be carried and placed upon their pennants and shields, or wherever chosen or necessary, and in the form and manner in which they have been and are used by other cities, communities and places of this Kingdom of Castile, to which we have granted arms.*

*By this, my decree, I order the Prince Don Carlos, my beloved and dear grandson, the Infantes, Dukes, Prelates, Counts, Marquises, Esquires, Masters of Orders, Priors, Commissaries and Sub-Commissaries, Wardens of Castles and Strongholds and of Public Buildings, and those of the Council, Justices, Mayors, Constables of our Home and Court, and Chancellery, and all Town Councils, Assistant Mayors, and Junior Constables, and whomsoever, and of all the cities, communities, and places of our Kingdom and señoralties, that they shall comply with this, my Royal Decree, in all that it does contain, and the form and manner of it shall not be altered, nor shall you allow it to be altered, or consent to its being altered at any time or in any manner.*

*And whomsoever shall not comply with it in any way shall forfeit my good will and fifty thousand maravedis to my treasury for each violation of this order.*

This decree, bearing the sign of King Ferdinand of Aragon, was dated November 8, 1511, and sealed and confirmed by the Bishop of Palencia.

Most of the constituent parts of this Coat of Arms, which constitutes the present seal of Porto Rico, are readily identified in the accompanying illustration and have been described by Señor Mario Brau Zuzuarregui, as follows:

*First design.*—The Coat of Arms of the Catholic Kings made up of five quarters, constituting the Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Leon, a red lion on a field of silver, this shield ranking first because, having appeared on coins and stamps from time immemorial to symbolize royalty, is older than any of the others.

*Second design.*—Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Castile, a golden castle with three merlons and three towers, the middle

being the largest. This is the ancient Coat of Arms of Don Alfonso VII, the Emperor, handed down to his son, Don Sancho III, upon granting to him the Kingdom of Castile, and which from the time of Don Fernando III held equal rank with the Lion on the Royal Shield.

The third, fourth and fifth designs form component parts of the two flags which appear on either side of the seal.

*Third design.*—Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Aragon. This design consists of four gules, or red bars, on a golden field, known as the Bars of Aragon, which have been recognized as such since the time of Wifredo el Velloso as the Coat of Arms of Barcelona, and later of the Kingdoms of Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia. Its incorporation in the Royal Coat of Arms was the result of a marriage of the Catholic rulers.

*Fourth design.*—The Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Sicily. This consists of the red Bars of Aragon upon a field of silver, upon which are spread two black eagles with golden crowns and red beaks and talons. This design first appeared on the Royal Coat of Arms at about the same time as that of the Royal House of Aragon, and belonged to Don Fernando V, heir of the monarchies of Aragon.

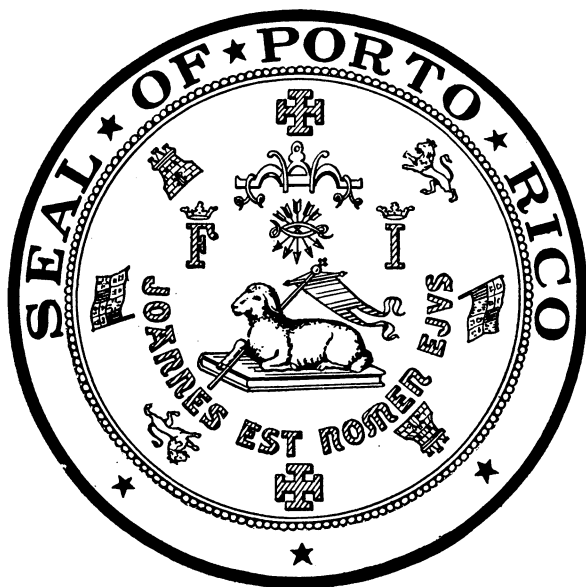
*Fifth design.*—Coat of Arms of the Kingdom of Granada; an open pomegranate showing red grains, and with green leaves upon a field of silver. This shield was added by the Catholic Kings as emblematic of the happy end of the conquest of Granada.

*Sixth design.*—This design consists of the Red Cross of Jerusalem, shaded, which was designed to be worn on the breast by the crusaders by Pontiff Urbane II in 1096, at the Council of Clermont, upon the organization of the military expeditions against the Saracens for the conquest of Jerusalem and to check the progress of the followers of Islam. Spain being invaded by the Saracens, she was relieved from taking part in the Holy Crusade, but her campaigns against the Moors in Spanish territory were considered as of the same nature as those of the Crusade of Palestine. The conquest of Granada led to the placing of the cross of Jerusalem in the heraldic bearings of the Catholic Kings.

The use of the arrows in this Coat of Arms has been attributed by some to their use by the Indians found in Porto Rico, but it is generally believed by students of heraldry that they were employed in this shield for the reason that the arrow was a

universal prehistoric arm and has been held to represent strength and power. The yoke, significant of union, symbolizes the marriage of Ferdinand V of Aragon and Isabela I of Castile, whose initials F. and I., superimposed by crowns, appear below on either side of the token of strength and power, the marriage of these two rulers having united their respective sovereignties. The Lamb of St. John, and the Latin inscription, *Joannes es nomen ejus*, is symbolic of the fact that the Island of Porto Rico, at the time the Coat of Arms was granted, was known as "San Juan," the name of its patron saint.

The authority above mentioned, in defending the authenticity of the recognized Coat of Arms of Porto Rico, against the arguments of those who have maintained that round shields are unusual in ancient heraldry, calls attention to the round shield of the City of Bilbao, authorized by a concession granted to Don Diego de Haro, and confirmed by Don Fernando IV on the 15th of June, 1300; and the shield of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, granted by Charles IV on the 28th of August, 1803, described in a work on Spanish arms published by the Royal Academy of History. He also refers to the fact that the Royal Decree of 1511 states that the design is to be used on seals and pennants and that the Coat of Arms in the form at present accepted appears on many of the ancient documents in the Archives of the Indies.



Various lists of the early Governors of Porto Rico have been published, but even in those apparently authentic there is some confusion as to names and dates. The following list, from the discovery of the island to the year 1555, is taken from the "*Historia, Geografica, Civil y Natural de la Isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto-Rico*," by Fray Iñigo Abbad y Lasierra, with notes and additions by José Julián de Acosta y Calbo, the first edition of which appeared in 1788. The remainder is taken from the "Report on the Census of Porto Rico," 1899, published by the War Department of the United States Government:

Juan Ponce de León, explorer and colonizer of the island, in 1508; Acting Governor in 1509. (Afterwards the famous discoverer of the State of Florida.)

Juan Cerón, Miguel Díaz, and Diego de Morales, appointed by Admiral Diego Columbus (son of Christopher Columbus and Governor of the West Indies), at the beginning of the year 1510.

Juan Ponce de León, Governor in 1510.

Juan Cerón, Miguel Díaz, and Diego de Morales, reinstated by the Council and the King in 1511.

Commander Moscoso and Cristóbal de Mendoza, 1512 and 1513.  
Sancho Velázquez, 1514 to 1519.

Antonio de la Gama (son-in-law of Ponce de León), 1519 to 1521.

Pedro Moreno, 1521 to 1524.

Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, appointed by the Crown, in 1524.

Pedro Moreno, 1524 to 1528.

Antonio de la Gama, 1528 to 1529.

Francisco Manuel de Olando (or Lando, or d'Ovando), 1530 to 1536.

Vasco de Tiedra, 1536.

Governed by ordinary municipal mayors, 1537 to 1544.

Gerónimo Lebrón, appointed by the Crown, 1544.

Iñigo López Cervantes de Loaysa, 1545 to 1546.

Antonio de la Vega, 1546.

Licentiate Caraza, 1547.

Governed by municipal mayors, 1548 to 1550.

Dr. Luis Vallejo, 1550 to 1555.

Licentiate Esteves, 1555.

Licentiate Caraza, 1555 to 1561.

Antonio de la Llama Vallejo (who married Leonora Ponce, daughter of Ponce de León), governed until 1564. In this year



the appointment of civil officials as Governors was discontinued and

Francisco Bahamonde Lugo, a cavalry captain in Flanders, was appointed. He was obliged in person to lead an expedition against the invasion of savages, receiving an arrow in a muscle, which endangered his life. His government ended in 1569 and he left for Spain. At the beginning of 1570 he was succeeded by

Francisco de Solís, a native of Salamanca, appointed for four years at an annual salary of 775,000 *maravedís*. He was succeeded in 1575 by

Francisco de Obando, who continued in office until 1580, being followed by

Juan de Cespedes, who died the same year. The next Governor, who arrived in the island in 1581, was

Juan Melgarejo, a native of Sevilla, whose duty it was to prepare a geographic description of the country. He transferred the government in 1583 to

Diego Meléndez, mentioned by Abbad, and who governed the island for eleven years, from 1583 to 1594.

Pedro Suárez, colonel, governed provisionally in 1593 and 1595.

Alonso Mercado, captain, in 1599.

Sancho Ochoa de Castro, in 1602.

Gabriel de Rojas, in 1603.

Felipe Beaumont y Navarra, in 1614.

Juan de Vargas, in 1620.

Juan de Haro, in 1625.

Enrique Henríquez, in 1630.

Iñigo de la Mota, in 1635.

Agustín de Silva, in 1656.

Maestre de Campo Juan Pérez de Guzmán, in 1661.

Maestre de Campo Gerónimo de Velasco, in 1664.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arteaga, in 1670. Died on March 7, 1674.

Maj. Diego de Robladillo, in 1674 (temporary).

Capt. Baltasar Figueroa, in 1674 (temporary).

Maestre de Campo Alonso Campo, in 1675.

Maestre de Campo Juan Robles, in 1678.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Andono, in 1683.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, 1690 to 1695.

Maj. Tomás Franco, to 1698.

Maj. Antonio Robles, to 1699 (temporary).

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, in 1699.

Maestre de Campo Gabriel Gutiérrez de Rivas, in 1700.  
Maj. Diego Vallarán, in 1703 (temporary).  
Capt. Francisco Sánchez, in 1703 (temporary).  
Capt. Pedro de Arroyo, to 1705.  
Maestre de Campo Juan Morla (temporary).  
Maj. Francisco Granados, to 1708.  
Col. Juan Rivera, to 1713.  
José Carreño, in 1716 (temporary).  
Maj. Alonso Bertodano, in 1716.  
Maj. Francisco Granadas, to 1720.  
Captain of Cavalry José Mendizabal, to 1724.  
Lieut. Col. Matías Abadía, to 1731.  
Maj. Domingo Nanglares, to 1743.  
Col. Juan Colomo, in 1743.  
Col. Agustín Pareja, to 1751.  
Lieut. Col. Matías Bravo, to 1755.  
Mateo de Guazo.  
Felipe Ramírez.  
Col. Marcos de Vergara, 1766.  
Lieut. Col. José Tentor (temporary).  
Col. Miguel de Muelas, to 1775.  
Brig. Gen. José Dufresne, to 1783.  
Brig. Gen. Juan Daban, to 1789.  
Brig. Gen. Miguel Ustariz, to 1792.  
Brig. Gen. Francisco Torralbo, to 1795.  
Camp Marshal Ramón de Castro, to 1804.  
Camp Marshal Toribio de Montes, to 1809.  
Camp Marshal Salvador Meléndez, to 1820.  
Brig. Gen. Juan Vasco y Pascual, in 1820.  
Brig. Gen. Gonzalo Arostegui, to 1822.  
Col. José Navarro, in 1822 (temporary).  
Lieut. Gen. Miguel de la Torre, Count of Torrependo, to 1837.  
Camp Marshal Francisco Moreda, in 1837.  
Camp Marshal Miguel López Baños, to 1840.  
Lieut. Gen. Santiago Méndez Vigo, to 1844.  
Lieut. Gen. the Count of Mirasol, to 1847.  
Camp Marshal Juan Prim, Count of Reus, to 1848.  
Lieut. Gen. Juan de la Pezuela, to 1851.  
Camp Marshal the Marquis of Spain, to 1852 (temporary).  
Lieut. Gen. Fernando de Norzagaray, to 1855.  
Lieut. Gen. Andrés García Camba, in 1855.  
Lieut. Gen. José Lemery, to 1857.

- Lieut. Gen. Fernando Cotoner, to 1860.  
Lieut. Gen. Rafael Echague, to 1862.  
Brig. Gen. Rafael Izquierdo, in 1862 (temporary).  
Lieut. Gen. Félix María de Messina, to 1865.  
Lieut. Gen. José María Marchesi, in 1867.  
Lieut. Gen. Julián Juan Pavia, in 1869.  
José Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1870.  
Gabriel Baldrich, lieutenant-general, in 1872.  
Ramón Gómez Pulido, lieutenant-general, in 1872.  
Simón de la Torre, lieutenant-general, in 1872.  
J. Martínez Plower, lieutenant-general, in 1873.  
Rafael Primo de Rivera, lieutenant-general, in 1873.  
José Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1875.  
Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1877.  
Manuel de la Serna, lieutenant-general, in 1878.  
Eulogio Despujols, lieutenant-general, in 1881.  
Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1884.  
Miguel de la Vega Inclan, lieutenant-general, in 1884.  
Ramón Fajardo, lieutenant-general, in 1884.  
Luis Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1885.  
Romualdo Palacio, lieutenant-general, in 1887.  
Juan Contreras (temporary), camp marshal, in 1887.  
Pedro Ruíz Dana, lieutenant-general, in 1888.  
José Lasso Pérez, lieutenant-general, in 1892.  
Antonio Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1893.  
José Gamir, lieutenant-general, in 1895.  
Manuel Delgado Zulueta (temporary), general of division, to February 15, 1896.  
Sabas Marín, lieutenant-general, to January 4, 1898.  
Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 4, 1898, to January 11, 1898 (temporary).  
Andrés González Muñoz, lieutenant-general, January 11, 1898. (Died the same day.)  
Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 12, 1898 (temporary), to February 2, 1898.  
Manuel Macías y Casado, lieutenant-general, February 2, 1898, to October 16, 1898.  
Ricardo Ortega, general of division (temporary), from October 16, 1898, to the 18th of the same month and year, on which day the general government of the island was turned over to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Military Governor, October 18, 1898, to December 6, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, December 6, 1898, to May 9, 1899.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor, May 9, 1899, to May 1, 1900.

Charles H. Allen, Civil Governor, May 1, 1900, to September 15, 1902.

William H. Hunt, Civil Governor, September 15, 1902, to July 4, 1904.

Beekman Winthrop, Civil Governor, July 4, 1904, to April 18, 1907.

Regis H. Post, Civil Governor, April 18, 1907, to November 6, 1909.

George R. Colton, Civil Governor, was inaugurated November 6, 1909.

## CHAPTER IV.

# GOVERNMENT.

Jurisdiction, Basic Law—Legislature, Chief Executive—Departments and Branches—  
Insular Government Finances.

**T**HE jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico embraces the island of that name and adjacent islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian, ceded to the United States by Spain.

The Organic Act, officially entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, generally known as the "Foraker Act," provides for the existing system of government in Porto Rico. The formal title of this act of Congress, as will be noted, implies that it is a provisional law to enable a form of government to be maintained until such time as experience shall have indicated to Congress what the permanent status or character of the Island Government should be. This act provides, among other things, that the inhabitants of Porto Rico, who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, with the exception of such persons as preferred to retain their allegiance to Spain, within the terms of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, constitute a body politic, known as "The People of Porto Rico," which includes also citizens of the United States resident in Porto Rico.

The act approved April 12, 1900, was amended by a joint resolution of May 1, 1900, and by the acts approved March 2, 1901, and July 15, 1909; the latter known as the "Olmsted Act," making provision for the allotment of funds to cover the expense of government in the event of the failure of the local Legislature to enact the necessary budgets; and providing for the centralization of matters pertaining to the Government of Porto Rico in one department at Washington. Prior to the enactment of this amendment the business transacted by the several branches of the Insular Government with the authorities at Washington was carried on direct with the corresponding departments of the Federal Government. Under the authority of this amendment the President of the United States issued an Executive Order, dated July 15, 1909, directing that all

reports required by law to be made by the Governor or members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico to any official in the United States, should be made to the War Department, and all business pertaining to the Government of Porto Rico was thereby centralized under that department in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

This Organic Act, although, as indicated by its title, a provisional measure, having now been in force since April 12, 1900, has been outgrown by the advance and changes in local conditions. Its revision has been for some time the subject of consideration, the result of which was the introduction of a bill at the last session of Congress by Hon. M. E. Olmsted, which, after exhaustive hearings and various amendments, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 15, 1910, and is now pending action by the Senate. The bill in its present form provides in brief for the granting of collective American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; a partial, but progressively elective Senate; the subdivision of the territorial jurisdiction of the Island Government into representative and senatorial districts; bases the right of franchise upon educational or contributory grounds; and establishes a coordinate and cohesive form of Insular Government, in which the legislative and executive functions will be separated, and also a uniform health service throughout the island.

The legislative power conferred by the Organic  
**Legislature.** Act upon The People of Porto Rico is vested in the Legislative Assembly, consisting of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates, corresponding, respectively, to a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Executive Council consists of 11 members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, for a term of four years, at least 5 of whom must be "native inhabitants of Porto Rico." One of these 5 members, and the other 6, are also the heads of the 7 executive departments. The Secretary of Porto Rico, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Interior and Commissioner of Education are in charge of the corresponding departments created in accordance with the terms of the Organic Act. The seventh is at the head of the Department of Health, Charities and Correction, which was created by an act of the Legislative Assembly of 1904. The heads of the departments authorized by the act of Congress

receive a salary of \$4,000 each per annum, except the Treasurer, whose annual compensation is \$5,000, with no additional compensation as members of the Executive Council. The salaries of the other 5, as members of the Executive Council, are \$3,000 each, and the head of the Department of Health, Charities and Correction receives, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Executive Council, \$1,000 as the director of that department.

There are 35 members in the House of Delegates, who are elected every two years by the voters of the island, each of the 7 electoral districts in which the island is divided being entitled to 5 representatives. The Organic Act authorizes compensation at the rate of \$5 per day while the Legislature is in session and traveling expenses for each delegate.

The Executive Council remains in session throughout the year, convening every Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and is subject to call in special session at any time when necessary. It confirms appointments made by the Governor and attends to such legislative duties as are presented from time to time. The proceedings of the upper House are conducted in English, an interpreter being present at all times to translate debates into Spanish when required by members who do not understand English. The proceedings of the lower House are conducted in the Spanish language.

Both Houses of the Legislative Assembly convene annually on the second Monday in January each year and remain in session for sixty days. The Legislature has the power to enact laws, not in conflict with the Organic Act, on all matters, except the granting of franchises, privileges and concessions, which power is vested by the Organic Act in the Executive Council alone. Bills may originate in either House, but before becoming laws must be approved by a majority of both Houses, and by the Governor. In the event of veto by the Governor an act becomes a law if passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. Laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly must be submitted within sixty days to Congress, by which the right to disapprove any act is reserved.

The act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, creates the office of Governor, with compensation at the rate of \$8,000 per annum, and outlines his powers and duties as follows:

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and

consent of the Senate; he shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President; he shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency and shall maintain his office at the seat of Government; he may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico, and respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be ascertained; he shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint, and may veto any legislation enacted, as hereinafter provided; he shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and shall at all times faithfully execute the laws, and he shall in that behalf have all the powers of Governors of the Territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable; and he shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the Government in Porto Rico, through the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, delegate and assign to him such executive duties and functions as may in pursuance with law be so delegated and assigned.

In addition to these general powers and duties, others have been assigned to him from time to time by the Legislative Assembly. All judges and prosecuting attorneys of the district courts, justices of the peace, and other insular officials, are appointed by him, and he also fills vacancies created by resignation, removal or other cause, in certain municipal offices. The Insular Police Force of the island is also under his control and supervision.

The law provides no cabinet in connection with the Governor's office, but he is assisted to a great extent in the consideration and disposition of matters requiring his attention, by the heads of the various executive departments, and especially by the Secretary of Porto Rico; certain functions assigned to the latter by law bringing the Secretary's Department into closer official relation with the office of the Chief Executive than any other department of the Government.

The Secretary of Porto Rico, in addition to acting as the Governor's executive officer, performs the duties usually devolving upon the secretary of state of a State or Territory, such, among many others, as recording and preserving public documents, promulgating proclamations and orders of the Governor and acts of the Legislative Assembly, receiving and filing articles of incorporation, annual reports of domestic and foreign corporations, and maintaining a register of consuls and other official representatives of foreign nations. He is charged by law with the



compilation and publication of the *Official Gazette*, and has control and supervision over the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, which, as indicated by its name, furnishes the supplies required for use in the transaction of official business, does all the Government printing, and furnishes the transportation required by officials and employees in the performance of their duties. He is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Council. During the absence of the Governor from the island, or in the event of a vacancy in the office, he is required by the Organic Act to attend to the duties and exercise the powers of the Governor.

The office of the Secretary of Porto Rico acts in many respects as a clearing house for Government business, or a general bureau of information, through which much correspondence, and many inquiries, from persons unfamiliar with the organization of the local Government, and hence at a loss as to whom they should address, find the way to the proper officials.

The Secretary of Porto Rico is charged with the duty of printing and distributing the laws of the local Legislature; the distribution of decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, annual reports, and other official publications; the promulgation of executive orders; and the maintenance of a record of all official acts of the Governor, executive appointments and pardons. He receives applications for and prepares United States passports. By means of the *Official Gazette*, issued every two months, he keeps the public informed of the action of the Executive Council upon applications for franchises, for declarations of public utility, miscellaneous resolutions, committee and other reports, and of the acts of the Legislative Assembly; appointments; publishes executive orders, proclamations and circular letters; announces the registration of foreign and domestic corporations; the registration of patents and trade-marks; publishes current decisions of the Supreme Court; official statements and rulings of the Treasurer and Auditor; opinions of the Attorney-General; circulars and current reports of the Department of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico; circulars and reports of the Department of the Interior; data from the Division of Harbors and Docks regarding the tonnage of vessels; statements from the Bureau of Public Works and the Division of Public Buildings regarding the status of contracts; lists of licenses for automobiles and other motor vehicles, issued by the Bureau of Property

and Accounts of the Interior Department; lists from the Bureau of Insular Telegraph, of telegraph and telephone stations; reports as to the progress of the work of the Irrigation Service; vital, health and sanitary, and penal statistics of the Department of Health, Charities and Correction; announcements and rulings of the Boards of Pharmacy, Medical, and Dental Examiners; resolutions of the Insular Police Commission; Civil Service changes, rosters of the Insular and Federal Government officials; and commercial, immigration, and meteorological statistics.

In accordance with an executive order issued December 27, 1909, supplies and equipment for use of all branches of the Government are purchased through a central supply bureau known as the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation. This bureau maintains a full stock of stationery and office supplies, and other staple articles required for current use in Government offices. When purchases cannot be made from local dealers with advantage, this bureau places its orders with dealers in the United States, utilizing for that purpose the facilities afforded by the office maintained in New York by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and known as the office of the Insular Purchasing Agent. The Insular Purchasing Agent, upon receipt of orders, attends to all the details involved in calling for bids, passing upon prices, and selecting the goods, and arranges for their shipment. The bills covering such purchases are promptly settled by the Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, from Porto Rican funds advanced to him from time to time for that purpose, thus enabling the Purchasing Agent, in obtaining quotations on supplies, to utilize the advantage of being able to offer cash payment in the United States, instead of settlement on invoices sent to Porto Rico.

The printing plant, maintained and operated by the Bureau of Supplies, Printing and Transportation, is one of the best equipped and most modern plants on the island for printing, ruling, and binding all job work, blank forms, account books, and publications required in the transaction of Government business. The transportation division of this bureau is equipped with sufficient automobiles to furnish all necessary transportation to Government officials and employees, and there is maintained in connection therewith an adequate machine shop in which the cars are kept in repair.

No funds are appropriated by the Legislature for the Bureau

of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, the entire cost of administration and operation being covered by the profit accruing from the work performed.

The Department of Justice embraces the office of the Attorney-General, the Supreme, district and municipal courts, the justices of the peace, the registrars of property, and the notaries. The Attorney-General is the head of the department and has administrative jurisdiction over the courts and all officials connected with the department.

The Department of Justice, organized during the military government of Porto Rico, was abolished by the Foraker law, and in place of the judicial board in charge of the former department the office of Attorney-General was created. The powers and duties of this latter officer correspond very nearly to the work of the old judicial board, and the divisions or branches of Government under his jurisdiction are so nearly the same as those under the former organization, that the name, "Department of Justice," has continued in common use. The work of the department will be considered under its various branches:

**Office of the Attorney-General.** The Attorney-General has all the powers and is charged with all the duties of an attorney of a Territory of the United States.

His work consists in furnishing opinions to the Governor, Legislature, and heads of the other departments relative to the interpretation, construction and execution of the laws of the island. The prosecuting attorneys of the Supreme and district courts, who are under the supervision of the Attorney-General, present all indictments or informations for violations of the criminal laws, but all cases against insular officers for official misconduct must be submitted to the Attorney-General before they are presented to the courts for prosecution.

The bonds of the court secretaries and marshals, and their deputies, and all bonds required by the Executive Council in franchise matters are subject to the approval of the Attorney-General as to form and execution.

All pardon applications are referred by the Governor to the Attorney-General for examination and recommendation. Every year a large number of such cases are thus reported on.

As a member of the Franchise and Judiciary committees of the Executive Council the Attorney-General has numerous legis-

lative duties to perform in addition to the work of his own office.

The payment of the salaries of the court officials and all employees of the department, including witnesses and jurors, is made through the office of the Attorney-General, except in the case of the justices of the peace, who are paid by the respective municipalities.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Porto Rico. It is composed of five judges appointed by the President of the United States, and possesses general appellate jurisdiction. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of this court, in certain cases, may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judges have power to grant injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus* and *mandamus*. The sessions of the court are held at San Juan. The Supreme Court may also issue writs of prohibition and *certiorari*.

The Chief Justice receives a salary of \$5,000 and the Associate Justices \$4,500 each per annum. The court is provided with a marshal, a secretary and the necessary clerical force.

These courts have general original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. They may also hear cases appealed to them from the municipal courts and the justices of the peace. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court from the final decisions of the district courts.

Under the present organization of the judiciary these courts are composed of only one judge each, instead of three as during the Spanish régime, and the island is divided into seven judicial districts instead of five. The judges of these courts are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. They are authorized to issue writs of injunction, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and they have the general powers usually conferred upon judges of like courts. All felony cases must be tried originally in the district courts.

Each district has a *fiscal*, or prosecuting attorney, whose duty it is to present all indictments or informations and prosecute them before the court. He also represents the Government in any civil actions to which it may be a party. The *fiscales* are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, and receive the same salary as the district judges—viz., \$3,500 and \$3,750

per annum, according to the district. The salaries of all the officials of these courts are paid by the Insular Government, and the fees, fines and costs collected by them are covered into the Insular Treasury.

The municipal courts have jurisdiction in  
**Municipal Courts.** all criminal cases in which the offense charged is less than a felony, and in felony cases the municipal judge may act as a committing magistrate. These courts may try suits in ejectment when the annual rental of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000, and in other civil cases they have jurisdiction where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$500. From the decisions of these courts appeals may be taken to the district courts. There are twenty-eight municipal courts at present in the island, the territorial jurisdiction of each court being fixed by statute, and including from one to four municipalities. The judges, secretaries and marshals of these courts are elected by popular vote, each for the term of four years.

In San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez the municipal judge receives a salary of \$1,500, and he must be over twenty-five years of age and a practicing lawyer before the insular courts. In Arecibo, Aguadilla, Guayama, Humacao, and three or four other important towns, the municipal judges receive a salary of \$1,200 each, and they must be practicing lawyers over twenty-one years of age. In all the other municipal courts the judges receive \$1,000 each.

The expenses of these courts are paid by the Insular Government, and all fines, costs and fees collected by them are covered into the Insular Treasury, except fines for violations of municipal ordinances or regulations of the Board of Health, which are turned over to the municipalities.

There are fifty-eight justices of the peace in  
**Justices of the Peace.** this island. Their jurisdiction is limited to violations of municipal ordinances and to other criminal matters in which the punishment imposed may not exceed a fine of \$15 or imprisonment for thirty days. Their functions correspond to those of police judges in the United States. In the absence of a municipal judge, a justice of the peace may act as a committing magistrate.

The justices are appointed by the Governor and receive salaries paid by the municipalities. Appeals lie to the district courts from the decisions of the justices of the peace.

There are nine registrars of property in Porto Rico. Appointments to these positions are made by the Governor after a competitive examination held by a commission of five members designated by the Supreme Court. The position of registrar, under the present system, is a very important one, and the law requires that a registrar shall be over twenty-five years of age and a practicing lawyer with more than five years' experience before the courts of Porto Rico. Each registrar is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Their salaries are paid by the Insular Government and run from \$1,800 to \$3,000 per year, according to the importance of the district. All fees earned by them for recording documents, issuing certificates, etc., are paid in internal revenue stamps.

Under the Spanish law, which is still in force, registrars of property are not required to record every document presented to them for that purpose. Being responsible for the legal effect of their act, they are allowed a period of ten days in which to examine a document for the purpose of determining whether it contains the requisites that entitle it to registration. Should the registrar decide in the negative, the person desiring the registration of the document may appeal to the Supreme Court and obtain the decision of that tribunal upon the question of whether or not the document is entitled to registration.

Any lawyer in Porto Rico may act as a notary by giving a bond and complying with the provisions of the notarial laws. The old Spanish mortgage law is still in force in Porto Rico, with a few changes. Conveyances of real property, mortgages and all similar documents can be drawn only by a notary. The original of every instrument drawn by a notary is required by law to be retained by him, and only a certified copy may be issued to his client. All of these originals are numbered consecutively by the notary and form what is known as his "protocol."

There is a regular schedule of fees which the notaries are allowed to charge for their professional services. Under the old Spanish law the notaries were limited to certain territorial districts. The office or business of a notary was considered a valuable asset, and was bought and sold like a seat on a stock exchange. Under the new procedure each notary has jurisdiction throughout the entire island.

The American Government found in Porto Rico a system of laws very similar to that prevailing in Spain. The change of sovereignty repealed, by implication, many parts of that system because they were incompatible with American ideas and institutions. The Military Governor, by general orders, also made a number of material changes, and the Legislative Assembly from time to time has modified the Spanish system by enacting laws in harmony with those in the United States. These changes, coming gradually, as they have, while tending ultimately to place the entire body of Porto Rican laws on an American basis, have not as yet reached that point. The former Spanish system, whatever its defects may have seemed to the American lawyer, was a completed system, each part of which harmonized and fitted with the other parts. The changes that have been made have broken into that system, and in some instances have created confusion and uncertainty as to just what laws are in force and applicable in certain cases.

Of the former Spanish laws prevailing at the time of the change of sovereignty, there yet remain in Porto Rico, with slight modifications, those relating to wills and inheritances, civil status, contracts and obligations, land titles and liens, the laws of waters, of mines, of commerce, of railroads, and also a number of royal orders and decrees. Some of the general orders of the American military government are also still in force. But there is now a new political code, a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a code of civil procedure, and a civil code. The latter is substantially the old Spanish civil code, though it has been modified to some extent. Besides these laws, the Legislature has enacted a number of statutes which are of great value to the people, such as authorizing the writ of *habeas corpus*, injunctions, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, prescribing rules of evidence, school and road laws, etc. But a general revision and codification, so as to blend and harmonize the local substantive laws with the political and administrative laws of the United States, would be of the greatest benefit to the island.

The act of the Legislature establishing the jury system in Porto Rico went into effect April 1, 1901, but it was several months before a trial by jury was asked for. Under this act a person accused of crime can demand a jury trial when the penalty is not less than two years' imprisonment. During the first year and a half after the inauguration of the jury system

not a single trial by jury was held in the San Juan district and only twenty-four were held in all the other districts of the island. Since that time, however, jury trials have gradually become more popular, and now every district has a regular calendar of jury cases at each term of court.

In introducing jury trials in Porto Rico it was but natural that some difficulty should be encountered at first, since neither the people nor the courts were familiar with the method of procedure. But a very marked improvement has been made in the practical operation of the system since its inauguration, and there is every reason to believe that the jury system will prove as successful in Porto Rico as in any other country.

For the performance of the duty imposed upon the Treasurer of Porto Rico in his dual capacity, **Treasury Department.** which compares in other parts of the United States to assessor or tax commissioner and receiver of taxes, there is a Bureau of Property Taxes, from which is required two distinct services: First, that of the general valuation and assessment of property, and, second, the collection and covering into the Treasury of the taxes imposed in accordance with such assessment.

The first service is performed by a corps of 15 trained assessors, one of which is especially detailed to gather data on corporations, and the others are located as permanently as possible in assessment districts, into 10 of which the island is divided, corresponding to the divisions of the recorders of property.

These assessors are familiar with the properties and conditions in their respective districts, and their permanent connection with the Treasury Department gives a uniformity and continuity to their work that could not be obtained in any other way.

They make returns of all property, real and personal, owned or held in possession on January 15 of each year, which returns are carefully scrutinized by a competent force of men in the central office and so systematically checked as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of duplicate or excessive taxation and prevent the evasion of taxes justly due.

Valuations in dispute between taxpayers and assessors are passed upon by a Board of Review and Equalization, composed of the Treasurer of Porto Rico, the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Commissioner of the Interior, and two citizens of Porto Rico versed in matters pertaining to the value of property in Porto Rico, who are appointed by the Governor. This board fre-



quently sits as an informal tax commission to fix the valuation of important properties, and even their valuation, as all others, are subject to subsequent appeals to the Board of Review and Equalization on demand by the taxpayer.

For the collection of property taxes the island is divided into 62 collection districts, with a collector in charge of each. Combination tax bills and receipts are made out in the Treasury Department, at San Juan, from the assessment rolls as finally passed upon by the Board of Review and Equalization. These receipts are attached to stubs and are bound in volumes of convenient size. These volumes of receipts are sent to the collectors and deputy collectors, and each is charged upon the books kept for that purpose in the Bureau of Accounts, with the total amounts of receipts placed in his hands for collection. All moneys received by collectors on account of the payment of taxes or the sale of revenue stamps must be deposited at frequent intervals in one of the depositories of insular funds. Upon making such deposits they receive receipts from the depositories, which they duly forward to the Treasury Department, and thereupon receive credit on the books for the amount so deposited. Collectors must keep books of account, in the form prescribed by the Treasurer and Auditor of Porto Rico, and make due return to these officers of all work performed by them. Compliance with these regulations is secured through the work of two traveling examiners attached to the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department, whose duty it is, as ordered by the Treasurer of Porto Rico, to travel from office to office of the collectors and examine their books and cash on hand for the purpose of determining whether all receipts and stamps that have been placed in their hands are duly accounted for. Collectors are bonded to The People of Porto Rico for the faithful accounting for all moneys coming into their hands, and their work is efficiently checked by the Bureau of Property Taxes.

Taxes are payable twice a year, upon July 1 and January 1 of each fiscal year, and become delinquent if not paid within sixty days thereafter. The Treasurer of Porto Rico is authorized to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes by the attachment and sale of the property of such delinquent taxpayer. Such proceedings are handled through the collectors. Each step in the procedure employed is provided for by the use of a carefully prepared series of forms, so that the risk of error is reduced to a minimum. The compensation of these officials varies

from \$600 to \$2,000 per annum, according to the importance of their districts. They are appointed by the Treasurer, without term, holding their offices during good behavior. They thus have permanent positions as long as they perform their duties properly. Those doing good work also may look forward to promotion, as the policy in filling vacancies to positions carrying the higher salaries is to promote those collectors receiving a lower remuneration whose services have been most meritorious. These positions, it may be of interest to note, have invariably been filled by native Porto Ricans.

Corporations are, in general, taxed upon the same basis as individuals; that is, upon the actual value of property owned by them in the island.

The basis of the system of taxation on general property is direct and "*in rem*" on the real, but the lack of an efficient cadaster, and the consequent difficulty of determining the location of rural real property, has resulted in the growth of a system of distraining personal property for all taxes due and only proceeding on real property when no personal property exists.

This system, vigorously handled, has given excellent practical results and has reduced the amount of taxes in arrears to a minimum quantity.

Before leaving this subject of property taxes it should be noted that the municipalities of the island likewise have the power of imposing a general property tax of nine-tenths of 1 per cent upon property within their districts. Of the moneys received on account of this tax the Treasurer of Porto Rico must retain and pay over to the treasurer of each local school board 25 per cent and to the treasurer of each municipality to be covered into the road fund, 8 per cent, the municipalities thus receiving for their own immediate needs 67 per cent. The municipalities also have the power to levy a special school tax of not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. Those municipalities which have contracted bonded indebtedness must also impose a further tax sufficient to produce the sum required by them to meet the interest and sinking-fund charges on account of such loans. These taxes are levied on property as assessed by the Insular Government, and the Treasury Department has in all cases assumed the burden of making out the tax receipts and collecting of insular taxes.

A great economy is thus effected in avoiding the employment of two sets of collection officials, and the convenience of the taxpayer is conserved by his having to deal with only one tax office. All receipts on account of such municipal taxes are treated as special trust funds, and are paid over monthly to the municipalities to which they belong. The cost of such collection is entirely borne by the Insular Government.

No special description is needed of the machinery employed in the enforcement of the payment of inheritance taxes. For such payment the Treasury Department depends almost wholly upon the courts of the island, as the law makes it compulsory upon such tribunals to see that the taxes due are paid before any distribution of such estates is authorized. The collection of taxes due from insurance companies is likewise a simple matter. These companies are required to make regular statements of the business done by them and to transmit to the Treasurer of Porto Rico the sums due as shown by such statements. As regards customs receipts, the Treasury Department is relieved from all responsibility. All customs dues are collected by the Federal Collector of Customs, who turns over the money thus received after retaining the sum necessary to defray the cost of collection. Miscellaneous receipts are likewise covered into the Treasury without any special effort on the part of the department other than that of keeping a proper account to see that all payments legally due are made.

The Bureau of Accounts, as its name implies, is the accounting office of the Treasury Department. The work is divided into two classes of accounts, those of the Treasurer of Porto Rico for all receipts and expenditures of the Insular Government and those of the collectors of internal revenue for property and excise taxes. In addition to the above, this bureau has been making some bank examinations the past three years, but is somewhat handicapped by the lack of a regular bank examiner.

The present revenue system of the Insular Government is based on an act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 9, 1905, amending and superseding the original revenue law of the First Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, under date of January 31, 1901. This law of March 9, 1905, was subsequently amended March 14, 1907, notably in one particular, namely, that of allowing drawback of taxes paid on any alcohol used in the manufacture of bay rum, alcoholado and other similar aromatic compound preparations of alcohol. In pursuance of this

act, the Insular Government derives its excise revenue from the following sources:

Excise taxes, which are paid by the purchase, affixture and proper cancellation of internal revenue stamps. These excise taxes are imposed upon the production or importation of certain articles, chief among which are liquors, tobacco and matches, upon dealers in these articles, and upon the execution of certain legal documents.

For the administration of the scheme of excise taxes there is in existence the organization of an elaborate system whereby the Treasury Department may keep record of and supervise the production, importation, exportation and sale of all articles subject to these taxes. All manufacturers, distillers or importers of these articles, also manufacturers and dealers in denatured alcohol, are required to keep books of accounts in the manner and form prescribed by the Treasury Department, setting forth an exact statement of the quantity and kind of articles subject to the payment of excise taxes which are produced, imported, exported or sold; the name of purchaser, with the date of each sale or shipment, amount of taxes paid thereon, etc. Taxes upon the production or importation of articles subject to excise dues are paid at the time these goods are imported, in the case of importation, or at the time they leave the factory, in case they are manufactured on the island.

To enforce compliance with the law and prevent fraud the Treasury Department has a force of 23 internal revenue agents, of whom 22 devote their attention exclusively to the rigid supervision and inspection of establishments manufacturing and handling goods subject to the payment of taxes. One man, designated as internal revenue agent at large, has general supervision of excise-tax affairs of the entire island, and especially to see that revenue agents perform their duties in an efficient manner and enforce the law in accordance with the provisions thereof.

These agents are assigned to certain districts for the proper conduct of excise tax affairs and enforcement of the revenue law wherein they are responsible. It is their duty to inspect all establishments at which articles subject to the tax are manufactured and sold, to examine and take stock of the goods on hand in factories, in order to determine whether any such goods have left the establishments without the proper payment of tax or have not been registered in the book provided for that purpose, and generally to see that all requirements of the law are strictly

complied with. They must also visit all places of business to see that these are not handling goods without the proper licenses at retail or wholesale or upon which the excise taxes are not paid. Agents must also see that license fees are properly paid by manufacturers and dealers in taxable articles. They must finally act as secret-service men, inspect importations and shipments of articles being made within their districts, observe that payment of taxes due is effected thereon at the proper time, inspect shipments of taxable articles for export from Porto Rico, supervise the manufacture and subsequent disposition by sale of denatured alcohol, also that of bay rum, alcoholado and other similar aromatic compound preparations of alcohol for export, likewise for consumption under regulations allowing drawback on alcohol used in the manufacture thereof, examine documents in the offices of public notaries, investigate claims submitted for refund of taxes improperly in excess or unduly paid, execute bonds given the Treasurer by manufacturers of taxable articles, make arrests and institute administrative or prosecution proceedings where the law has been violated. The internal-revenue stamps by which payment of the excise taxes is made are kept by the Treasurer of Porto Rico in his immediate possession in a vault especially constructed for that purpose. These stamps are issued upon requisition to the collectors of taxes for sale by them to the taxpayers.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue is concentrated the performance of all work relating in any way to the administration of the excise system of the island. In it one division has immediate supervision over the enforcement of excise-tax laws relating to the manufacture and sale in Porto Rico of taxable articles, while another has direct charge and supervision of importations and exportations of like articles. The office force consists of six men, who with the field force of 23 form the personnel of the bureau, constantly directed by its chief and controlled by the Treasurer.

The Bureau of Municipal Finance has as its essential duties the supervision of municipal finances and the investigation and study of municipal questions. The act concerning municipalities approved March 1, 1902, contained the provision that all municipal treasurers and comptrollers should keep books of account, deposit moneys, and make reports according to a uniform system to be prescribed by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. In accordance with the revised Municipal Law, approved March 8,

1906, the various regulations which have been promulgated by the Treasurer in the exercise of this authority were submitted to the Executive Council for its amendment and approval and published as the "Regulations Governing Municipal Accounting." These regulations, taken in conjunction with several sections of the Municipal Law, constitute a complete municipal financial system, control over which is exercised by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Enforcement of the regulations, together with an intimate knowledge of municipal affairs which is indispensable to the central Government, is secured through office and field examiners attached to the bureau, who, on the one hand, examine periodical reports rendered by the municipal officials, and, on the other, inspect their books, vouchers and other records. The field examiner has also, by virtue of a special authority conferred by the Governor, the power to investigate fully the administration and financial operations of any municipality, and in the exercise of this authority he reports whether taxes are properly levied and collected, whether expenditures are honestly and economically made, and whether, in general, the affairs of a municipality are efficiently administered. Among the general questions requiring the constant attention of the bureau are those related to the borrowing operations of the municipalities, since, according to the laws of Porto Rico, no loan may be negotiated by any local government except with the approval of the Executive Council.

The Treasury Department, through the Bureau of the Paymaster, is charged with the "disbursement of the public moneys or funds of The People of Porto Rico," under provisions of an act approved March 14, 1907. The bureau provided for by this act is the successor of the former bureau of disbursements, the essential difference being that payments are now made by the Paymaster of Porto Rico in accordance with the schedule of audited claims, which go to make up the total of a warrant drawn by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor. The Treasurer upon receipt of this warrant issues a draft for the total amount to the Paymaster, who in turn draws checks to the order of each of the payees named. All disbursements are made by check, some 100,000 checks being issued during a year, approximating between five and six million dollars.

**The Auditing Department.** The Auditor of Porto Rico is required by the provisions of section 23 of the Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, and subsequent acts of the Porto Rican Legislature, to keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the Insular Government. He issues and signs all warrants for payments made from the Insular Treasury for services rendered under authority of the law, transmitting the same to the Governor of Porto Rico for counter-signature. The documents used for the payment of claims or accounts are designated as "settlement warrants." Those issued on requisitions for advances of money to special disbursing officers and other authorized agents are known as "accountable warrants."

He prescribes the form and manner in which all public accounts and vouchers subject to his audit shall be prepared and submitted, and prescribes all forms for vouchers, bonds, requisitions, estimates, etc., and causes the same to be printed and supplied to the other departments of the Government.

In the matter of payment to be made from the proper appropriations made by the Legislative Assembly, his authority is final, although on disallowance of claims, an appeal can be taken by the aggrieved parties to the Governor of Porto Rico, if made within ninety days, and the opinion of the Governor is conclusive. He submits monthly statements of the financial condition of the Insular Treasury of Porto Rico to the War Department, through the Governor, from which the annual reports to the Congress of the United States are made.

For administration purposes the Auditor's Department is divided into four divisions, as follows:

Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, where are kept the books of accounts of the Insular Government. The receipts of the Government are shown by Treasurer's receipts issued in duplicate, indicating the heads under which they belong, whether insular revenues, trust fund or miscellaneous receipts. These are all countersigned by the Auditor, the originals being retained in the Auditor's office to be used as a check in the monthly settlement of the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, which account, together with the accounts of the Paymaster, are settled in this division, credits being allowed only on the returned paid drafts of the Treasurer and paid checks of the Paymaster.

All blank check books used by the Paymaster are issued by

this division after they have been consecutively numbered and stamped with letters "A" "B" distinguishing the series used for salaries from those used for contingent expenses.

The following books are kept in this division :

(1) Auditor's General Ledger of Receipts and Expenditures, (2) Register of Requisitions and Accountable Warrants, (3) Register of Claims and Settlement Warrants, (4) Register of Disbursing Accounts, (5) Register of Audited Accounts, (6) Register of Transfer Warrants, (7) Register of Surplus Fund Warrants, (8) Register of Covering Warrants, (9) Register of Appropriation Warrants, (10) Register of Accounts of Construction of School Buildings, (11) Register of Loans to Municipalities, (12) Register of Loans to School Boards, (13) Register of Personal Accounts of Outstanding Liabilities, (14) Register of Treasurer and Bank Accounts, (15) Register of Accounts of Special Disbursing Officers, (16) Register of Personal Accounts of Receiving Officers and Agents, (17) Register of Internal Revenue Stamp Sales by Collectors of Internal Revenue, (18) Register of Tobacco Stamps, (19) Insular Revenues Appropriation Ledger, (20) Trust Fund Appropriation Ledger, (21) Statistical Register of Audited Insular and Municipal Receipts, (22) Statistical Register of Audited Insular and Municipal Miscellaneous Receipts, (23) Record of Employees and Leaves of Absence.

All warrants are prepared in this division. The chief of the division, with the chief examiner, drafts all the blank forms issued by the department.

The Division of Disbursements and Claims audits all claims against the Insular Government, except those in connection with the distribution of the taxes to the different municipalities. Complete rosters of all the employees are kept, against which the monthly pay-rolls for salaries are checked. A card system of periodical payments is also kept, from which all payments are checked. All vouchers are checked by the voucher clerks to see if charged to the proper appropriations and if in accordance with the subvouchers, and that correct computations have been made. All contracts with the Insular Government are kept in this division, the payments thereunder with retained percentages being held until final payment is made, when proper record thereof is made on books prepared for that purpose.

Books are maintained showing payments for fees from foreign and domestic corporations, as well as earnings of insurance companies, who pay semiannually 3 per cent tax on business done in Porto Rico. Records are kept of all leases upon which rent is paid.

All payments on vouchers and pay-rolls are abstracted, salaries appearing on one kind and contingent expenses on another.



These abstracts, certified by the chief of the division, go to the Division of Bookkeeping, where a warrant is prepared. The amount of this warrant, after being signed by the Auditor and Governor, goes to the Treasurer, who issues a draft for the amount due in favor of the Paymaster. Duplicate copies of the abstract are sent to the Paymaster, who issues the checks in payment to the parties whose names appear thereon. The following accounts are also settled in this division :

Treasurer of Porto Rico, Repayments; Paymaster of Porto Rico, Repayments; Special Disbursing Officer, Department of Interior, Disbursements; Insular Revenues and Trust Fund Accounts; Chief Division Property and Accounts, Department of the Interior; Chief Division of Property and Accounts, Department of Education; Chief Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation; Receiving Clerk, Bureau of Insular Telegraph; Financial and Receiving Clerk, Office of the Treasurer of Porto Rico; Captains of the Ports of San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez; Superintendent Girls' Charity School; Secretary and Treasurer University of Porto Rico; Assistant Director of Health, Charities and Correction (two accounts); President Insular School for Training Nurses; Secretary Board of Dental Examiners; Secretary Board of Pharmacy; Secretary Board of Medical Examiners; Director of Porto Rican Experimental Station.

The Division of Internal Revenue audits and settles the accounts of the collectors of internal revenue throughout the island, as submitted to the Treasurer of Porto Rico, covering taxes collected by them on real and personal property; also the amounts collected by the financial and receiving clerk, office of the Treasurer of Porto Rico, for taxes on corporation property. After these several accounts are audited a distribution based on the following proportions is made: Ten per cent of the gross amount is retained by the Insular Government and 90 per cent distributed to the municipalities upon the following basis: 25 per cent school fund, 8 per cent road fund, except San Juan, which is 5 per cent; and 67 per cent to the general fund, except San Juan, which gets 70 per cent. The municipal school tax and bond-redemption tax are collected and distributed in the same manner, but upon a different basis, according to the percentage collected in the various towns. These amounts are abstracted, certified as correct by the chief of the division, warrants made from abstracts, and the amounts of the warrants paid by the Treasurer to the Paymaster of Porto Rico, who sends checks to the municipalities in accordance with the abstracts. Where loans have been made to municipalities and school boards the proper deductions are made and warrants

drawn in favor of the Treasurer of Porto Rico, to be credited by him to the different loans. This division has charge of the counting of internal revenue stamps and the issuance of the same to the Treasurer of Porto Rico, who furnishes them to the different collectors in the island on requisition. It also has charge of the payment of taxes improperly collected. These payments are made direct from two funds, insular revenue and trust fund, by settlement warrants. It also pays on settlement warrants, on requisitions from the municipalities and school boards, the several amounts that have been loaned by the Executive Council.

The Division of Examiners, lately increased to four in number, including the chief, is composed of a specially equipped force of employees, all of whom were chosen from leading accounting houses in New York City after graduation from colleges or other institutions devoted to this special work. This force is constantly engaged in the examination of the accounts of all classes of Government officials, as indicated by the Auditor, and upon requests of the heads of departments also makes special examinations.

The work of the property clerk of the Auditor's Office has been inaugurated within the past year, and embraces the maintenance of complete inventories based upon the names of articles and value of all property in the possession of the Insular Government. The Auditor prescribes the manner in which property records shall be kept by the various accountable officers, and requires from them at stated periods inventories of property on hand, and statements of property acquired and disposed of by them.

**Department of the Interior.** This department superintends all works of a public nature, and has charge of all insular roads, public buildings, docks, grounds and lands, except those reserved for use by the various departments of the Federal Government; it maintains the telegraph and long-distance telephone systems of the island; issues automobile and chauffeur licenses; registers brands of commercial fertilizers, and is, by law, given administrative control of the extensive irrigation work now being installed over the southern third of the island. The department is organized under some eight subdivisions—namely, Office of the Commissioner, Division of Property and Accounts, Bureau of Public Works, Division of Public Buildings, Division

of Public Lands, Bureau of Insular Telegraph, Division of Harbors and Docks, and the Porto Rico Irrigation Service.

The Office of the Commissioner (together with the Division of Property and Accounts) directs the work of the department, records and accounts for expenditures, property, etc.

The Bureau of Public Works has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads and bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, water fronts, etc.; reports upon technical questions involved in applications for franchises and permits, such as matters relating to railways, aqueducts, bridges, piers, etc.; and has supervisory control of the construction of municipal roads, as well as other municipal public works.

At the time of the American occupation there was a road system of 284.1 kilometers, and the present total of 983.2 kilometers shows 699.1 built by the present Government. These roads rank with the best macadamized roads in the United States. Owing to the mountainous formation of the island, the cost per mile is somewhat greater than the average cost of roads in the United States.

The last Legislature enacted two road laws and provided \$595,000 for construction. The law also created a commission to be known as the Road Commission, composed of the Governor of Porto Rico, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, a Member of the House of Delegates, to be named by the Speaker, and the Commissioner of the Interior. This commission determines the roads to be constructed under above-mentioned appropriations.

The Division of Public Buildings is charged with the maintenance and necessary repair of all public buildings, with the construction of the many school houses throughout the island, and of such other public buildings as may from time to time be provided for by law.

The Division of Public Lands has charge of all matters pertaining to public lands of the island. Some 80,000 acres were acquired from Spain at the time of the American occupation. In addition, some 2,544 acres have since fallen into possession of the Insular Government because of nonpayment of taxes on same.

The Bureau of Insular Telegraph operates the insular telegraph and telephone system throughout the island, bringing into communication some sixty municipalities, and connects with the private telephone systems of the northern and southern sections of the island.

The Division of Harbors and Docks has charge of all the shipping of the island, the collection of harbor fees, pilotage and general supervision of all harbors and water fronts; designates berths for all vessels while in the harbors, and looks after the general shipping interests of the public.

The Porto Rico Irrigation Service has been placed under the administrative control of the Department of the Interior, under the direct supervision of a chief engineer who is responsible for construction and all technical matters pertaining to the service.

At the time of the American occupation of Porto Rico, in October, 1898, there was in existence a system of schools comprising 380 public schools for boys and 148 public schools for girls, making a total of 528 public schools, with an enrollment of 25,644 and an actual attendance of 18,243. These schools were maintained by the local communities, were housed in buildings temporarily rented and which were used as living quarters for the teacher and his family, were ungraded, poorly equipped, and manned by teachers inadequately and irregularly paid. These teachers held permanent licenses, and hence were subject to no test as to proficiency.

From the inception of American government in the island particular attention has been given to the matter of extending the school system. The need for this is shown by the fact that according to the census of 1899 only 15 per cent of the population over ten years of age could read and write. The progress made in the extension of the school system during the past ten years is reflected in the following figures:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
No. of schools..	733	833	1,026	1,113	1,104	1,135	1,243	1,509	1,992	2,450
Average daily attendance	23,452	29,457	34,457	41,811	45,201	45,417	47,277	57,117	74,732	84,258

These figures include all the schools in the island under the direction of the Department of Education.

The organization which has brought about such a degree of educational development is largely centralized in the Department of Education, one of the seven coordinate executive departments of the Insular Government. At the head of the Department of Education is the Commissioner of Education, appointed by the President of the United States, and to whom

is given, by the organic act of the island, power to "superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico." By the same act all disbursements for educational purposes must be approved by him. In each of the 66 municipalities of the island are school boards in charge of the local school interests, but the formulation of the course of study (which is uniform for the island), the certification of teachers, the examination of pupils to determine their progress, and other general powers reside in the Department of Education.

The efficiency of the instruction through the grades is entrusted to the Assistant Commissioner, who is also chief of the Division of Supervision. Directly under him are three general superintendents, who spend most of their time in the field, and 40 supervising principals, who are in charge of the districts consisting of one or more municipalities.

The salaries of all teachers, amounting to over \$720,000, are paid direct from the Insular Treasury. Of the 1,743 teachers on the pay-roll of the department, 815 are males and 928 are females. All hold certificates issued by the department, based either upon examination or upon graduation from some institution recognized by law. In addition to the salaries paid by the Insular Government, the school boards pay a small monthly allowance in lieu of house rent to the teachers under their respective jurisdiction. The average monthly wage for the entire number of teachers, including allowance for house rent, is \$49.19 for the school year of nine months. The maximum and minimum salaries of teachers below high-school grade are \$95 and \$33 per school month.

The school system comprises kindergarten, rural, graded, high, night and special schools. During the school year 1909-1910, 121,453 different children were enrolled in the public schools, which means that of the entire population of Porto Rico 1 in every 9 went to school—a larger proportion than for any other people of the Western Hemisphere, save those of the United States and Canada. They were distributed as follows:

Kindergarten.....	230
Graded.....	39,907
Night.....	8,624
Rural.....	71,630
High.....	970
Special.....	92

Kindergartens are in the experimental stage, being maintained in the cities of San Juan and Ponce only.

The rural schools are by far the most numerous and perhaps the most important factor in the general uplift of the people. With few exceptions they are located in the country districts wherever needed, and are often reached by long, hard climbs up the mountain trails. At the present time there are 1,529 of these schools, including double enrollments. Although the number equipped with modern furniture and appliances is increasing year by year, still not a few remind one of the primitive New England school with its tables and backless benches. Since 1900, 192 one-room and 12 two-room rural school buildings have been constructed by the Department of Education and the school boards. Some of these are substantial cement structures; others the simplest of structures, thatched roofed and primitive in every way. The remainder of the rural schools are maintained in rented buildings, but in no instance, however, is the same structure used for school and residence purposes.

The course of study for rural schools covers the first four grades and articulates with the graded school course at this point. In the majority of rural schools the first three grades only are maintained, though the number in which fourth, fifth and sixth grade work is offered is steadily on the increase. More than half the rural teachers are men and all are native Porto Ricans. They are doing work worthy of the greatest praise in extending elementary instruction to the remotest corners of the island.

Graded schools are maintained in each of the 66 towns and cities of the island, as well as in a considerable number of the more populous barrios. The course of study in these schools comprises work through the eighth grade. Students who complete this course receive the common school diploma upon passing the examination given by the department. During the school year 1909-1910, 702 candidates passed this examination. The course compares very favorably with that of the better school systems in the States and requires, in addition, the study of Spanish throughout each year. In all but about 10 per cent of the graded schools instruction in the ordinary branches is given in English.

In 49 municipalities, graded school buildings of from 4 to 22 rooms have been constructed; in all, 70 such buildings, with

a total of more than 400 rooms. Three classes of teachers give instruction in the graded schools, viz: Teachers of English, English graded and Spanish graded teachers. The first named are Americans, nearly all graduates of colleges or normal schools in the States. The law requires that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality of the island. In some the number is considerably greater, making a total of about 150. The English graded teachers are Porto Ricans who, through the study of the English language either in the United States or in the public schools of Porto Rico or in the course in English maintained by the department and taught by the teachers of English, have so perfected themselves in the language as to pass a special examination in English given by the department. They are then authorized to give instruction in all the branches of the curriculum through the medium of English. The Spanish graded teachers are in the process of securing the English graded license, but have not as yet been able to pass the rigid examination demanded by the department for that grade. Many of them, however, are teaching in English.

At the cities of San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez are maintained first-class high schools, each with a four-year course and sending their graduates to the University of Porto Rico and to any college or university in the United States without difficulty in entrance.

In addition to these fully equipped high schools, partial high-school courses are offered in 19 other municipalities of the island. In these various schools of a secondary grade are more than 1,000 students at the present time. In each of the three high schools mentioned is maintained a commercial course in addition to the regular classical and scientific courses.

The school spirit in these institutions is good; athletic enthusiasm is intense; literary and debating societies are maintained; and everything is found which goes to make a first-class high school.

For the education of those who are unable to attend the day schools, 232 night schools are in operation, with an enrollment of more than 10,000. The great majority of persons attending these schools are adults. Instruction is given in reading, writing and arithmetic, the rudiments of geography and history. In a few night schools all instruction is given in

English, and in many others English is taught as a special subject.

In 6 districts special teachers of agriculture furnish theoretical and practical instruction in this branch to all the children enrolled in the graded schools from the fourth grade on, and superintend the work of the rural teachers in the subject. Gardens are maintained in connection with the work. It is hoped that in the near future this work can be extended through the appointment of a larger number of special teachers.

Extended courses in agriculture are offered at Río Piedras by the University of Porto Rico, and this institution is now in a position to supply the demand for teachers of agriculture.

In the high schools of the island and in the university courses in manual training and in domestic science are maintained. Since the beginning of this school year courses in sewing have been established in almost all towns of the island, and in many instruction in cooking and in military science is being offered.

Within two years no less than 233 public school libraries have been established, containing more than 25,000 volumes. The great majority of these are simple, but strong, boxes (in reality, condemned army kits) in circulation among the rural schools, each containing a selection of from 50 to 100 books.

Fully equipped public school playgrounds are being established over the island, and at the present time they are to be found in forty-five municipalities, with more than \$10,000 invested in their equipment. Thousands upon thousands of the Porto Rican youth of both sexes are making use of these playgrounds and are developing a sturdiness of physique hitherto unknown to school children in the Tropics. Every form of athletic interest has been fostered by the playground activity. At the interscholastic athletic meet held in April, 1910, there were more than 200 contestants coming from many different towns, and the records made would have been creditable to boys of equal age in any part of the world.

In many towns are to be found school bands. At the time of the annual athletic meet a contest of school bands is held and a banner given to the one making the best showing.

During the past two years school banks have been established in 31 municipalities. In them 9,404 pupils deposited \$8,883 during the school year 1909-1910. Of this number of



depositors 693 started individual accounts in the national or city banks of the towns in which they live.

In the University of Porto Rico the public school system of the island culminates. This institution is not directly under the Department of Education, though the Commissioner of Education is *ex officio* the president of the board of trustees and its chancellor. The university was founded in 1903 and is vested by law with all the rights and privileges usually inhering in such institutions. The material equipment of the university consists of, roughly, 200 acres of land, more than 100 of which are located at Río Piedras, and the remainder at Mayagüez. The Río Piedras campus contains 9 structures, used by the colleges of Liberal Arts and Agriculture and by the Normal Department. The last named was the first to be established by the university and is now a prosperous normal school, with nearly 300 students enrolled and as many more in the practice school.

The university represents the logical point of academic contact between the Spanish and English speaking peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Its curriculum offers more extended courses in Spanish language and literature than does any institution in the United States, and more extended courses in English than are to be found in Spanish America. Persons coming from either the north or south will find so many persons speaking their own language that the usual shock of a plunge into a distinctly foreign environment is not felt.

With the large number of people in the Spanish-speaking countries who feel the commercial necessity of the English language and the perhaps still larger number of youths in the United States who foresee a business or a professional future in Spanish America, the University of Porto Rico bids fair to become a veritable Pan-American University.

In 1904, by act of the Legislature of Porto Rico, the Bureaus of Insular Health, of Insular Charities and of Insular Prisons were consolidated into one department, known as the Department of Health, Charities and Correction, and by the terms of the same law a member of the Executive Council not charged with any other administrative duties was placed at the head of the new department. A Superior Board of Health, an honorary body, consisting of a supervisor of health (chairman), one physician, one lawyer, one civil engineer and

**Department of  
Health, Charities  
and Correction.**

one druggist, was created by the same act. This is an advisory board to the Director of Health, Charities and Correction on sanitary matters.

By another act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1909, a special organization, known as "The Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service," was created in this department for the purpose of fostering the study of and adopting measures tending to prevent tropical and transmissible diseases in this island and of continuing the work of eradicating the disease known as tropical anemia, or *uncinariasis*.

The Department of Health, Charities and Correction has complete charge of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the island, as well as supervision over matters concerning the public health. The personnel is composed of the head of the department, who is known as the Director of Health, Charities and Correction, and under him is the Assistant Director of the department, who also acts as Supervisor of Charities; the Supervisor of Health; the Supervisor of Prisons; and the Director of Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service. The Director of the department exercises general supervision over all these four branches.

There are two laboratories in the department, one for the Bureau of Health and one for the Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service, well equipped with the necessary apparatus and material for chemical and bacteriological analyses and scientific investigations.

It is the duty of the Supervisor of Health to prepare for the approval of the Executive Council such general sanitary measures as may be necessary and to enforce them throughout the island, and also to supervise the municipal sanitary regulations. He is chairman of the Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico and has direct control of the Chemical Laboratory and of the Division of Vital Statistics.

The Supervisor of Charities has complete charge of all the charitable institutions of the island. The various institutions maintained at present are the Leper Colony, with accommodations for about 30 patients, situated on Cabras Island, near San Juan; the Blind Asylum, at Ponce, with accommodations for about 100 patients; the Insular Insane Asylum, at San Juan, with accommodations for 350 patients (300 poor and 50 pay patients); the Girls' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum

for girls, in Santurce, with accommodations for about 175 inmates; and the Boys' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum for boys, in Santurce, with accommodations for about 275 inmates.

The Supervisor of Prisons controls the Insular Penitentiary, situated in San Juan; the Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents, situated in Mayaguez; and the district jails of San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Humacao, Arecibo, Guayama, Aguadilla and Vieques.

The Director of Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service has direct control of the sanitary stations established in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Humacao, Arecibo, Guayama and Aguadilla, and of the bacteriological laboratory of the service. It is his duty to use every means at his command to prevent, combat and eradicate the disease known as tropical anemia, or *uncinariasis*, and to direct his own endeavors and those of the sanitary officers and other physicians engaged in the service toward the advancement of the study and investigation of the various forms and aspects of tropical and transmissible diseases.

The entire work of policing the Island of Porto Rico is performed by the Insular Police, a body organized in accordance with the Insular Police Law, approved March 12, 1908, and acting under direct control of the central Government and the Insular Police Commission. All administrative matters in connection with this force are centralized at Police Headquarters in San Juan. The organization consists of a Chief of Police, directly responsible to the Governor, an Assistant Chief of Police, two inspectors, an adjutant of police, and a Chief of the Bureau of Detectives. The outside work is performed under the supervision of this headquarters organization by 66 district chiefs, 15 sergeants, 40 corporals and 600 guardsmen, 120 of whom are mounted.

This small police force, although called upon to preserve order throughout an island with a population of over a million, has performed its work so effectually and satisfactorily, not only to the authorities, but to the people as well, that it has gained a reputation for efficiency that is not excelled by any other similar organization. The discretion and intelligence exercised in the presentation of charges, as well as the cooperation afforded by court officials is apparent from the fact that of charges presented

against 55,662 persons arrested during the year 1909, 74 per cent resulted in convictions. The authors of all of the 61 murders which occurred during the same year, the 31 attempts to murder, and the 211 burglaries committed in the island, were arrested, and as a rule not later than twenty-four hours after the commission of the crime. It has been asserted that there is seldom a crime committed in Porto Rico the author of which is not sooner or later discovered and brought before the courts by the police.

In accordance with an act of the **Civil Service Commission.** Legislative Assembly, approved March 14, 1907, the Civil Service extends throughout all branches of the Government. This act provides for a Civil Service Commission composed of three members, one of whom acts as chairman of the commission, chief examiner, and secretary. This official directs the work of the commission, which meets every Monday afternoon to consider the work of the preceding week, a record of its actions being kept in the form of minutes.

Examinations of candidates for appointment are held in February of each year and special examinations throughout the year as the needs of the service require, the general examinations being held in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Guayama, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Humacao, and Vieques, and the special examinations in San Juan only. The commission is represented in each town where examinations are held by a special committee. Papers for all examinations are prepared in the head office at San Juan and, after the examinations are held, are returned to that office for rating. All examinations are open and competitive. From the registers of eligibles obtained from these examinations, candidates are certified for appointment to vacancies whenever they occur in the service. The Civil Service Commission encounters little difficulty in filling most of the vacancies which occur, but there is usually a dearth of suitable candidates for positions requiring technical knowledge. This is due primarily to the fact that there are as yet but few technical schools of any kind in the island, and Porto Ricans who have attended and graduated from technical schools in other places, upon their return to the island, easily find more lucrative employment outside of the Government service. Nevertheless, the Civil Service Commission frequently holds examinations for specially qualified employees, including chemists, pathologists

and engineers, and is able to fill a few of the positions of this class, it being necessary to resort at times to the civil service lists of the Federal Government or other sources to fill the remaining technical positions. The number of vacancies in the classified service filled by promotion average 50 per cent. On January 1, 1908, the date on which the Civil Service Act went into effect, there were under the Insular Government 3,810 positions, of which 1,052 were classified. The appropriation bill for 1910-1911 provides for approximately 3,700 positions, of which about 1,000 are classified. There has been no change in the extension of the classification, the difference in figures being due to changes in organization. The Civil Service Commission keeps a record of all leaves of absence and maintains an official roster of employees.

The aim of the commission, in addition to performing the routine work of examination and filling vacancies and keeping the official roster as required by law, is to continue a campaign of education along the lines of civil service reform, to stimulate an interest in the Government civil service as affording a career in which industrious and capable young men may find ample opportunity to apply their abilities, and, so far as possible, to so mold public opinion that it will insist that selections for appointment, not only in the insular, but in the municipal service, shall be made on merit alone, and that appointees shall be retained only so long as their good conduct and efficiency warrant their retention.

**Insular Library of Porto Rico.** The Insular Library of Porto Rico, formerly known as the "Free Library of San Juan," was established by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, for the purpose of furnishing a depository for public documents, archives and records of the Legislative Assembly and departments of the Insular Government, where they could be consulted by members of the assembly and heads of departments.

The library is pleasantly located in three large, well-lighted rooms situated in the building known as the Diputación Provincial, in the center of the city of San Juan, and is easily accessible to those desiring to avail themselves of its privileges. It is patronized equally by Porto Ricans and Americans living in the city and in the near-by towns, and also by foreigners, attracted by the large assortment of magazines, periodicals and

newspapers, in English and in Spanish, to which the library subscribes. The reading tables are always well filled.

The number of visitors during the week is estimated at 1,000. There is also a circulating library, with an enrollment at the present time of 4,000 members, and from 300 to 400 books are given out and received daily.

Many of the books on biography, history, travel, science, etc., now in the library are a legacy from the old Spanish libraries existing in San Juan before the American occupation, although their number has been greatly augmented by purchases and by donations of works in the Spanish, English and French languages.

The library has an annual appropriation of \$3,800 dollars for the payment of the salaries of a librarian, assistant librarian, and other help, and for the purchase of books, magazines, etc.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following officers and members, the first three being *ex officio*: E. G. Dexter, Commissioner of Education, president; J. A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior, vice-president; C. O. Lord, secretary and treasurer; Charles A. Hartzell; Cayetano Coll y Toste; José G. Torres; Manuel Fernández Juncos, librarian.

The increased industrial and commercial activities of the island during the fiscal year 1909-1910 were partially reflected by the Insular Government revenue operations, which indicated an increase in total collections of approximately 9 per cent.

The total of actual revenue receipts of 1909-1910 was \$3,451,267.14, as against \$3,175,740.25 for 1908-1909, a gain of \$275,526.89. Of these receipts \$2,571,904.71 represented the proceeds of internal taxes, which considerably exceeded those of any previous year and of 1908-1909 by \$199,550.81, while there was a gain in customs receipts over the preceding year of \$75,976.08.

The total revenue receipts were larger than those of any previous year except 1907, when the customs collections were swelled by extraordinary foreign importations to an amount never before or since equaled. The increase of revenue from internal taxation was divided as follows: In property tax, \$4,961.87; in excise taxes, \$128,050.43; in fees, fines, etc.,

\$52,320.09; and in other miscellaneous items, \$14,218.42, making up the total increase stated above.

The fear has frequently been expressed that the receipts from customs would be so reduced through the absorption by the United States of the island's external commerce that the total revenue would fall short of meeting the necessities. This fear, however, does not appear well-grounded, for the increased industrial activity and prosperity of the island promoted by the free admission of its products to the mainland markets has resulted in a steady increase of internal revenues that has more than offset the fluctuations in receipts from customs. Improved business conditions have also enlarged the purchasing power of the people to such an extent that even with the enormously increased importations from the United States those from abroad have been increased as well. Thus it is found at the expiration of ten years' free trade between the mainland and the island that the receipts from customs were for the last year of that period \$34,771.89 above the annual average thereof. This showing, together with that of the commerce between the mainland and the island, indicates that although the trade in some lines of goods formerly purchased in foreign countries is now controlled by the American markets, certain other goods will continue to be purchased abroad in sufficient quantities to sustain the customs revenues at least upon the basis of the average annual receipts amounting to \$844,590.54 of the decade just ended, and effectively dispels any such fears that may have been entertained as to serious loss of revenue from this source under normal conditions.

It may well happen, however, that if the coffee trade of Porto Rico, which amounted during the past year to \$5,669,602 and went almost exclusively to Europe, should be transferred to the United States, as it ought to be, and thereby increased, as have been the other industries which have received the benefits of the American market, that the present purchases abroad resulting therefrom will be made in the United States, and foreign purchases thereby decreased sufficiently to reduce the revenue from customs. But if this should transpire, it would result in broadening the benefits now received from trade with the mainland to such an extent that the internal revenue would far outstrip the loss from customs.

Customs revenue receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$879,362.43
Internal revenue receipts accruing to the Insular Government, made up of \$25,160.51 from inheritance taxes, \$127,245.20 from taxes on property, \$185,400.33 from the excise tax on tobacco, and \$1,885,666.47 from other excise taxes (which exceeds the receipts from the internal revenue during the previous year by \$147,230.72) aggregated.....	2,223,472.52
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources were \$52,320.09 in excess of corresponding revenues of 1908-1909, and amounted to .....	348,432.19
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Making the total actual revenues collected as stated.....	3,451,267.14
There also reverted to, and were paid into the Treasury on account of insular revenues, various amounts representing repayments of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, and other transfers, aggregating in all.....	293,301.40
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Making the total insular revenue receipts.....	3,744,568.54
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,254,046.37 in property taxes and \$140,053.13 in bond redemption and other taxes collected for municipalities, and \$257,299.29 for miscellaneous other trust fund accounts, amounted in all to.....	1,651,398.79
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Bringing the total receipts of the Treasury during the year up to .....	5,395,967.33
This amount, added to the balance remaining at the end of 1908-1909.....	3,698,782.44
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Made the total amount resulting from the year's transactions to be accounted for.....	9,094,749.77
To meet the current needs of Government during the past year there was expended on account of the Legislature.....	\$53,484.14
To meet expenses of the executive branches..	2,883,934.73
For the support of the judiciary.....	420,834.57
And for miscellaneous purposes.....	89,358.72
<hr/>	
	3,447,612.16
(Which is \$330,780.54 less than the amount expended for these purposes during 1908-1909.)	
Further demands upon available funds, for loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, amounted to.....	112,036.53
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And brought the total amount thus expended and disposed of up to.....	3,559,648.69
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Reducing the amount at the disposition of the Government to,	5,535,101.08
Dispositions on account of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities of taxes collected for them amounting to.....	1,400,030.94
To the road bond fund of.....	1,213.75
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts.....	497,322.11
Repayments .....	238.12
And transfers .....	7,247.95
	<hr/> 1,906,052.87
Reduced the total amount to the credit of the Government, at the end of the year, in available resources and trust funds to.....	3,629,048.21
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	2,918,025.84
	<hr/>
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriations a surplus of.....	711,022.37

This amount, as against \$526,102.52 remaining at the close of 1908-1909 represents a gain of \$184,919.85, which is in line with the purpose of the administration to increase the available surplus to at least \$1,000,000 to enable it to meet any contingency in the shape of a general calamity, or otherwise, that may arise, while at the same time utilizing such surplus funds, so far as possible, by investing them in the negotiable securities of municipal governments that will be issued as a means of obtaining funds with which to make needed improvements under the act of the Legislative Assembly, known as the Revolving Fund Act, approved March 9, 1910, and which will furnish a readily convertible investment.

Of the amount shown to be held in the Treasury as trust funds, the unexpended balance of the appropriation pertaining to the irrigation project, amounting to \$2,629,533.96, the expenditure of which will probably be distributed over the next three years, forms by far the largest part, the remainder being represented by a sinking fund of \$180,958.92 to meet bond service, \$15,248.85 due municipalities, and miscellaneous trusts aggregating \$92,284.11.

In order to keep the public funds where they can be used to the best advantage in support of the general financial situation in the territory, it is the policy of the Government to make use of Porto Rican banks as depositories in so far as they desire to act as such and meet the requirements under which such funds

are deposited. Accordingly, at the end of the year, Treasury funds were deposited in seven banks of Porto Rico to the amount of \$1,597,081.54, while the remainder of the amount on hand, \$2,031,966.67, was held by New York depositories.

The total net bonded indebtedness on account of the Insular Government proper, June 30, 1910, was \$669,041.08. Against this there were due the Insular Government from municipal loans \$580,405.25, which leaves a difference of but \$88,635.83 against the Government between accounts payable and receivable.

Provision was made at the last regular session of the Legislature, under act approved March 10, 1910, for a new loan of \$425,000 with which to extend the road system, the bonds representing same to be disposed of by the Bureau of Insular Affairs under direction of the Secretary of War. This loan will not, however, result in an increase of taxation, as the surplus collections from revenues provided to meet the previous road loan will be more than sufficient for its service.

As indicated above, expenditures of insular revenues during the past year, for all purposes of the Government, amounted to \$3,447,612.16, as against an expenditure during the previous year of \$3,778,392.70. Thus the necessity for deficiency appropriations did not arise, expenses having been kept well within the total amount of current and no-fiscal year funds available for use.

## CHAPTER V.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipal Government Organization, and Descriptions of Municipalities.

**T**HERE are sixty-six municipalities in Porto Rico consisting of the same number of territorial subdivisions, which, with the Island of Culebra, make up the area comprised within the jurisdiction known as Porto Rico. The principal town in each district is the administrative center from which its municipal government exercises the powers and control therein vested by enactments of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico. The act known as the "Municipal Law" was passed March 8, 1906. These governments are, under and within the limits prescribed by law, autonomous, the chief officials thereof being elected by the people of the respective municipalities, and the subordinates being appointed by those so elected. Therefore, with but slight supervisory control from the Central Government, the residents of these municipalities represent communities originally established by the Spanish Government, which are now under the Government of the United States enjoying the privileges of self-government.

Each municipal government organization has at its head a mayor (*alcalde*), who is the chief executive officer and the representative of the community before the courts and the Insular Government. His powers and duties embrace the approval, publication and execution of ordinances, his action upon such ordinances being final, except upon those relating to sanitary matters, transfer of property, loans, and acceptance of judgment or arbitration in cases before the courts. He appoints all the employees of the municipality and issues all orders necessary for the government of the community in accordance with the laws and ordinances relating thereto.

The local legislative power is conferred by law upon a body existing in each municipality, known as the municipal council, which, in municipalities of Class I, is composed of 9 members; in municipalities of Class II, of 7 members; and in municipalities of Class III, of 5 members.

The mayor, as well as the members of the municipal council, is elected for a term of four years, by the people of the respec-

tive communities, at general elections held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The heads of the several departments of the local governments are a secretary, a treasurer, a comptroller, an inspector of health and charities, and an inspector of public works.

For the purpose of reducing public expenditures, in municipalities of Class III the mayor acts also as treasurer, except where provision has been made for a treasurer when the municipality has fully met its budgetary obligations and is able to meet all of its financial burdens as they fall due. Also, in municipalities of Class III, the duties of secretary and comptroller are performed by one official, while in municipalities of Class II the duties of the office of secretary and comptroller are performed by one or two persons in the discretion of the municipal council.

The municipal governments derive their revenue principally from the proportion of the general property tax of the island, assigned to them by law. From this tax the Central Government, by which it is collected, retains but 10 per cent to cover the cost of collection, and places the remainder at the disposition of the municipalities—22.5 per cent being assigned to school boards, 7.2 per cent to road work, and 60.3 per cent to general purposes.

Municipal governments are also authorized, by act of the Legislative Assembly, to impose and collect certain local taxes on their own account and use the proceeds from this source for general and specific purposes prescribed by the same authority.

The financial condition of the 66 municipal governments at the close of the fiscal year 1909-1910 was, in general, most satisfactory, showing in the aggregate: Cash on hand for all purposes, \$1,045,249.66, of which \$162,785.31 was available for general use, \$34,258.38 for construction and maintenance of roads, \$219,999.50 for specific improvements under loans contracted, and the remainder, \$628,206.47, in bond redemption and sinking funds.

The total net indebtedness of these governments at the close of the fiscal year was \$896,910.56, of which sum but \$2,465.29 represented floating indebtedness, the remainder, consisting of \$25,671.42 current business, for which funds were available, but accounts unsettled at the close of the year, and \$868,773.85 of fixed indebtedness.

The total net income of the municipalities during the fiscal year, from the sources mentioned, was \$1,392,865.71. Of the total receipts the general property tax contributed was \$852,753.07, the remainder having been derived principally from taxes on the slaughter of animals and sale of meats, licenses and permits and public service enterprises.

The expenditures during the fiscal year 1909-1910 aggregated \$1,468,058.64, of which \$1,066,146.57 was disbursed on account of current expenses, \$181,482.33 for purchases and improvements, and the remainder in the amortization of debts and the payment of interest.

Municipal governments are burdened neither with the expense of courts—except those of justices of the peace—with maintenance of police, nor with any portion of the general road system of the island, these expenses being paid direct from the Insular Treasury.

Most of the 66 municipalities are easily reached by means of excellent public highways, others by steam railway and electric tramway, and the distance to those to which the general road system of the island has not yet been extended is so slight as to involve but a few hours' travel by coach. Many of them representing, as they do, typical Spanish-American communities and containing within their limits numerous reminders of the early colonial days, are of considerable interest, while the fertile valleys, mountain scenery, tropical foliage, and delightful climate, all contribute to the pleasure and comfort of both visitors and permanent residents.

The following descriptions will afford information in brief concerning the various municipalities and the districts in which they are located, and may be of use to persons traveling over the island, as well as to others interested in Porto Rico:

Adjuntas is situated 18 miles north of Ponce  
**Adjuntas.** on the Ponce-Arecibo Road. It has a population of 16,954. The total assessed value of real and personal property within the municipal limits for the fiscal year 1910-1911 was \$1,292,466. It is located at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the sea level, in the center of the coffee-growing region, in a small valley surrounded with hills and mountains. One of them, El Novillo Mountain, is 2,200 feet in height, and Mount Guilarte reaches a height of 3,000 feet above the sea level. Many of the streams, originating in

the steep slopes of these mountains, form beautiful cascades and are tributary to the Arecibo, Añasco and Portugues rivers. The surrounding scenery is delightful. Magnificent views can be obtained from the summits of the mountains, and from some of them it is possible, on a clear day, to see the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south.

The climate is cool in summer and delightfully invigorating during the winter months, the thermometer fluctuating throughout the year between 50 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The local water supply is piped from a neighboring mountain stream. The central plaza or park is well laid out and picturesque. There are 7 schools in the town, 4 of which are located in a stone building erected by the Department of Education in 1903. In the outlying districts there are 15 rural schools.

From the top of a hill to the west of the town, known as the "Giant," due to its resemblance to a man reclining on his back, a magnificent view is afforded of the Adjuntas Valley, which has in recent years been devoted to the growing of sugar-cane. The surrounding hills and valleys are covered with cane fields, coffee trees, banana plants and orange trees.

Near Adjuntas is the range of mountains known as the "Sillas de Calderon," where, after the failure of the revolutionary movement against the Spanish Government in 1896, the leaders of the rebellion hid from the Government forces.

Aguada has a population of 11,587, and a property valuation of \$1,018,743. The town was founded by **Aguada.** Sotomayor, an officer under Juan Ponce de León. It was later destroyed by the Indians and was then reconstructed on its present site. Ruins can still be seen where the original town was located. It is situated between Aguadilla and Rincón, about 2 miles inland from the west coast of the island. Historians claim that this was the first place in Porto Rico visited by Christopher Columbus and that its name is derived from the fact that he landed there in search of water. The municipality has 14 schools, while in the outlying districts there are 2 rural schools. The people of the district are devoted to the growing of sugar-cane and coffee and to the manufacture of hats. Many of them are employed in a large sugar mill, *El Coloso*, in the vicinity, owned by a French company.

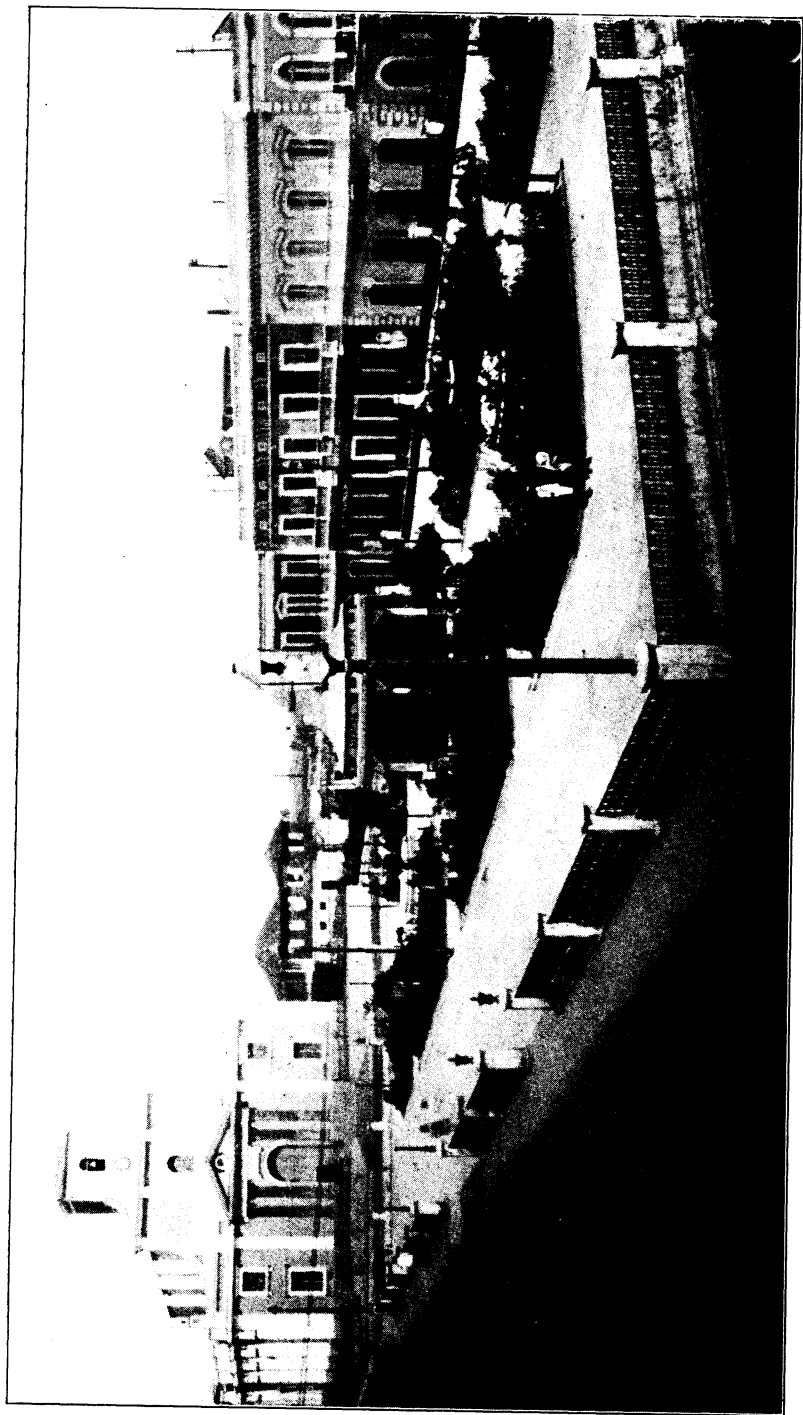
Aguadilla has a population of 21,419, and its real **Aguadilla.** and personal property was assessed in 1910 at \$1,078,062. It is located north of Aguada, on the western coast of Porto Rico, and near to that town. Local tradition says that Columbus filled his water casks from a spring fed by an underground stream which comes to the surface in the center of the town. There has been erected in one of the barrios of the town a monument in honor of the discoverer.

The climate in this vicinity is delightful. The ocean breezes make the days pleasant and the nights cool.



Aguadilla.

The population of the district is dense. The people are anxious to learn and improve themselves and their surroundings, and the schools are well attended. The principal industries are the growing of coffee, sugar-cane and oranges and cigar making. The town is located on the American Railroad, which connects with other coast towns and the capital, and affords a means of shipping the products of the district to the ports, as well as of bringing to the town many supplies, which are sent thence in ox carts to the interior.



The central park and church at Arecibo.





The population is 8,292; assessed valuation, **Aguas Buenas.** \$358,603. Aguas Buenas is situated in the center of the island. It was founded in 1838. Located, as it is, in a high mountain region, its principal product is coffee. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity abounds in many springs of excellent water, some of them having medicinal properties. There are in the district a number of caves containing deposits of guano, valuable for use as fertilizer. In the municipal district there are 4 graded and 5 rural schools.

Population, 10,815; property valuation, \$765,152. **Aibonito.** Aibonito is situated on the Military Road, near the center of the island, about 80 kilometers from San Juan and 50 kilometers from Ponce. It is located on a plateau about 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is in the center of one of the principal tobacco-growing districts, and the leaf raised there compares favorably with the product of any other district of the island. Considerable land on the mountain slopes is devoted to coffee growing. The town is provided by means of a good aqueduct with an excellent water supply. On account of the elevation and prevalent winds the district is considered by many to be one of the most agreeable and healthful in the island. The town has 9 graded schools, 8 rural schools, 3 mission schools, 2 churches, a hospital and many good private residences.

Population, 14,407; property valuation, \$1,316,408. **Añasco.** The town of Añasco was founded in 1773. It is situated in the western part of Porto Rico, about 3 miles from the coast. It is located on the American Railroad, and is also connected with the city of Mayagüez by a good highway. It is located in an extensive sugar-cane raising district, and among its other products are coffee and cocoanuts.

The Añasco River, which runs through the district, according to local tradition, is the river in which a Spaniard by the name of Salcedo was drowned by the Indians in order that they might ascertain the truth of the assertions that had been made to them as to the immortality of the Spanish invaders. There are some falls near the town which should afford excellent waterpower. Añasco has 26 schools and has erected 2 fine concrete school buildings.

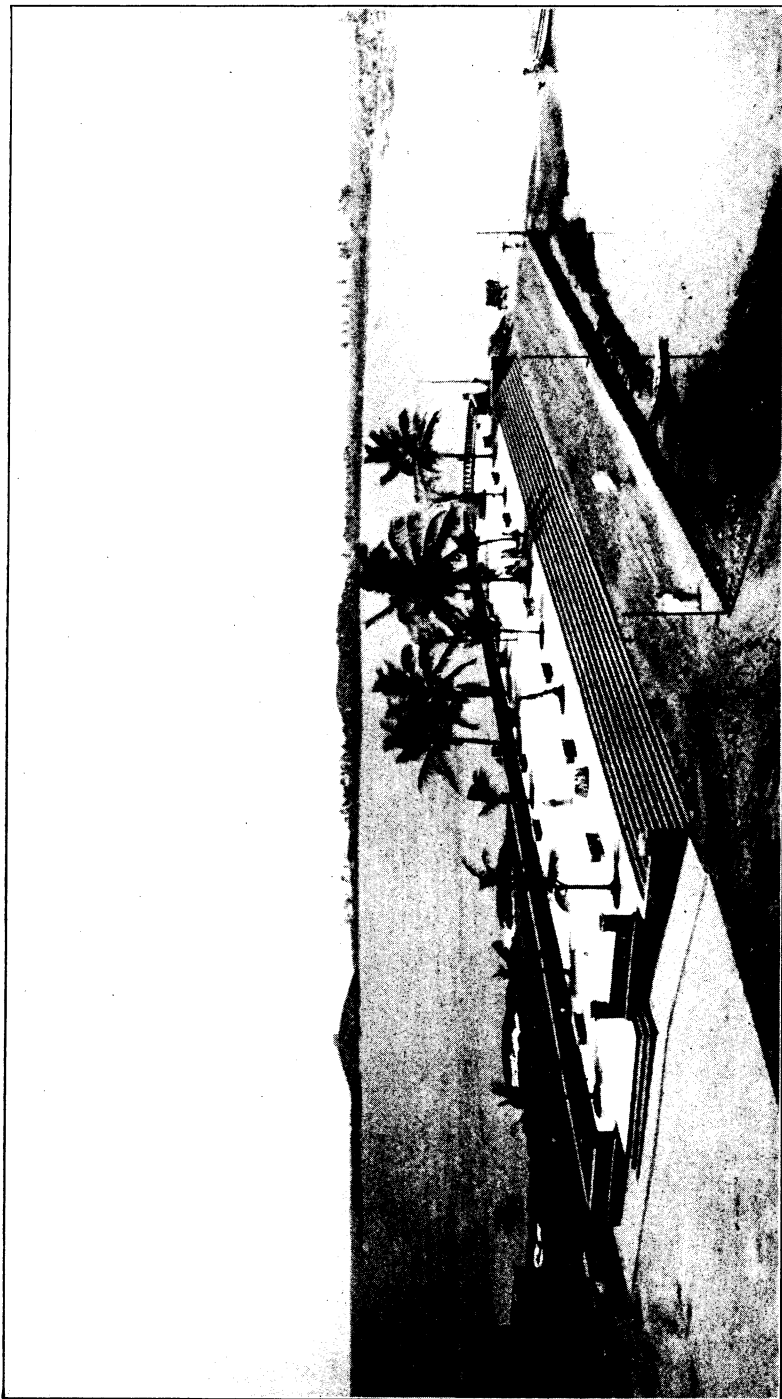
Arecibo is located near the north coast of the island, **Arecibo.** about 50 miles west of San Juan. It has a population of 42,429. The assessed value of property within the district is \$5,651,358. The municipal corporation

was authorized as early as 1537 by a Royal Decree of the Spanish Crown, and, according to a local historian, the town was founded in 1616 under the name of San Felipe de Arecibo. The surrounding country is devoted to fruit, coffee, and sugar growing, although recently other crops, particularly coffee, have been giving way to the rapidly increasing production of sugar-cane. The drainage of extensive and heretofore unused swamps known as the "Caño de Tiburones" is converting them into rich sugar lands. The city is reached from the east and west by the American Railroad, and is connected with the south and west by excellent highways. The harbor is an open roadstead. The municipality has 28 graded and 36 rural schools, and there are within its limits several cigar factories and other manufacturing plants.

The population of Arroyo, according to the census of 1910, is 6,940. The assessed value of real and personal property is \$1,038,198. Arroyo is located on the south coast, on the main highway, a short distance east of Guayama, in the midst of extensive sugar-cane growing lands. Near the town are the Virella Springs, the waters from which are said to have notable curative powers. The district has the reputation of being one of the healthiest in the island, the occurrence there of epidemics never having been recorded. The municipality is credited with being the first place where telegraph service was used in Porto Rico, a line having been installed there by its inventor, Samuel B. Morse, while visiting members of his family, who were interested in one of the many sugar estates in the vicinity.

The municipality of Barranquitas has a population of 10,503. Real and personal property is assessed at \$358,619. The town is situated near the center of the island in one of the beautiful mountain districts, at an elevation of 1,700 feet above sea level. It is reached from San Juan and the south by excellent highways, and is about 17 kilometers north of Aibonito.

There are a number of caves near the town, which are supposed to have been inhabited by the original Indians, as many Indian relics have been found in them. The floors of these caves are rich in deposits of guano.



The water front and place of recreation, Arecibo.



According to the census of 1910, the municipality of Barros has a population of 15,028. The assessed value of real and personal property for the same year is \$545,840. This municipality is located on a good highway among the spurs of the central range of mountains, a short distance to the west of Barranquitas, and is surrounded by rich agricultural lands, principally devoted to coffee, tobacco and fruit raising. The region is noted for its picturesque mountain scenery and beautiful cascades. It was founded in 1825, but its progress has for years been retarded by inadequate transportation facilities, which recently have been improved.

The population of the municipality of Bayamón, according to the last census, is 29,986. A recent assessment places the value of real and personal property at \$3,048,759. The municipality is located near the north coast of Porto Rico, a short distance from San Juan, on a site donated in 1772 by the Ramirez de Arellano family. It had its origin in a small community known as "Pueblo Viejo," founded in 1509 by Ponce de León. This district claims the distinction of being the one in which the first city in Porto Rico, originally known as "Villa de Caparra," was founded by the Spanish settlers. The name was later changed by order of Captain Ovando, Governor of Santo Domingo, to "City of Porto Rico," and was the capital of the island until 1521, when the present city of San Juan was made the seat of the local Government.

Bayamón is on the line of the American Railroad, and is also reached from the capital by means of a ferry and a narrow-gauge railway. The surrounding country is being rapidly developed by American planters, and is now one of the most important and progressive grapefruit, orange, and pineapple growing districts in the island. Among the manufacturing establishments in the district are a sugar mill, ice plant, brick, and match factory and a large cigar factory, employing over a thousand people and turning out many millions of cigars a month.

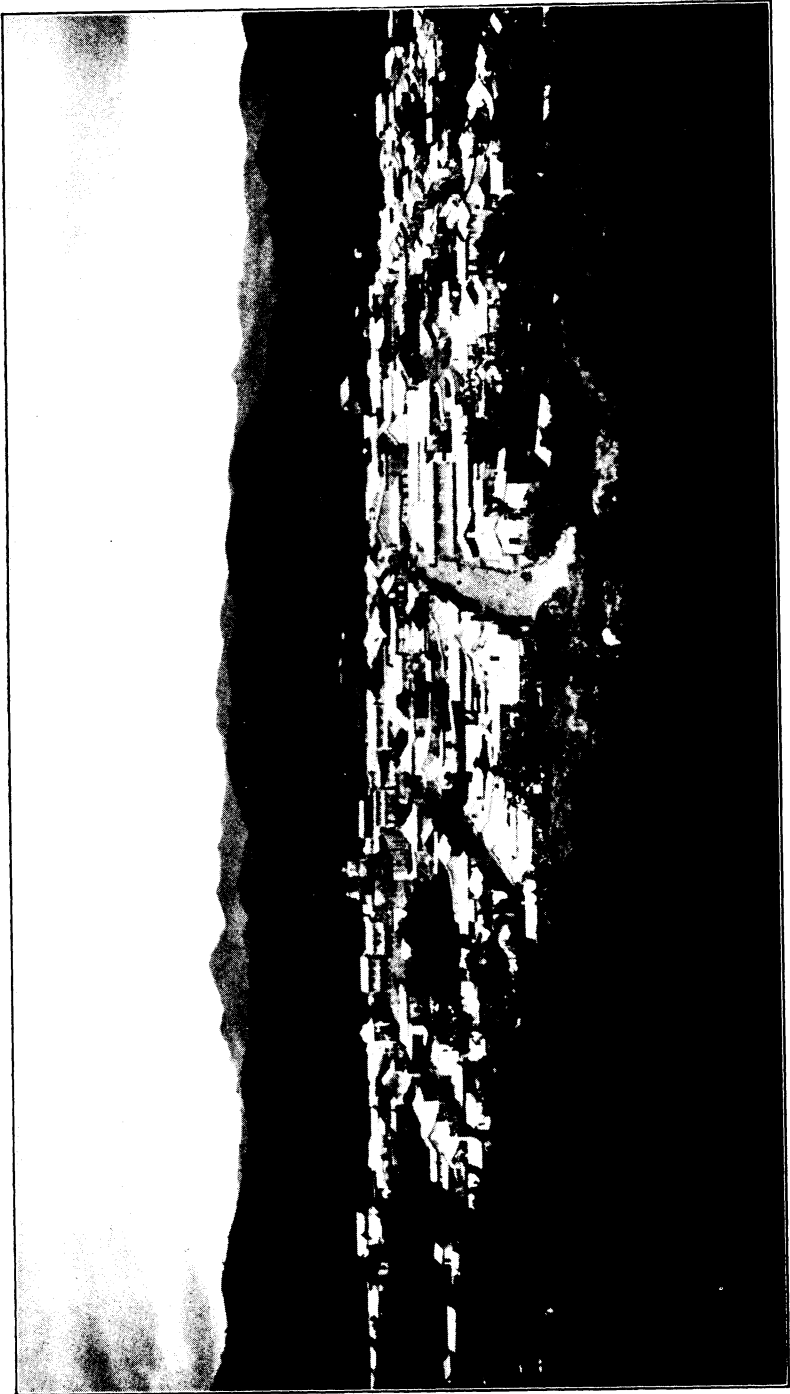
The municipality of Cabo Rojo has a population of 19,562, and the assessed value of real and personal property in 1910 was \$1,453,732. It is located on the southwestern coast of the island in a rugged valley, drained by two streams which flow through it from the mountains to the Caribbean Sea. It was founded under a decree issued by Governor Muesas in 1774. The district is

devoted chiefly to the growing of sugar-cane, and to a small extent the raising of coffee, tobacco and cocoanuts. A number of the inhabitants are engaged in the collection of salt, of which there are large deposits along the seashore. The town is reached by the American Railroad. The municipality has 8 graded schools and 22 rural schools, one of the latter being an agricultural school.

**Caguas.** Caguas is situated on an extensive plain in the eastern-central part of the island. It is 37 kilometers from San Juan, with which it is connected by a steam tramway and the Military Road to Ponce. The population of the municipality is 27,160, and the value of real and personal property of the district is assessed at \$3,171,920. The principal industries are the raising of sugar-cane and tobacco and the manufacture of cigars. There are 4 important cigar factories and a large number of smaller ones in the municipality. There are also in the district 2 large sugar mills, to which the cane raised on the surrounding plantations is sent. Coffee is cultivated extensively in the mountain districts. The municipality is supplied with water by means of an excellent aqueduct, and is lighted with electricity from the Comerío power plant. A large school building, recently erected in the municipality, is one of the best and most imposing in the island. There are altogether in the district 14 graded schools and 11 rural schools. The municipality has a good hospital and a public library. Caguas is the birthplace of the celebrated Porto Rican poet, José Gautier Benítez. A short distance from the town, on the banks of the Caguitas River, are some mineral springs whose waters are believed to possess certain medicinal properties.

**Camuy.** Camuy is a municipality with a population of 11,342, located on the line of the American Railroad between Quebradillas and Hatillo on the northwest coast of the island. The assessed value of real and personal property in the municipality in 1910 was \$685,162. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of coffee, tobacco and sugar-cane. It has 4 graded and 11 rural schools.

**Carolina.** Carolina has a population of 15,327, and the local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$1,674,580. It was founded in 1855 and named in honor of St. Ferdinand of Carolina. It is located in a rich cane-producing district in the northeastern part of the island, on an excellent



Cayey.







highway known as the "Carolina Road," which connects the main Military Road with the south by way of the eastern end of the island.

The municipality of Cayey has 17,711 inhabitants.

**Cayey.** The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1910 was \$1,411,477. It was founded in 1774 on a plain to the southeast of the center of the island, among the mountains just north of the principal range. It has an altitude above sea level of a little over 1,300 feet. Its location in the mountains, its altitude, and the prevailing winds make it one of the healthiest and most desirable in the island. It is one of the municipalities on the famous military highway from San Juan to Ponce. It is at this point that the highway to Guayama branches off from the Military Road. On account of its healthful climate one of the military posts for acclimating troops recently arrived from Spain was, during the Spanish régime, located here. It is at present the site of a United States army post. The principal crops of the region are coffee and tobacco, the Cayey tobacco being considered equal to any other raised in the island. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct. It has a municipal hospital, churches, and 12 graded and 12 rural schools.

This municipality has a population of 18,398, and  
**Ciales.** its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$980,016. It is located in a valley almost entirely surrounded by mountains, slightly north of the center of the island, on the highway from Juana Díaz to Manatí. The geological formations found in the vicinity are very interesting. Apparently some great convulsion of nature has split the lofty hills, which present almost vertical sides to the valley in which the town is located. Caves abound in the neighborhood, some of which are extensive. Cattle, coffee, and tobacco are the principal products of the surrounding territory.

The municipality of Cidra has a population of 10,595.

**Cidra.** The value of real and personal property was assessed at \$486,217. Cidra is located in the mountain district near the eastern end of the island, on the road between Comerío and Las Cruces, which branches off from the main Military Road at the latter place. It has an elevation above sea level of 1,300 feet. Its altitude and location among the mountains makes it a cool and healthful spot. The municipality has 4 graded and 9 rural schools.

Coamo has 17,129 inhabitants, and its local wealth **Coamo.** is placed at \$1,253,385. The town was founded in 1606. The Coamo Springs, whose waters have for years been famous for their medicinal properties, are located in this district. These springs are reached by an excellent highway and are visited by many persons who take advantage of the hot baths. There is at the springs a well-equipped sanatorium. The surrounding territory produces coffee, sugar-cane, oranges and other tropical fruits. The municipality has a hospital, graded schools and an industrial school, as well as both Catholic and Protestant churches. The town is supplied with water from the Coamo River by means of an aqueduct, erected in 1898.

The municipality of Comerío has 11,170 inhabitants, and the assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1910 is \$918,123. The town was founded in 1826 under the name of Sabana del Palmar, or, translated, Palm Grove Meadow, on account of the many groves of palm trees in the valleys and on the neighboring mountain slopes. The principal products of the district are coffee and tobacco, while sugar-cane and fruits are grown to some extent. There are in the vicinity two caves of considerable extent, which contain large deposits of guano. They seem to have been inhabited by the original Indians, as in many places ancient inscriptions and carvings are found on the walls. Comerío Falls afford excellent waterpower, and it is here that the Comerío Power Plant, which furnishes electric power to many of the towns and cities of the island, including the electric street railways, is located. The municipality has 5 graded and 9 rural schools.

Corozal has a population of 12,978, and its local wealth is assessed at \$375,194. It is located in a mountainous region on the road from Bayamón to Toa Alta, in the northern part of the island. The surrounding territory produces considerable coffee, sugar, tobacco, oranges and other fruit. Gold is found in the bed of the river which passes through the district, and natives manage, by crude methods of washing, to obtain enough of it to make a living. In this vicinity is the cave of Quintero, in which there are deposits of guano. Although the cave is far above the level of the ocean, sea shells are found distributed over its floors.

The municipality of Culebra, although it has a population of but 1,315, is worthy of remark for the reason that it is located on the Island of Culebra, a few miles off the east coast of the Island of Porto Rico, where the United States Government maintains a naval station. It is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico. Its local wealth is assessed at \$130,469. The few inhabitants are devoted to agricultural pursuits. The island has an excellent harbor, sufficiently commodious to accommodate the United States naval vessels which frequently call at that station during the winter maneuvers, the presence of officers and men at such times adding considerably to the local activities and interests.

Dorado is a municipality with 4,885 inhabitants. Its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$666,581. It is located near the north coast of the island, on the American Railroad, between Bayamón and Vega Baja. The municipality has 9 public schools. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of citrus fruits, pineapples and cattle.

Fajardo has a population of 21,135, and its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$4,821,954. The town is located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the coast at the northeastern extremity of the island, on the main highway from San Juan. Two large rivers, the Fajardo and the Luquillo, flow on either side. The district has 24 graded and 21 rural schools. It is one of the wealthiest sugar districts in the island, and in it is located the large plant of the Fajardo Sugar Company.

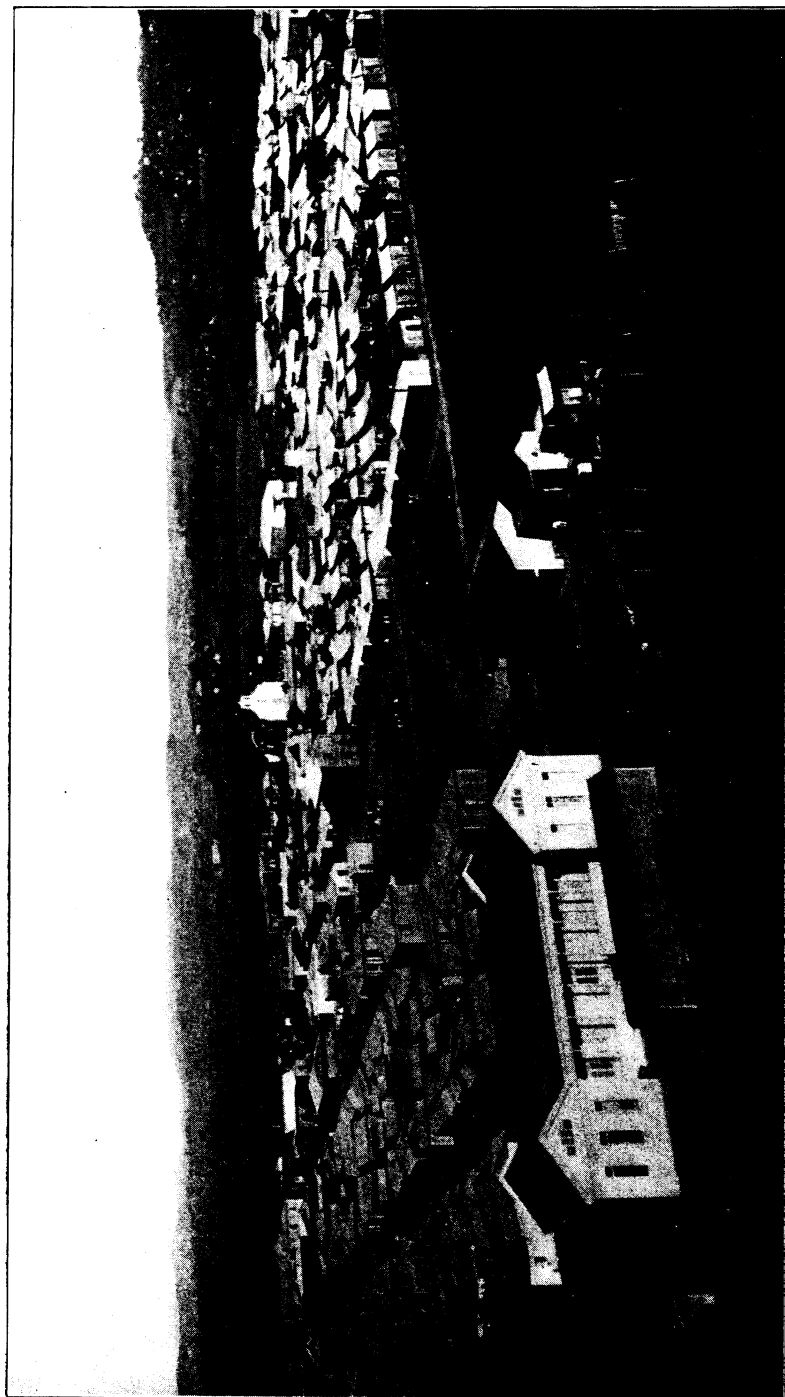
Guayama has a population of 17,379, and its wealth, as assessed in 1910, is \$2,809,525. It is situated on a broad and fertile plain, some 200 feet above sea level, on the south coast. It is reached by excellent highways from San Juan, from Ponce, and from the eastern end of the island. The road from San Juan passing through Cayey presents between Cayey and Guayama a marvel of engineering skill and construction. It winds through the mountains and crosses the central range at an altitude of 2,500 feet. The scenery along this road, and especially the panorama of the coastal plain on which Guayama is located, which comes into view when passing one of the many turns in the road, has long been the delight of travelers, who have pronounced its beauty unequaled outside of the Alps. The town was founded

in 1736. The name Guayama is of Indian origin, meaning the "Region of Fire," due to the severe droughts that were prevalent in former years. Recent irrigation projects have, however, transformed the territory into one of the most fertile sugar-growing districts of the island, and extensive additional irrigation work now in progress will considerably increase its wealth. The water supply of the municipality is obtained from a mountain stream by means of an excellent aqueduct, and it has 16 graded schools. There are in the district a number of large sugar mills, and these, together with the sugar plantations, afford occupation to many of the inhabitants.

The population of Guayanilla is 10,354, and its local wealth \$1,058,936. It is located on the southern coast of the island, between Ponce and Yauco, on the line of the American Railroad. The bay affords a commodious, land-locked harbor for vessels of light draft. The breezes from the Caribbean Sea and the agreeable climate contributes toward favorable health conditions, which make Guayanilla Beach attractive as a summer resort to many people from other places in the island. The municipality has 4 graded and 12 rural schools. The principal industries of the district are the raising of sugar-cane and sugar making. Guayanilla is one of the most progressive of the small towns in the island.

Gurabo, according to the last census, has 11,139 inhabitants. The assessed value of real and personal property for 1910 is \$1,027,686. The town was founded in the year 1815, in the eastern part of the island on the Gurabo River, a tributary of the Loiza River. It is a progressive municipality, and one of the many in the island in which electric lighting has been installed and other modern improvements undertaken. The raising of sugar-cane and tobacco, to which large tracts of land in the vicinity are devoted, contribute to the wealth of the district and afford occupation to many of its inhabitants. The town has 5 graded and 10 rural schools.

Hatillo has a population of 10,630, and its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$756,946. It is located on the northern coast of the island, west of Arecibo, on the line of the American Railroad. It was founded in 1823. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of cattle, tobacco, sugar and coffee. Its location on the seashore and its climate, tempered by the prevailing ocean breezes,



Panorama of Juncos.



make it attractive to people from Arecibo and other towns as a summer resort.

The municipal district of Humacao has a population of 26,678. The value of real and personal property was in 1910 assessed at \$3,858,487. It was founded on January 15, 1793, at the eastern end of the island; was declared a villa on September 7, 1881, and was raised to the rank of city January 23, 1894. The city is beautifully situated in a valley, surrounded on three sides by mountains, with the ocean 6 miles to the east, from which cool winds blow, so that the climate is always agreeable. The Humacao River, which flows through the district, provides an excellent water supply for the city, as well as a quantity of fish for food. It is connected with other cities of the island by excellent highways. The lowlands of the district are very fertile, and are devoted to the raising of sugar-cane and tobacco, while considerable coffee is raised on the mountain slopes. The city maintains an excellent band, has 21 graded schools and 22 rural schools, a municipal library, as well as school libraries in many of the schools.

The municipal district of Isabela has a population of 16,852, and the assessed value of real and personal property therein is \$662,219. It is located on the northwestern coast of the island, on the line of the American Railroad, on a plain overlooking the ocean, at an elevation of some 300 feet. The invigorating air and sea baths attract many people to the locality during the summer months. Sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee and fruits are produced in the surrounding territory. There are also in the neighborhood many caves which are rich in phosphates.

Juana Díaz has a population of 29,157, and its local wealth is \$2,819,247. It is located on the Military Road a short distance northeast of Ponce. The site was donated by a lady named Juana Díaz on condition that the municipality should be named after her and that none of the municipal land should ever be sold or given away. Coffee is extensively cultivated in the district, especially in the vicinity of Villalba, where the most modern methods are observed in its culture, resulting in a product that is difficult to excel. The wealth of the district also depends to a certain extent upon the raising of cattle and fruits. A short distance south of the



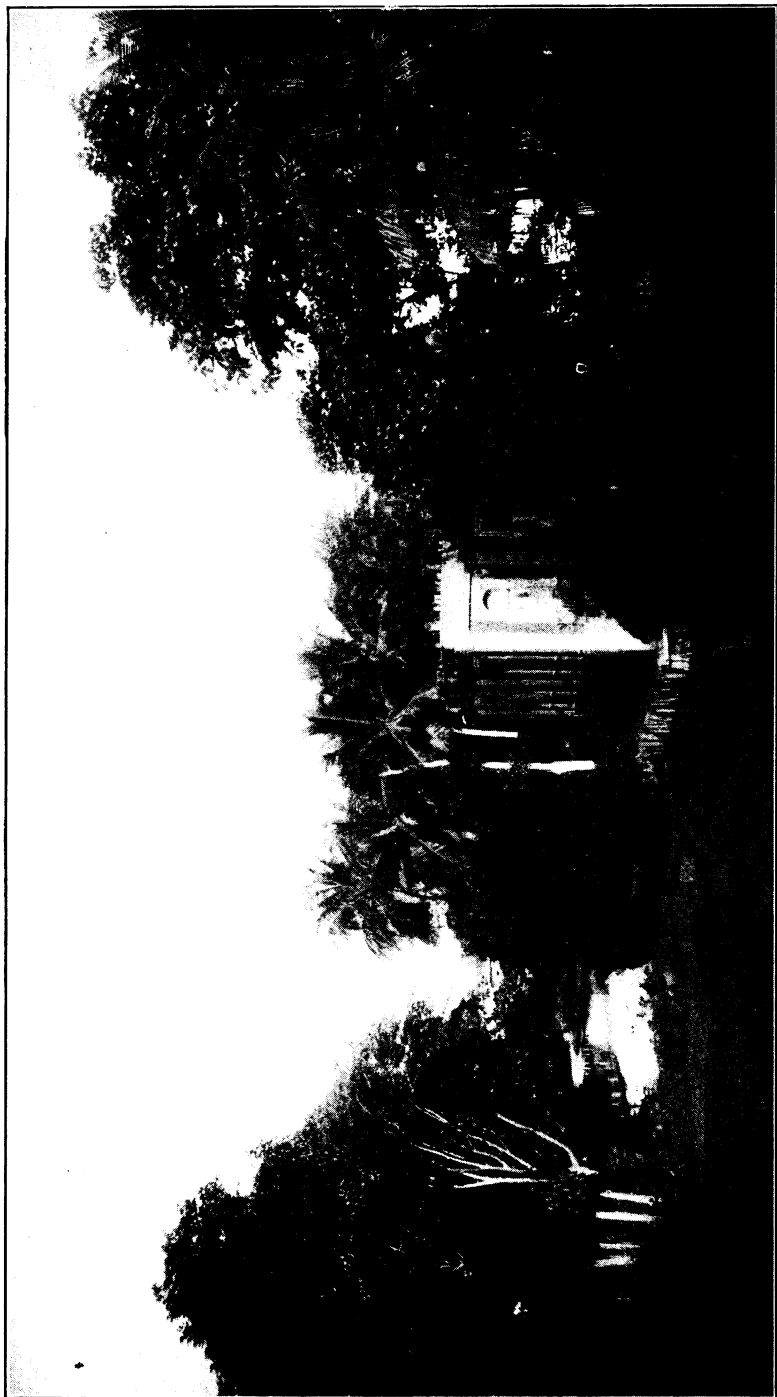
municipality are the Baths of Catoni, the mineral waters of which contain medicinal properties.

This municipality has a population of 11,692, and **Juncos.** the assessed valuation of its real and personal property is \$1,905,741. It is situated in the eastern part of the island on the highway from Caguas to Humacao. The principal products of the district are sugar and tobacco, while some coffee and quantities of pineapples, bananas, mangoes and oranges are raised. Deposits of iron have been found in the vicinity, although at the present time they are not being developed. The large sugar mill of the Juncos Central is located in the district. The municipality is lighted with electricity, has a municipal hospital, 7 graded and 9 rural schools.

Lajas has 11,071 inhabitants, and its local wealth **Lajas.** was placed in 1910 at \$1,213,374. It is located in the southwestern part of the island, on the American Railroad, on a large and fertile plain, which produces a great deal of sugar-cane, also tobacco and fruit. There are a number of sugar mills in the vicinity, and the pineapples, which have the reputation of being among the best in the island, are used by a local canning factory in the preparation of its product. There are 7 public schools in the town and 15 in the rural district, as well as an institution founded by a citizen of the locality as an agricultural and industrial school.

Lares has a population of 22,650, and its local wealth **Lares.** was assessed in 1910 at \$1,466,852. It is situated in the western part of the island, on the highway from Arecibo to Mayagüez, at an altitude of 1,250 feet above sea level. Coffee is the most important of the products of the vicinity, although the amount of sugar-cane grown in the neighborhood is increasing from year to year. The district has 29 public schools, and there is located in the town a large private school, a mission school, a municipal hospital, and Protestant and Catholic churches. An ice factory, located in one of the wards of the municipality, supplies Lares and neighboring towns with ice. There are in the neighborhood several interesting caves that were at one time inhabited by the Indians, and in which many specimens of their handiwork have been found.

Las Marías has a population of 10,046, and its **Las Marías.** local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$1,291,866. It was founded in April, 1871, in the western portion of the island, not far from Mayagüez, and on the main



A picturesque spot near Mayaguez.



highway between Mayagüez and Lares. The municipality was formerly a part of the municipality of Mayagüez, but in 1871 the Diputación Provincial issued a decree making it independent. It has an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. Coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco and cattle raising contribute to the wealth of the district. Owing to the altitude in which the town is located the temperature is pleasant, and it is one of the coolest and healthiest places in the island.

Loiza has 13,317 inhabitants, and the assessed value  
**Loiza.** of real and personal property in 1910 was \$2,079,224.

It was originally founded on the coast, near the mouth of the Loiza River, in the northeastern part of the island, and in January, 1910, the site was removed a short distance inland to where the town is now located, on the highway known as the Carolina Road, between Carolina and Canóvanas. It is in an extensive sugar-cane growing district, and its inhabitants are employed in the surrounding sugar plantations and nearby sugar mills.

Manatí's population, according to the last census,  
**Manatí.** was 17,240, and its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$3,386,109. It is located on the line of the American Railroad in the northern part of the island, 3 miles from the seashore, in a beautiful valley drained by the Manatí River. The soil of the surrounding territory is very fertile, and sugar-cane is extensively cultivated in the valley and lowlands along the sea coast. Coffee is raised extensively in the uplands, and pineapples, grapefruit and oranges are also among the important products of the district. A number of schools in the municipality proper and the surrounding rural districts afford educational facilities that compare favorably with those of any other municipality in the island.

Maricao has a population of 7,158, and its local  
**Maricao.** wealth was placed in 1910 at \$1,048,250. It is situated east of Mayagüez and northeast of San Germán, about 1,400 feet above sea level. The principal product of the district is coffee, which compares favorably with coffee grown in any other part of the island. The numerous streams from the neighboring mountains furnish abundance of water for cattle and power. The municipality has 4 graded and 8 rural schools, as well as Catholic and Protestant churches. The favorable climate, altitude, and excellent sanitary conditions

make this district a desirable resort for those who seek a cool and pleasant place for the summer months.

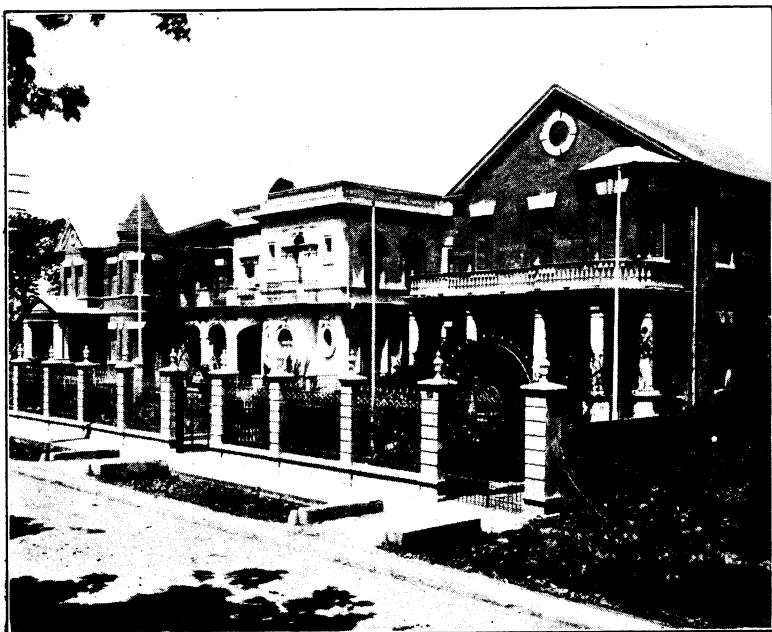
Maunabo has 7,106 inhabitants, and its local **Maunabo.** wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$552,861. It is situated near the coast in the southeastern part of the island in the sugar-cane growing district. The surrounding territory also produces tobacco, coffee, and various kinds of fruits. The excellent highway which passes through the municipality affords it communication with Guayama, Humacao and other cities on the coast in either direction.

Mayagüez has 42,429 inhabitants. The assessed **Mayagüez.** value of real and personal property in 1910 was \$5,336,862. It is located on the coast at the western end of the island. It came into existence in 1763 and was named in honor of "Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria de Mayagüez," "Our Lady of Candlemas of Mayagüez." It was originally in the jurisdiction of San Germán, but in 1836 its separation from San Germán was authorized by the Government at Madrid. Its commodious harbor, which affords a safe anchorage to large vessels, is frequently visited by steamers from various parts of the world. There are 3 plazas, or public parks, within the city, known as Columbus Square, Flower Square, and the Old Plaza. The most important buildings are the city hall, the San Antonio Hospital, courthouse, fire department, public slaughterhouse, public market, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Mayagüez is connected with other cities of the island by means of the American Railroad, which has 2 stations within the city. Transportation between the different parts of the municipality is afforded by means of a street railway. The district of Mayagüez contains a number of sugar estates, coffee plantations and fruit groves. Mayagüez is not only a shipping point for the products of the adjacent territory over the railroad and by reason of its excellent harbor, but it has two lines of transportation to adjacent interior towns and agricultural districts. Its commercial activity makes it one of the foremost cities in the island.

Moca has a population of 13,640, and the assessed **Moca.** value of real and personal property for 1910-1911 is \$460,318. It is located in the northwestern portion of the island, a short distance from Aguadilla, on the highway which leads to Lares. Although the town is small, the district



Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Ponce.



Residences in Ponce.





in which it is situated is noted for the fertility of its soil and the municipality owes its name to the excellent coffee produced in the vicinity. Sugar-cane is also grown extensively in the neighboring lowlands.

Morovis has 12,446 inhabitants, and its local wealth **Morovis.** is \$497,403. It is situated in the interior, north of the center of the island, about 52 kilometers from San Juan. The surrounding country is devoted principally to the raising of coffee, sugar, tobacco and live stock. Its lands are abundantly irrigated by means of the numerous mountain streams, which in their descent form many picturesque cascades and falls. In the vicinity are some extensive caves, one of which is in the form of a parallelogram and has the appearance of a church. It is believed to have been at some past period the abode of the original inhabitants of the island. Many extraordinary and remarkable stalactites are to be seen in these caves.

Naguabo has a population of 14,365, and its real **Naguabo.** and personal property was assessed in 1910 at \$1,603,741. It is situated in the eastern part of the island, a short distance from the Luquillo Range of mountains, on the highway between Humacao and Fajardo. The location of this municipality, but a short distance from the coast and at the foot of the mountain range; is extremely picturesque, as well as cool and healthful. The principal industry of the surrounding territory is the raising of sugar-cane, while grapefruit and oranges are also grown to a considerable extent. The municipality has 11 graded and 10 rural schools.

Naranjito has a population of 8,876. Its local **Naranjito.** wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$240,104. It is located in the mountain district on the highway between Bayamón and Comerío, in a region noted for its picturesque scenery. The principal products of the surrounding territory are tobacco and fruits.

Patillas has a population of 14,448, and the as- **Patillas.** sessed value of its real and personal property in 1910 was \$939,320. It is located near the coast in the southwestern portion of the island, on the main highway east of Guayama. The surrounding territory is extensively devoted to the growing of sugar-cane, and it is one of the several districts embraced in the southern irrigation project.



Peñuelas has 11,991 inhabitants, and its local **Peñuelas.** wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$739,052. It is situated in the southern part of the island, at a distance of 24 kilometers from Adjuntas and 20 kilometers from Ponce. Up to recently facilities for transportation between this municipality and others in the island were so poor that the development of the surrounding territory has been considerably retarded, though the favorable temperature, sufficient rainfall, and fertile lands assure large crops for the future. The surrounding country is suitable for the raising of sugar-cane, coffee and fruits to a much larger extent than in the past. The municipality has 4 graded and 7 rural schools.

The municipal district of Ponce has a population **Ponce.** of 63,444. The assessed value of real and personal property for the fiscal year 1910-1911 is \$11,719,447. Ponce is situated in the southern part of the island, and has a larger population than any other municipal district in the island. It has a pleasant climate, the temperature being lowered by the constant breezes prevailing during the greater part of the year. Industrially and commercially, Ponce is one of the foremost cities in Porto Rico, being the shipping port of the principal coffee-growing districts, and of a large proportion of the sugar produced in the island. The city proper has 61 graded schools, a kindergarten, and a high school, the largest in the island. There are also 8 graded schools in The Playa, a suburb of the city, and scattered throughout the district 37 rural schools. There are also in the city 5 private schools, with a total enrollment of 670 pupils. The city has 2 Catholic, 2 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, 3 Methodist and 1 United Brethren churches. Hotel accommodations are good. There are within the municipality the following hospitals and charitable institutions: City hospital, blind asylum, women's hospital, insane asylum and St. Luke's Hospital. Ponce is easily accessible to all parts of the island by means of an excellent road system, and is the terminus of the famous Military Road, extending from San Juan across the island. It is also the terminus of the American Railroad. The port has a commodious harbor, which accommodates the many large sea-going vessels that call there to take on cargoes of sugar, coffee and other products of the territory. The principal industries of the city are the the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, rum, soda water, carriages, hats, laces and embroidery. There are two ice plants, an



A place of beauty in Ponce.



electric-lighting plant, a telephone company, with local and long distance service; and a sanitary milk company, with sterilizing plant and distributing depots. The theater, known as "La Perla," is one of the best in the island; while the Hippodrome, where horse races are frequently held, and the baseball grounds and athletic field, the Casino and the Spanish Club, all contribute to the amusement and social life of the inhabitants. There are two daily newspapers, the *Porto Rico Eagle* and *El Diario*, besides several other publications issued weekly or monthly. Within the district are the Quintana Baths, which are visited by many persons on account of the hot springs, the waters of which are believed to possess medicinal properties.

Ponce is one of the first places at which the American forces landed in Porto Rico. On July 25, 1898, news was received at Ponce that the American squadron had cast anchor in Guanica Bay. Soon the alarm and stir among the Spanish troops stationed in the city heralded the approach of the American forces to Ponce. Some of the Spanish force was sent toward Guanica with a view to intercepting the invaders. On the afternoon of July 27, 1898, the American squadron anchored in the harbor of Ponce, bringing numerous troops, which were landed on the morning of the 28th and were most cordially and enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens. They took possession of the city after having entered into an agreement with the Spanish forces, in accordance with which the latter withdrew toward Aibonito.

Quebradillas has a population of 8,152, and **Quebradillas.** its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$328,519.

It is located near the coast, in the northwestern part of the island, on the line of the American Railroad between Isabela and Camuy. The surrounding territory is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee and cotton.

Rincón has 7,275 inhabitants, and the real and **Rincón.** personal property in the municipality was assessed in 1910 at \$321,203. It is located at the western extremity of the island, on the American Railroad, between Añasco and Aguada. It is situated in the sugar-cane growing district, and near it is a large sugar mill known as the "Central Córscica."

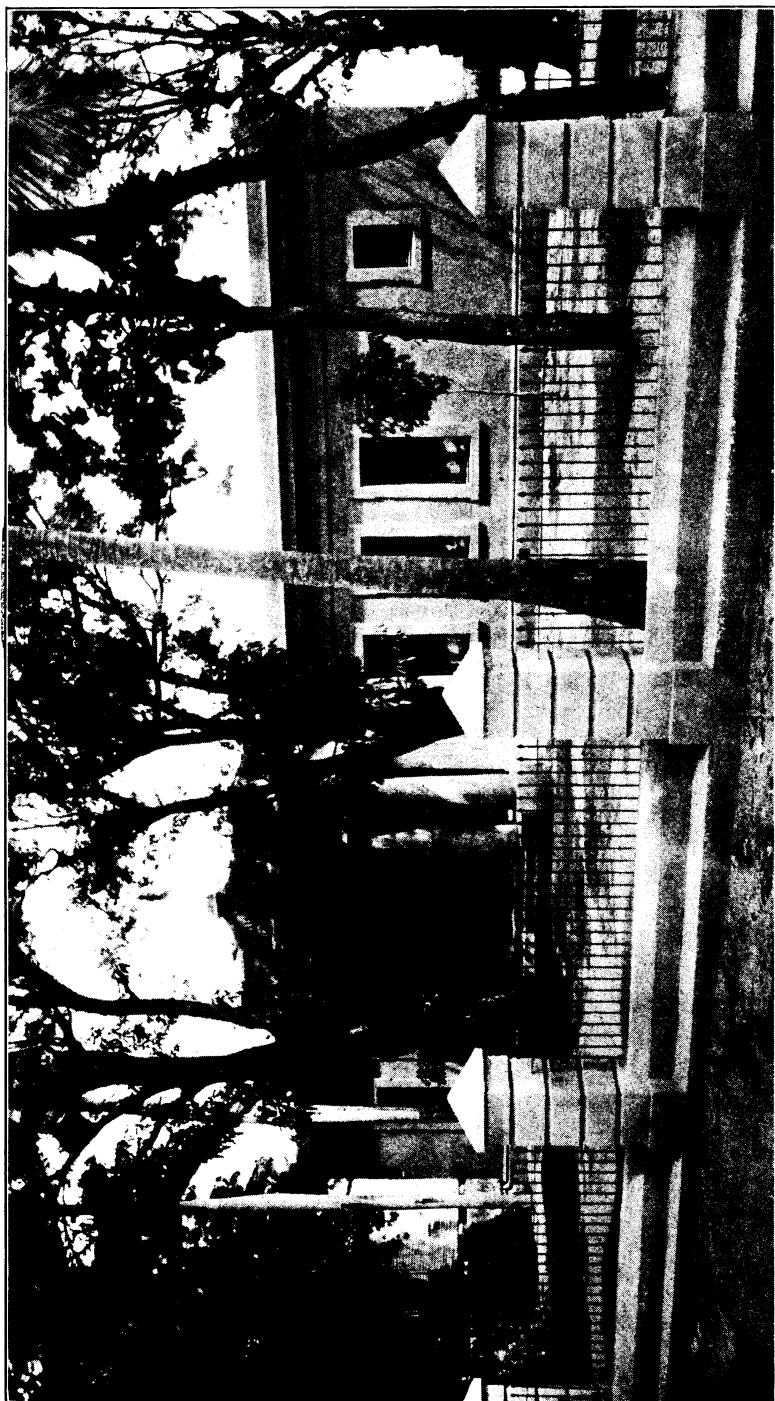
Río Grande's population, according to the **Río Grande.** census of 1910, is 13,948; while the last assessment places the value of real and personal property in the municipality at \$1,149,684. The municipality is

located in the northeastern part of Porto Rico, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the coast. It lies in a valley near the Luquillo Range of mountains. The climate is cool and pleasant, owing to the prevailing trade winds which blow from the ocean. Lying, as it does, on a coastal plain, in one of the principal sugar-cane growing areas, the inhabitants of the district are principally devoted to that industry. Río Grande is connected with other municipalities by excellent highways and a railway.

Río Piedras has a population of 18,880. The **Río Piedras.** assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1910 was \$2,747,703. The town is located about 7 miles south of San Juan, on the Military Road. It is on the line of the American Railroad and is the terminus of the San Juan electric line and of the Caguas Tramway Company's line, and is the location of the construction and repair shops of these companies. Río Piedras was founded by the Spanish Government in 1714, under the name of Río Piedras (Stony River). The adjacent territory is devoted to the raising of sugar-cane, cattle and fruit. The reservoir from which the water supply of the city of San Juan is obtained is also in this vicinity. Among the principal industries of the municipality are the manufacture of lime and brick. Among the noteworthy institutions in the town are the Capuchin Monastery, the municipal hospital, the city hall, Catholic and Protestant churches, the Insular Normal School, and the rapidly developing University of Porto Rico. It was in Río Piedras that La Torre, a former governor under Spain, constructed a sanatorium under the name of "La Convalecencia" for Spanish soldiers. The building and surrounding grounds were later used by officers of the Spanish army and finally by the Spanish Governors-General of the island as a summer palace. The building has recently been demolished with a view to converting the grounds into a public park. The magnificent trees, luxuriant foliage plants and tropical flowers make the place one of beauty and especially attractive to visitors.

The population of the municipal district of **Sabana Grande.** Sabana Grande is 11,523. Its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$519,558. It is situated on the south side of the island, about 15 kilometers north of Guánica Harbor. Owing to its location and dry climate it is one of the most healthful places in Porto Rico.

The district is devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco. It is on the line of a branch of the American Railroad.



Public school, Ponce.



The municipal corporation occupies a building of its own, in which are located the jail, the office of the civil registrar and the police court.

The community is well provided with educational facilities, there having been erected recently a building for public schools within the town, and an agricultural school is maintained on the outskirts. Both the building and the surrounding land used by this school are the property of the local school board.

The municipal district of Salinas has 11,403 inhabitants, and its local wealth is assessed at \$2,547,987.

**Salinas.** It is located in the southern part of the island, between Santa Isabel and Guayama, on the Ponce and Guayama Railroad, and on one of the principal highways about a kilometer from the shores of the Caribbean.

The principal industries in the district are the manufacture of salt, cattle raising, the growing of sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar. The sugar industry is by far the most important, and as the irrigation work in the vicinity is extended more land is being devoted to the raising of sugar-cane, while at the same time the yield per acre of the present estates is being continually increased. The sugar mill known as the Central Aguirre is located not far from the town.

The school system of the municipality is constantly being improved. There are at present 8 graded and 11 rural schools. The town has erected a substantial concrete school building and another is projected for the near future.

The town of Salinas is a comparatively new community, but there have been found in the vicinity many interesting relics of the Indians that formerly inhabited Porto Rico. Between Guayama and Salinas, at a place known as "Pueblito del Carmen," there are heaps of shells, among which are to be found dishes, hatchets and other Indian relics. Among the most interesting of the relics that have been unearthed is a stone collar, the distinguishing sign of a chief or "cacique," and considered very rare.

In the vicinity there is a cave known as "Piedra del Collado," which is supposed to have been the dwelling place of prehistoric Indians, as the walls are adorned with figures and in it many utensils have been found. The most interesting cave is one in the barrio of Río Jueyes. This appears to be partially artificial, and consists of 2 rooms, one above the other,



connected by a rough stairway. In the roof is a star-shaped opening which serves as a ventilator. In the lower room can be heard a sound which indicates the presence of an underground river or spring.

The population of San Germán, according to the last census, is 22,143. Its wealth is assessed at \$1,661,632. It is located in the southwestern part of the island, on the line of the American Railroad, between Mayagüez and Sabana Grande. It was founded in the year 1512, and was named by Diego Columbus, son of the great discoverer, in honor of Germaine de Foix, the second wife of Ferdinand the Catholic. The early history of this municipality is especially interesting. The fortunes of the community have been marked by many reverses. It was attacked and destroyed repeatedly by Carib Indians and pirates, and as a consequence the site of the town was moved from one place to another along the southern shore of the island.

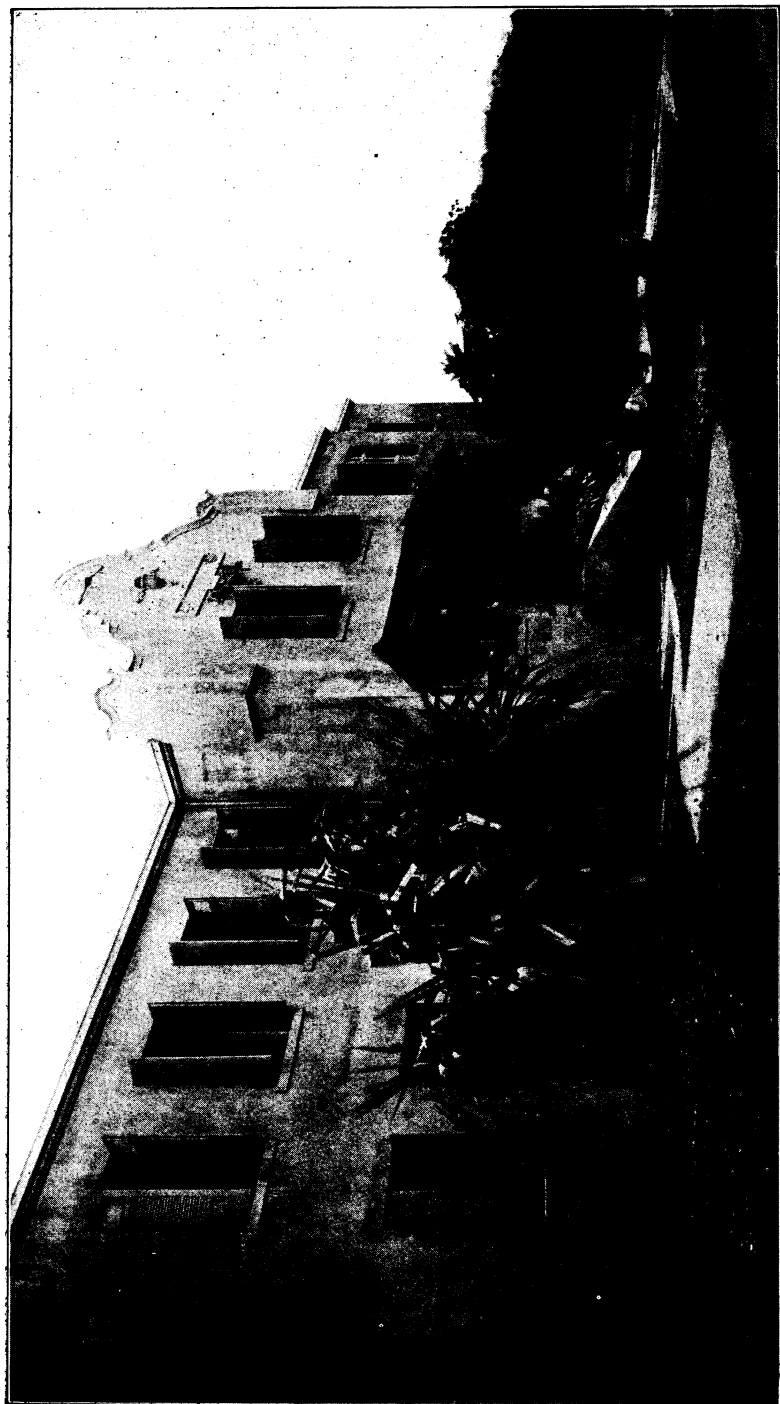
The first municipal council of San Germán was authorized by Royal Decree of February 4, 1515. Another Royal Decree, June 15, 1877, raised the community to the rank of city.

The town was attacked and destroyed by the French in 1528 and rebuilt. In 1571 its present location was definitely fixed by a Royal Decree. It was again attacked by the English in 1748, who landed at the port of Guánica, but were repulsed and forced to re-embark.

There was built in this community in 1538 by the Dominican Friars a church called "Convento de Porta Cœli." The age of it testifies to the antiquity of the town.

On account of the topography of the surrounding country San Germán is locally known as the "City of the Hills." It overlooks the rich valley of the Guanajibo River. There is a range of mountains to the south and another to the north of the town which so divert the trade winds as to make them blow freely over the valley and town, making the climate of the locality delightful. The favorable climatic conditions were so well recognized by the Spanish Government that for many years large barracks were maintained there, where Spanish troops en route from Spain to Cuba were acclimated.

The lowlands in the surrounding territory are devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of sugar-cane, while coffee is the principal product of the mountain districts. A considerable quantity of fruit is also grown in the locality.



Public school, Rio Piedras.



The agricultural and commercial interests in the municipality have been greatly improved during the past five years by the completion of the main line of the American Railroad.

There are in the town 2 banking institutions, 8 wholesale business houses and numerous retail stores. The town has a theater, 4 hotels, a charity hospital, and churches of both denominations. Among the public buildings are the city hall, 2 graded school buildings, the municipal market and the Military Barracks. There is maintained in one of the school buildings an excellent library. In addition to the public schools there are 2 educational institutions maintained by religious denominations.

The municipal district of San Juan has 48,716 inhabitants. The assessed value of real and personal property in the municipality was placed in 1910 at \$23,628,248. It is the Capital of Porto Rico, and is located on the north coast near the eastern end of the island. It received its municipal charter from their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabela in November, 1511, four centuries ago, and at that time it was located to the south of San Juan Harbor.

San Juan has since it was founded up to the end of the Spanish régime been the residence of the Governor-General, and was subsequently made the seat of the present Government by the Act of the United States Congress of April 12, 1900. The account of the foundation and development of San Juan, treated at length elsewhere in this publication, is full of interest in connection with Spanish colonization in the West Indies, and particularly on account of its relation to coincident events in the civilization of the Western Hemisphere.

The island on which the city of San Juan is located is separated from the mainland by the San Antonio channel, connecting the ocean with the bay. The island is a little more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and from one-fourth to one-half mile in width, terminating at the western end in a precipitous bluff some 100 feet high overlooking the entrance to the harbor. On this bluff is located Morro Castle, the ancient Spanish fortification, which formerly defended the port. Other fortifications extend eastward along the ocean front nearly a mile, as well as for some distance along the bay front, and form a part of the walls and other defensive works which, with their moats and gates, made San Juan a typical walled city. Although these enormous masses of masonry have been standing over two centuries

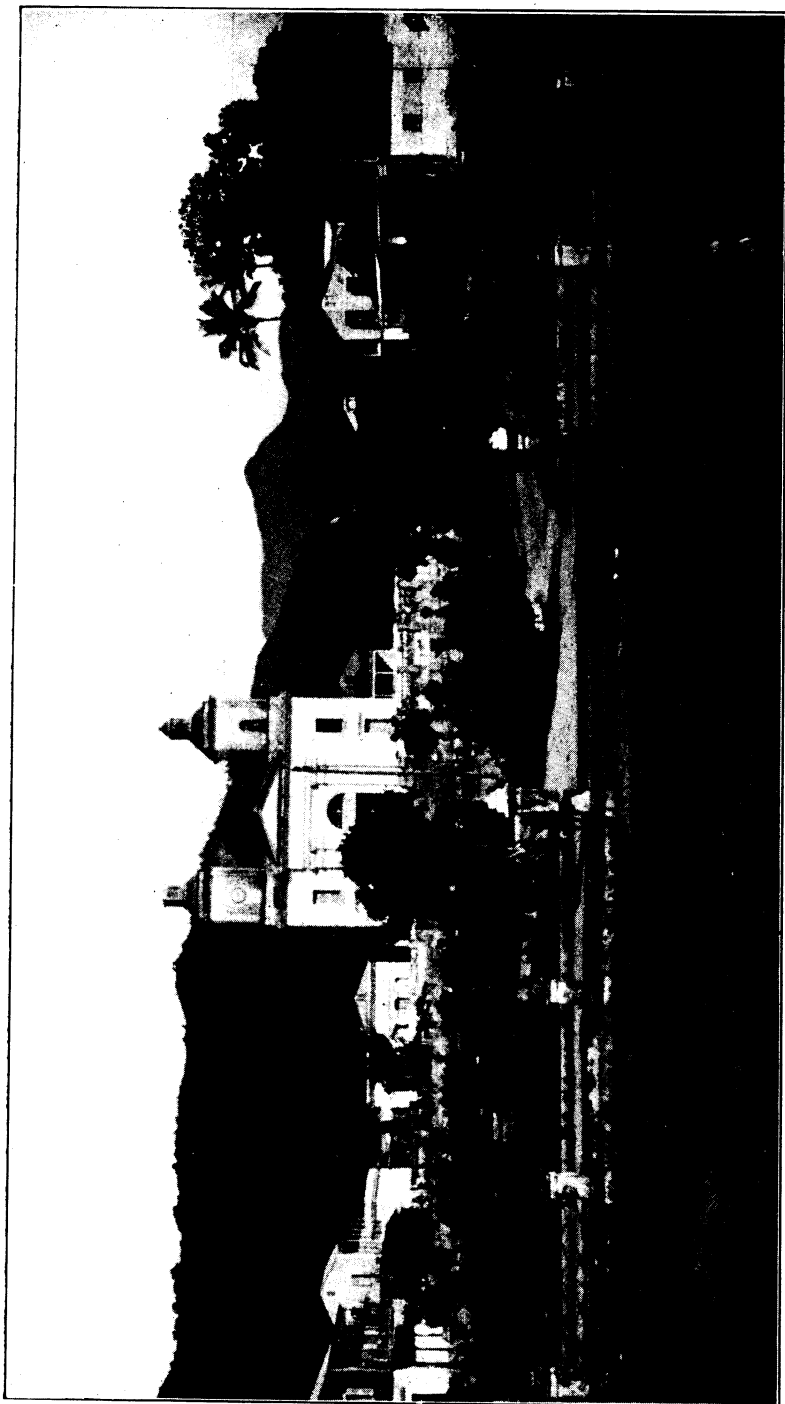
and a half, they are in an excellent state of preservation, and in comparison with the modern buildings, electric street cars and other signs of present-day development around them, furnish an impressive contrast between the past and the present.

That portion of the city within the walls is laid off in rectangular blocks, the streets running parallel with and at right angles to the length of the island on which it is located. The buildings are solidly and compactly constructed of masonry, most of them built after the Spanish style of architecture. Among these buildings, however, are many of more modern design and others in course of construction. The growth of the city has caused its extension along the Island of San Juan and over to the mainland, following the coastline for a short distance, but especially along the route of the famous Military Road, leading out of San Juan to the southern part of the island. The principal outlying districts of San Juan along this highway are Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The latter has during the past few years been rapidly enlarged by the construction of many attractive residences.

Aside from being the seat of Government, San Juan is one of the most progressive cities in Porto Rico, and as the prosperity of the island increases promises to rival any of the other cities in the West Indies in commercial and industrial activities. Its excellent harbor and waterfront, which are constantly being improved, afford shipping facilities for the largest sea-going vessels that visit the island. The excellent shipping accommodations and the inland transportation facilities afforded by the steam and electric railways and the highways make it one of the principal ports for shipment of the island's products, as well as a place from which merchandise from the exterior is distributed to inland points.

The headquarters of the United States army and naval forces in Porto Rico are maintained at San Juan. The United States navy also maintains within the city a wireless telegraph station. The United States Marine Hospital Corps is represented by a small detachment, in charge of an excellent hospital. The Federal Government maintains as well a quarantine service, with a well-equipped quarantine station; immigration service, weather bureau service, postal service, and the United States Civil Service Commission is also represented.

Among the many public service institutions in the city are an electric lighting and power system, electric street railway



Central Plaza, Utuado.



line, local and long distance telephone systems and telegraph lines connecting it with other places in the island. It is the terminus of the American Railroad. It has an ice plant, a number of banking institutions, cigar factories, large wholesale houses, as well as many progressive and up-to-date retail stores. It has many churches, and its schools, both public and private, compare favorably with any of those in cities on the mainland of the United States.

San Lorenzo has a population of 14,278, and **San Lorenzo.** its wealth is assessed at \$706,703. It is located in the eastern part of the island. The surrounding country being mountainous, very little of it is adapted to the raising of sugar-cane, which is the principal industry of most of the other sections of the island. Coffee, tobacco and cattle are, however, raised to a considerable extent. Deposits of iron and sulphate of copper have been found in the district. The municipality has 4 graded and 10 rural schools, and maintains a school library and a band. It is reached by the highway branching off the main Military Road at Caguas.

San Sebastián has 18,904 inhabitants and **San Sebastián.** in 1910 the real and personal property of the district was assessed at \$999,406. The town was founded in 1752 in the northwestern part of the island, on the road leading from Lares to Aguadilla. The district being of a mountainous character, coffee is its chief product, although fruits and some sugar-cane are raised. It has 28 public schools, 8 of which are located in the rural districts.

Although the growth of this town has been retarded for the reason that it has been twice burned, it is nevertheless recovering from these setbacks, and a number of new undertakings are projected in the vicinity, among which is the construction of a large sugar mill; all of which will restore this municipality to a place among the leading interior towns of the island.

The population of Santa Isabel is 6,959. Its **Santa Isabel.** local wealth is assessed at \$2,144,541. It is located on the southern coast of the island, on the Ponce and Guayama Railroad, as well as on the Ponce-Guayama highway, between Salinas and Ponce, in one of the richest sugar-growing sections of the island. There are two large sugar mills in the town, and a great number of the residents of the district are employed in these and in the surrounding sugar plantations. The district was formerly devoted largely to cattle raising,



which is giving way to some extent to the sugar industry, which from year to year places more land formerly used for grazing under cultivation. The district embraced is within the southern irrigation project, and it also obtains water from the Coamo, Descalabrado and Jueyes rivers.

The beach adjacent to Santa Isabel is excellent for bathing, and this and the agreeable climate attract many people during the summer months from Ponce, Juana Díaz and other near-by places.

There are 1 graded and 7 rural schools within the municipality, 4 of which are housed in modern concrete buildings.

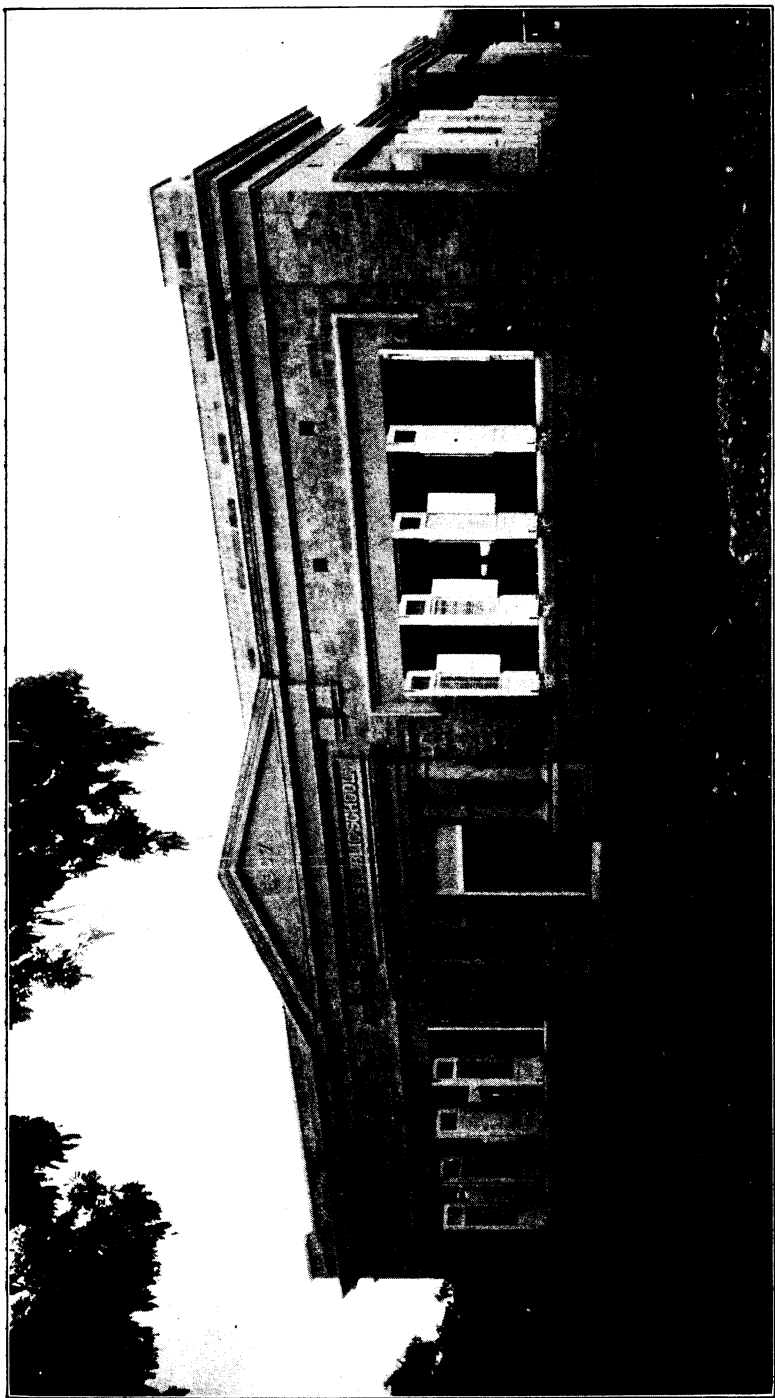
Toa Alta has 9,127 inhabitants, and its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$421,678. It was founded in 1751, and is located in the northern part of the island, on the banks of the Toa River. Communication is afforded by means of highways with Toa Baja, Dorado, Corozal and Bayamón. The surrounding territory is devoted to the cultivation of coffee, tobacco and sugar-cane, and cattle raising. The area under cultivation for sugar-cane is being rapidly extended.

Toa Baja has a population of 6,254, and its local wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$1,078,455. It is located north of Toa Alta, on the Toa River, and on the line of the American Railroad. The chief industry of the district is the raising of sugar-cane, although cattle raising and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent.

Trujillo Alto has 6,345 inhabitants, and its local wealth was in 1910 assessed at \$512,222. It is about 7 miles southeast of Río Piedras, and is reached by a branch of the highway from the Río Piedras-Carolina Road. It is on the Caguas tramway line. The surrounding country is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, most of which is sent to the sugar mills near Carolina.

Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity are a number of limestone caves which contain large deposits of bat guano, and by reason of relics that have been found therein are supposed to have been the dwellings of the original Indians. There are also some more or less extensive marble quarries, from which marble has been obtained for use in construction work in San Juan and other neighboring cities.

A considerable amount of land in the district has during



School building, Vieques.



recent years been placed under cultivation for citrus fruits and pineapple plantations, to which purpose the soil seems to be peculiarly well adapted.

The municipality maintains 3 graded schools and 7 rural schools. Two of the buildings used by these schools are owned by the local school board.

Utuaado has 41,054 inhabitants, and its local wealth **Utuaado.** was assessed in 1910 at \$2,326,990. It is located west of the center of the island, on the highway leading from Arecibo south to Adjuntas and Ponce. It was founded in 1739. The district is a mountainous one, and is interesting on account of the many caves and other natural formations therein. In many of these caves can be found relics of the early Indians. The principal industry of the district is the raising of coffee. Sugar-cane is also extensively grown, and its manufacture will soon be one of the important local industries, as a large sugar mill with a capacity of some 300 tons daily is now being erected.

The municipality maintains a hospital and a public library. The municipal offices are installed in a good building, and the town is lighted by electricity and is supplied with water by means of an excellent aqueduct. The municipality maintains 51 schools, 35 of which are scattered throughout the rural districts.

Vega Alta is located on a railway which connects with the line of the American Railroad Company about 35 kilometers from San Juan, in the northern portion of the island, and is also connected with other municipalities by means of an excellent highway. It has 8,134 inhabitants, and its real and personal property was assessed in 1910 at \$689,358. The surrounding territory is devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, fruits, coffee and sugar-cane, the latter being sent to a large sugar mill located in the district. The municipality maintains 4 graded and 7 rural schools, as well as a school library.

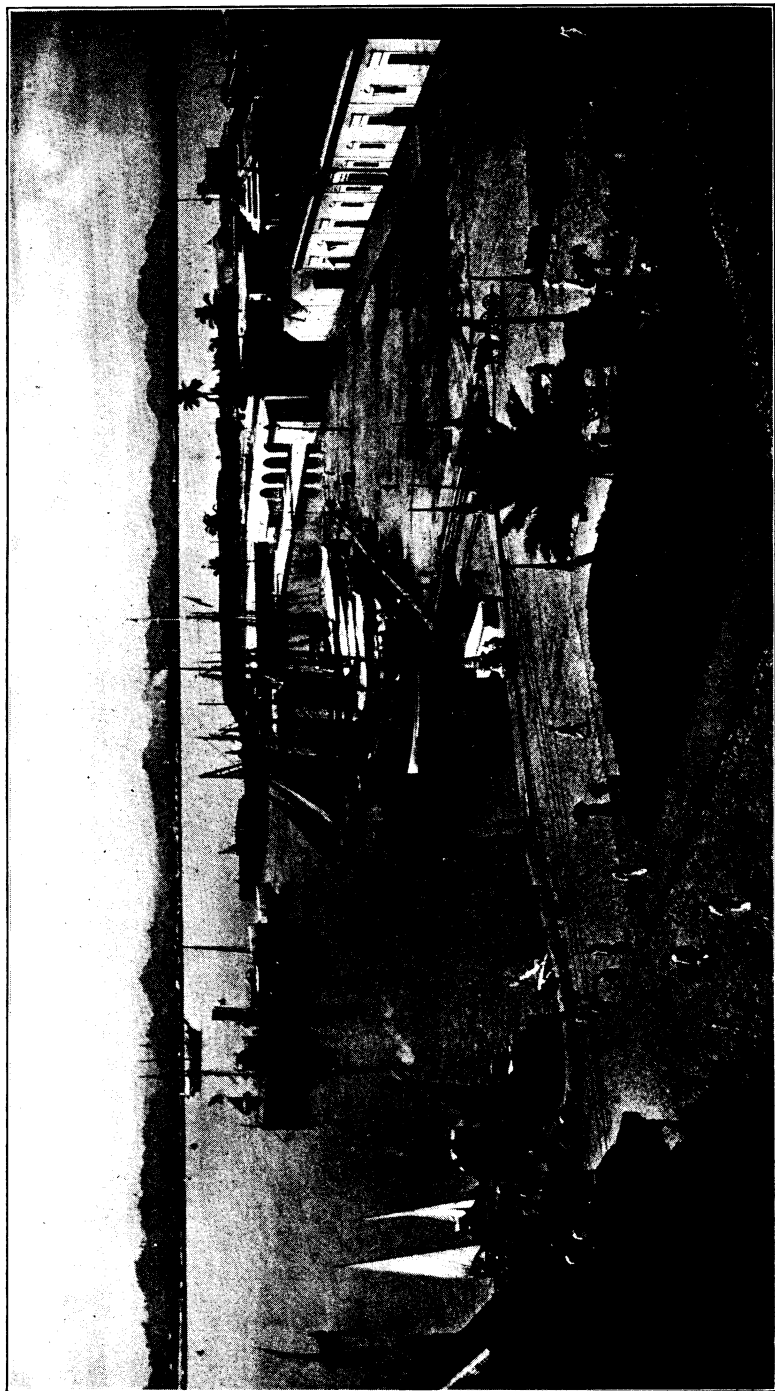
Vega Baja is located a short distance to the west of Vega Alta, on the main line of the American Railroad Company and the Bayamón and Manatí highway. It was founded in 1776. Its present population is 12,831, while its municipal wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$1,030,760. Some tobacco and coffee is raised in the vicinity, although the surrounding territory is principally devoted to the raising of fruit and sugar-cane. The Cibuco and India

rivers flow through the district. There are in the municipality both Catholic and Protestant churches, a school library, and 20 public schools, and the community has recently completed an excellent plaza, or public park. Near the town is a cave of considerable interest for the reason that on the walls may be seen drawings and inscriptions supposed to have been placed there by the original Indian inhabitants.

**Vieques.** Vieques is a small island situated a short distance off the east coast, but within territorial jurisdiction of the Island of Porto Rico. It is embraced within the municipal jurisdiction of the town known as Isabela II. It has a population of 10,425, and its legal wealth was assessed in 1910 at \$2,396,184. The island is said to have been first settled in 1524, when it was visited by Don Cristóbal de Mendoza, at that time the Spanish Governor of Porto Rico. The country is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, which is ground in 4 large sugar mills, and to the grazing of cattle. There are within the municipality 3 churches, 6 schools, a building occupied by the municipal authorities, an old Spanish fort now used as a prison, and the United States Government maintains there a magnetic observatory. The island is about  $17\frac{1}{4}$  miles long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, or about 45 square miles in area.

**Yabucoa.** Yabucoa has 17,338 inhabitants. Its local wealth was assessed at \$1,884,506. It was founded near the coast at the southeastern extremity of the island in 1792. Communication with other municipalities along the coast and to the north and south is afforded by the main highway that passes around the eastern extremity of the island. The district is crossed by the Guayanés, Limones, and the Ingenio rivers. The climate is healthful, and located, as it is, near the coast, the temperature as a rule is very agreeable. The principal products of the district are sugar, rum, cattle, and cheese. A large sugar central within the district also contributes much to its industrial activity. The municipality maintains 8 public schools.

**Yauco.** Yauco has a population, according to the census of 1910, of 31,504; while its local wealth was assessed in the same year at \$4,748,006. It is located in the southwestern part of the island, on the line of the American Railroad, and the main highway between San Germán and Ponce. The town was founded in 1756. Its principal sources



Entrance to the harbor at San Juan.



of wealth are the growing of sugar-cane and coffee. About one-seventh of the total area of the district is devoted to the cultivation of coffee, especially in the highlands, while the majority of the coastal plain is devoted to the raising of sugar-cane. Coffee produced in this district compares favorably with that from any other district in the island. The sugar-cane raised in the locality is ground in a large sugar mill known as the Guánica Centrale, one of the most important in the island, its product being shipped from the near-by port of Guánica. This port, located about 7 miles from Yauco, is notable as having been the landing place of the American troops, under command of General Miles, on July 25, 1898. The Government has set aside a tract of land near Guánica for the purpose of experimenting in the cultivation of fibrous plants. In addition to the two principal products, sugar-cane and coffee, the surrounding territory also produces some fruit and tobacco, as well as certain cabinet woods. The municipality of Yauco maintains 39 public schools. It has just completed a first-class reinforced concrete school building with modern accommodations and equipment. There are also within the municipality limits a new hospital, as well as Catholic and Protestant churches. There are two public parks, and a picturesque avenue leading to the railroad station, on which are located the Masonic Temple, the new school building, and the electric light and power plant.



## CHAPTER VI.

# SAN JUAN AND THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO FROM THE TOURIST'S STANDPOINT.

The First Settlement, Points of Interest About San Juan, and Trips Across the Island.

TO the traveler seeking the quaint and picturesque and to whom the romance of four centuries past appeals, San Juan and other cities in Porto Rico are as alluring and far more satisfying than were the prospects of adventure and unlimited wealth to Columbus and his followers, who did not find the gold they sought, but inaugurated the development of a territory that has increased in value throughout the centuries that followed.

When St. Augustine, Fla., the Spanish settlement on the mainland that has for years lured many visitors from other parts of the United States, was first settled, the city of San Juan, then known as the "City of Puerto Rico," had passed through half a century of its history, and its inhabitants had erected buildings and fortifications that are still standing and some of them are in use to-day. The first hundred years of its existence had passed ere Jamestown came into being and Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name. Its second century had commenced when the Dutch colonized New Amsterdam and the Pilgrim fathers disembarked from the *Mayflower*. Closely associated with its early history are the names of Juan Ponce de León, Nicolás de Ovando, Diego Columbus, Drake, Hawkins, Lord Cumberland, Salazar, Sotomayor, and others whose struggles with rebellious Indians, marauding Caribs, pirates and buccaneers in their attacks on the primitive city and other more defenseless settlements furnish a story replete with adventure, warfare and romance.

### FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The city owes its foundation to the intrepid explorer and colonizer, Juan Ponce de León, who in his futile quest for the fountain of youth was later the discoverer of Florida. Ponce de León landed August 12, 1508, on the western coast of the Island of Porto Rico, then called by the Indians the Island of



“Views of land and water \* \* \* ”

“And the promise of unseen beauties in the interior.”





“Borinquen,” and under the friendly guidance of the native chieftains journeyed toward the east in search of gold-bearing river sands. During the course of this expedition he first saw the bay on which San Juan is located, and called it “Puerto Rico,” or Rich Port. The reason for this name was probably more the promise of wealth held out to the explorers by the beauty of the bay and surrounding country than the realization of their hope to find the gold of which they were in search. Leaving behind him several of his companions, De León returned to Santo Domingo, and after reporting his discoveries to the Governor, Nicolás de Ovando, and recruiting additional men for the expedition, returned to make a settlement. The first community, known as “Caparra,” appears to have been established a short distance inland, south of the bay. The site chosen, surrounded by low hills and swampy land, was accessible only through a narrow pass, and was probably selected with a view to the improbability of its discovery by enemies approaching it from the sea. The settlers erected buildings and a small stone fort and remained until a few years later, when they moved their goods and chattels to the present site of the city of San Juan.

Such was the beginning of the capital city of the Island of Porto Rico. With their skill in masonry construction the colonists erected substantial buildings and forts, many of which are still in a good state of preservation and are among the oldest standing structures raised by Europeans in the New World.

#### THE CAPITAL CITY.

San Juan of to-day is a typical Spanish city. The streets are narrow, but paved and clean, and as a rule all lead within a short distance to some point on the water front. The solid masonry houses, tinted with their soft and picturesque colors, are packed together within the massive gray walls which for years have protected them. They are flat-roofed, have many balconies, high windows and typical cool and shaded court-yards.

Fortunate are they whose first sight of the ancient city is from a vessel's deck in the early morning, when against a gorgeous tropical sunrise, the ultramarine blue of the ocean, the gray and moss-covered walls, the white parapets of Casa Blanca and the many-tinted dwellings rising terrace-like from the bay to the heights overlooking the sea form a riot of colors. On the other side of the harbor vivid green cane fields inter-

spersed with dark-tinted palms, the soft colors of an occasional settlement, and in the background range upon range of hills still enveloped in the purple shadows of the dawn, complete the beauty of the scene.

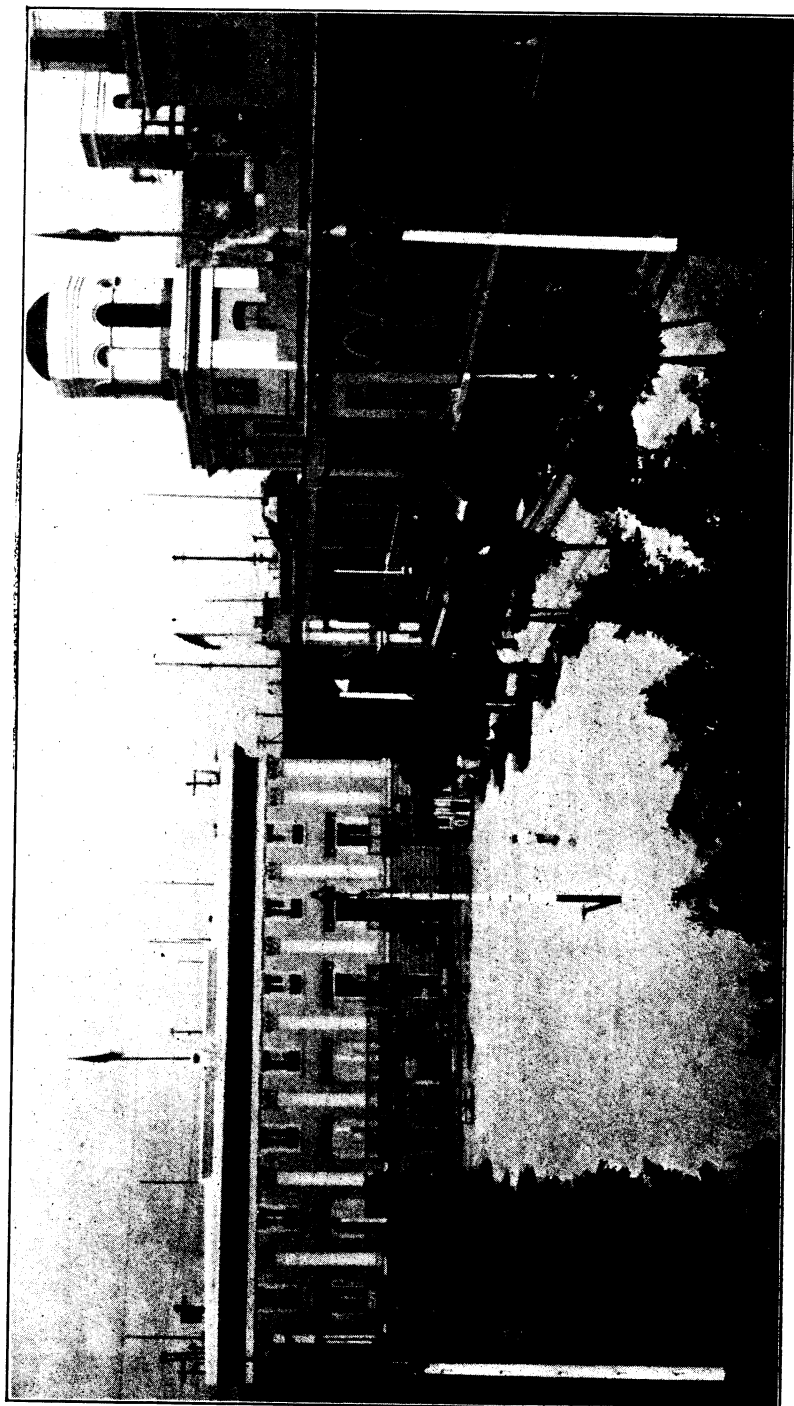
The sound of the sunrise gun booms forth from the grim and battle-scarred ramparts of old Morro as the ship approaches the narrow entrance to the landlocked harbor. Passing the gray and ancient city wall, its heights crowned by the barracks, Casa Blanca, the residence of the military commander, and Santa Catalina Palace, now the headquarters of the civil administration and the residence of the Governor of the island, the vessel threads its way between the buoys marking the channel. Across the harbor the quaint fishing village of Palo Seco is seen amidst a grove of cocoanuts, and farther along the beach Cataño, another small village, the delicately tinted houses from a distance adding to the charm of the picture.

#### IN THE HARBOR.

On the left, beyond the Palace of Santa Catalina—commonly known as the “Fortaleza”—the shore line suddenly drops, and at a lower level, on land reclaimed from the swamps by some enterprising Spanish governor, is situated an outer ward of the city. White-uniformed marines and huge piles of coal indicate that the point of land here is used by the United States as a naval station, as may be still more apparent, perhaps, by the presence of one or more naval vessels. Passing this point the ship is in the inner bay and close to its pier. Lateen-rigged bumboats glide back and forth, coastwise schooners drift out to catch the breeze which is to start them on their journeys, busy little passenger launches toss in the wake of the steamer, and the pilot of the ferry awaits the pleasure of the larger craft before resuming his journey. On the water front are found commodious piers and docks, and nearby a small park, across which many people may be seen hastening to the dock. The ship pulls up to the pier and greetings arise from the waiting crowd, which has been notified through the wireless station of the anticipated time of landing. Hotel runners urge the claims of the “best” hostelry, and good-natured dusky porters are ready to seize baggage in anticipation of a dime or two.

#### A POPULAR MEETING POINT.

Leaving the pier, one of the first signs of modern times among



The principal plaza, "without which no community of Spanish origin is complete."



the ancient landmarks that have up to now held the eye is an electric street railway which enters the city at this point. From here the line passes the Church of Santa Ana, erected some time prior to 1647, and within a few squares turns around the Plaza Principal, an open park, floored with cement and surrounded by trees, without which no community of Spanish origin is complete. This square is the central rallying point for tourists as well as residents, and near at hand are located shops where one may purchase native curios, finely woven hats, canes of tropical woods, photographic supplies, postal cards, or modern articles the wiry horses of the country for transportation about the city, of necessity. Here may also be found open carriages drawn by as well as automobile agencies with facilities for longer trips to other parts of the island.

Semiweekly band concerts are given on this plaza Thursday and Sunday evenings, on which occasions rows of rocking-chairs are set out to be rented. At these times the plaza is thronged with people, some of whom sit at ease in the chairs and discuss the others who promenade in a well-defined orbit about the open space. The concert is invariably brought to a close by the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which brings to their feet, with uncovered head, every loyal American, whether a native of Porto Rico or the mainland.

#### AROUND THE PLAZA.

The center of the row of buildings on the north side of the plaza is occupied by the City Hall, or Alcaldía, with its twin towers, in which is hung a huge bell which has boomed out the hour and the half-hour since 1819. The building was erected in 1799. In this building the city council, the mayor and other officials of the various municipal departments have their quarters. The high arcade over the sidewalk, supported by huge columns, affords refuge to the frequenters of the plaza during sudden showers, and the balcony is often used on feast days as an official reviewing stand. During Carnival Week and on other important occasions the City Hall and its towers, and other buildings surrounding the plaza are decorated, and at night brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. At the western end of the plaza and extending across its width stands the Intendencia Building, erected in 1851, in which are housed several branches of the Insular Government. On the corner



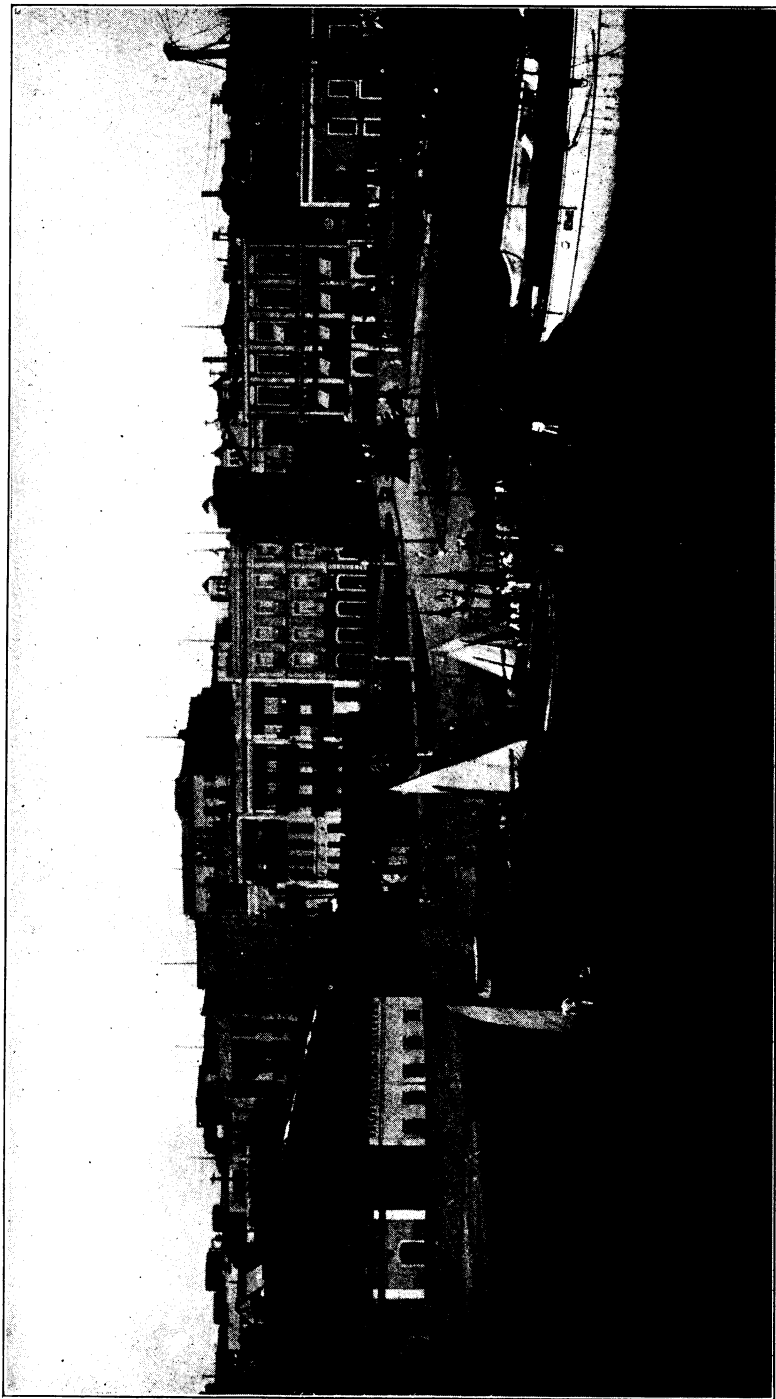
opposite the Intendencia is a building known as the "Diputación Provincial," built in 1856 and used for a number of years by departments of the Spanish Government. The second floor is now occupied by the halls of the Legislative Assembly.

Above the stores on the south side of the plaza are the rooms of the Casino Español, or Spanish Club, which has the largest membership of any purely social organization on the island. The membership is not, however, as the name would indicate, confined to Spaniards, but is cosmopolitan, as are, in truth, most of the organizations of a similar nature in the island. The Ateneo Puertorriqueño (Porto Rican Atheneum), the focus of Porto Rican literary and artistic life, occupies the second floor of the building adjoining the Casino. Nearby are the quarters of the French Club, where members of the French colony congregate. The headquarters of the Porto Rico Association are also found adjoining the plaza. This association has allied with it most of the trade and business organizations of the island, including the Coffee Growers' Association, the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, and the Horticultural Society. No tourists or visitors should omit a visit to the rooms of the association, where information can be obtained regarding the country, its products and possibilities. Here letters may be written or appointments made to meet friends, and samples of the fruits, cigars, coffee and other products of the island seen. It is primarily a bureau for the dissemination of information concerning Porto Rico, and every attention in this behalf is extended to inquirers.

One of the first things that will be noted by a visitor is the compact manner in which the city is built and the narrowness of its streets. This latter peculiarity has been attributed to a desire on the part of the early settlers to insure shade on the streets at almost any hour of the day, but is more probably due to the fact that in planning the city the streets were laid out for the accommodation of those who rode on horses or in carriages; hence, in later years, when walking became more popular and sidewalks were built, the narrowness of the thoroughfares was emphasized.

#### THE CITY'S TOPOGRAPHY.

Within the city proper there are six streets running east and west and seven north and south. Their names are indicated by



A portion of San Juan's water front.



small marble slabs here and there, set into the walls of the corner buildings. There is little danger of becoming confused in wandering about, as the distances are short, and the stranger who has lost his way will almost invariably bring up at the central plaza or at some point on the water front, from whence a fresh start can be made. The narrowness of the streets and the large amount of traffic through the city has led to the designation of certain thoroughfares for traffic in one direction and others for traffic in the opposite direction, as shown by signs on the corners. Starting from the water front, the names of the streets running east and west are La Marina, Recinto del Sur, Tetuan, Allen (commonly known as Fortaleza, for the reason that it leads to the Government House, or Fortaleza), San Francisco (along the north side of the plaza), Luna, Sol, and San Sebastián streets. Going west from the end of the plaza the streets running north and south are San José, Santo Cristo, and Recinto del Oeste. From the other end of the plaza, toward the east, the names of the streets in order are Plaza de la Cruz, San Justo, Tanea, and O'Donnell, the latter running along the side of another open square known as the Plaza Colon.

#### THE CATHEDRAL.

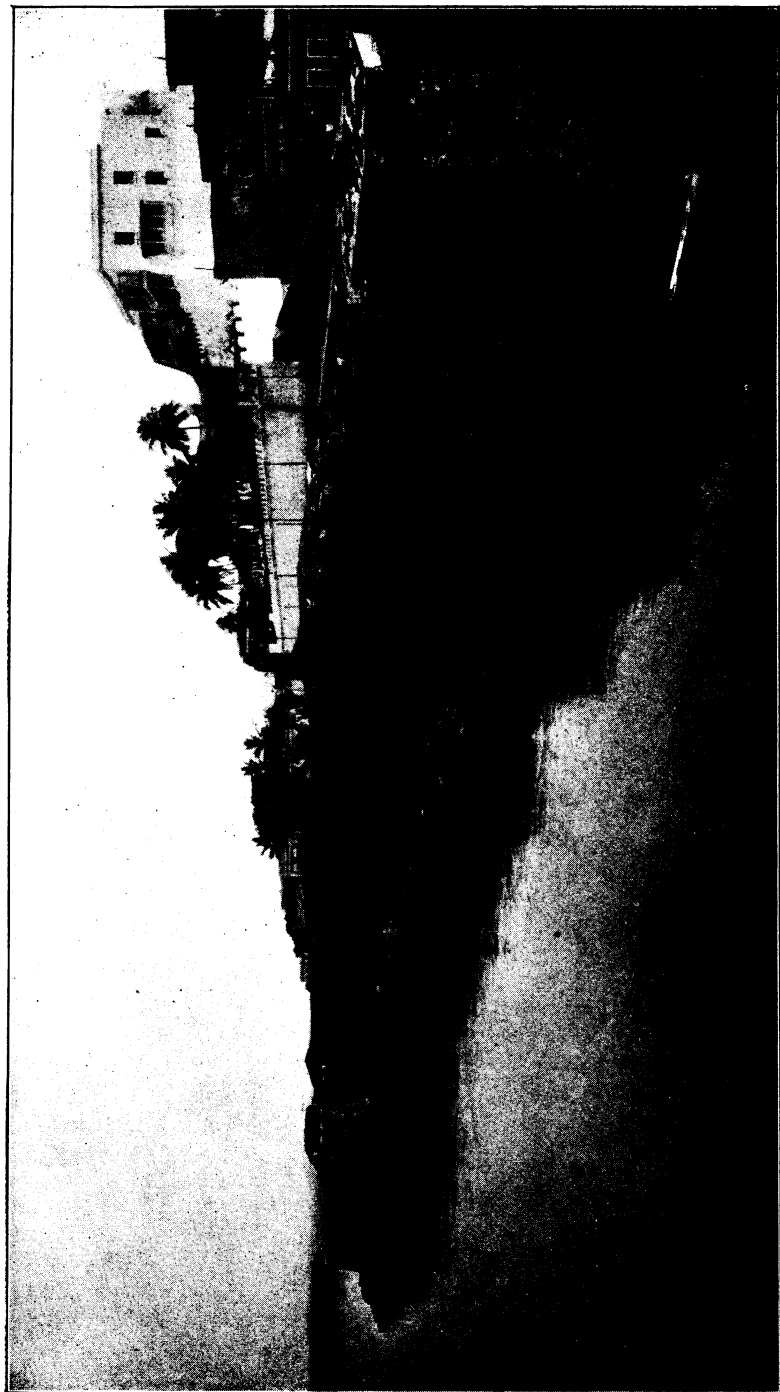
San Juan abounds in ancient forts and buildings and other interesting sights. As the city in the beginning was naturally grouped about the first fort erected, the older buildings are found in the western portion, from El Morro through to the city wall overlooking the bay. The plaza being the natural starting point, sight-seeing tours usually commence at that place. A short distance from the plaza, up San José street, is the Cathedral. It is open most of the day and visitors may enter at any time. As compared with European cathedrals, it is unimpressive in size or architecture, but probably one of the oldest religious edifices in the New World. When the colonists of Caparra removed the city to the present site, in 1521, one of their first undertakings was the erection of a church. The first edifice was undoubtedly humble in size, but was replaced by a stone structure, the basis of the present building, about 1549.

#### WHERE PONCE DE LEÓN SLEEPS.

In this cathedral are deposited the ashes of Juan Ponce de León, who died in Havana in 1521. In 1559 his remains were brought to Porto Rico by his grandson and deposited in the

church of St. Tomás Aquino, now the Church of San José. Here they rested until 1863, when they were disinterred and held in a temporary crypt until August 12, 1908, the 400th anniversary of his landing in Porto Rico, and transferred with great civil and religious ceremony to the present resting place in the cathedral. In a glass case is a wax effigy of a Roman soldier, known as the "petrified man," around which local tradition has woven various romantic tales. The popular account is that years ago a soldier of the garrison, as a result of insubordination, was ordered shot. As the soldiers in the firing squad were about to discharge their weapons, it is said that he dramatically appealed to the Powers above to save him, claiming that his sentence was the result of the personal antagonism of his commander, whom he threatened to meet in the other world, where justice would be obtained. It is said that the soldier's claim was confirmed by the fact that after several years his body showed no signs of decomposition, and that in recognition of his martyrdom he was elevated to sainthood, as St. Pio. Another account is that a soldier protested against the use of mouldy bread during mass and struck the officiating priest, suffering death for his act. None of the current versions have attempted to account for the Roman dress and arms and other small inconsistencies. The *Ecclesiastical Bulletin* of the Catholic Church, however, has printed the authentic story. The effigy contains a few bones and a vial of blood, secured from the Catacombs of Rome by a former bishop of the church, and are venerated as those of Saint Pio, the name of the soldier-martyr, taken from an inscription found in the place from which the relics were obtained.

Facing the Cathedral, and with a small park in front, is the Episcopal Church of St. John. This is a modern building and is the cathedral of the Episcopalians in Porto Rico. By following the street on the north side of St. John's and turning the corner to the right, going up the stone stairs, the entrance to Casa Blanca (White House), now occupied by the commanding officer of the military forces in Porto Rico, is reached. This is one of the oldest buildings in the capital. It has often been referred to as the residence of Juan Ponce de León, but this supposition is in error, as the building was not erected until 1525, several years after the death of the discoverer in Havana. Juan Proche, who fell heir to many of the rights and privileges



Casa Blanca, "with its waving palms and traditionally white walls."



of Ponce de León, after the death of Ponce's son Luís, assumed the name of Ponce de León, which fact gave rise to some confusion.

#### CASA BLANCA.

Casa Blanca overlooks the city wall, which extends along the bay front, in some places 30 feet in thickness. In 1779 the Government purchased the building, and it has ever since been used by Spanish and American military authorities. It is a picturesque old place, with its waving palms and traditionally white walls. Fortunate are those who, enjoying the hospitality of the military commander at some evening reception, have the privilege of walking through the ancient gardens amid the tropical foliage when the bright lights and possibly the softer rays of the moon emphasize the picturesqueness of the white parapeted walls, and, with the shadows cast by the graceful palm trees and in the distance the glimmering lights of vessels in the harbor, all contribute to a charm which leads the imagination to fairyland, or the thoughts back to a stage setting that one has seen, with castle walls and towers as the background, for some romantic play.

#### OLD SAN JUAN GATE.

By descending the hill from Casa Blanca and passing up Recinto Oeste street, behind the city wall, the old San Juan gate is reached. This is the only remaining gate in the great inclosure that once encircled the city. The gate opens upon what was formerly the busiest landing place of the port, most of the boats being laden and despatched from here under the protection of the guns of Santa Elena, a bastion which formerly commanded the outer bay. The enormous wooden doors still hang in a good state of preservation, and easily swing to and fro on their pivot hinges. An inscription, "Anno Domini 1749," testifies to the fact that the huge brass-headed nails with which the massive portals are studded have served their purpose well.

#### THE FORTALEZA.

Farther on, where Recinto Oeste street joins with Allen street, is the residence of the Governor of the island, known as the Fortaleza, the Palace of Santa Catalina, or the Government House. The name Fortaleza has its origin in the use for which the first or older part of the building was constructed, that of a fort. In later years, frequent additions making the

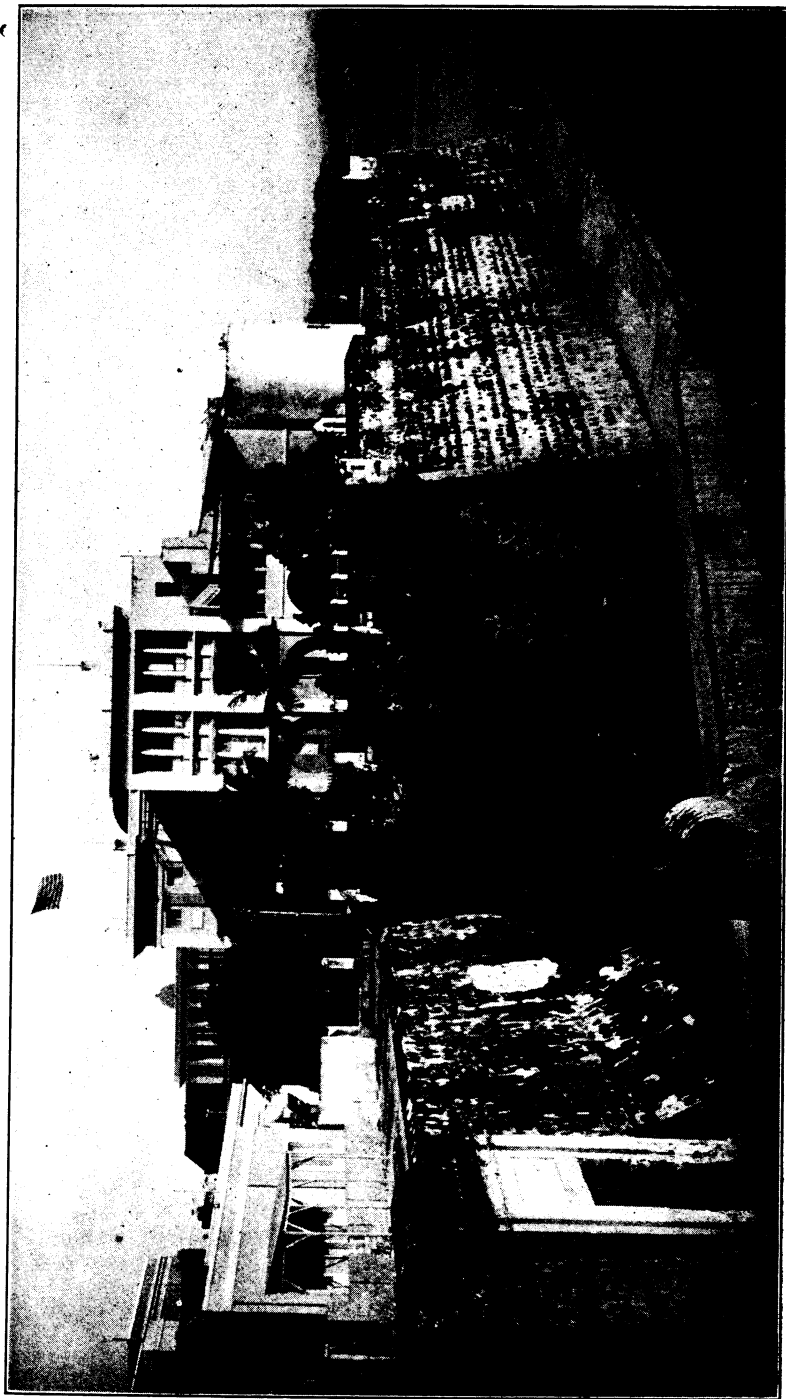


structure more pretentious and its use as the residence of the successive Governors of the island, led to its being called after the name of its patron saint, "The Palace of Santa Catalina." Since American occupation of the island, following the custom observed in English colonies, it has often been referred to as Government House. It was the first fort erected in San Juan in answer to the insistent demands of the colonists for protection against the frequent attacks of Indians and pirates. Work on the building was commenced in 1533. During its construction much criticism arose as to the strategical value of its location. Oveido, in 1537, in writing about it, referred to the site as one that none but the blind would have chosen for a fort, as an enemy could enter the harbor and approach without being seen from its walls. In 1639 the building was utilized by the Spanish Governor-General La Mota as his residence, and in 1822, as a result of a conflict between the civil and military authorities, a Royal Decree was issued designating the building as the residence of the captains-general of the island.

The building is massive and impressive, both inside and out. Its vaults, used at times as temporary places of safety for treasure en route from Mexico to Spain, its *patio* and beautiful gardens, the main stairway with its dome ornamented with paintings years ago, but still in an excellent state of preservation, well repay a visit. It is said that tunnels at one time connected this building with El Morro and other nearby fortifications, and in view of the fact that portions of long, connecting tunnels leading to various places from some of the other forts are still to be seen, this is not at all improbable.

#### SANTA CATALINA CHAPEL.

On the other side of the Fortaleza and farther along the sea wall, is the Chapel of Santa Catalina, built in 1639 to replace another chapel of that name formerly located outside the city wall. A short distance from the Fortaleza, on Allen street, is the building known as the Pink Palace, so called from its traditional color, formerly occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor and now utilized for Government offices. Passing up Allen street from the Pink Palace and turning the first corner to the right, a small chapel known as the Capilla de Santo Cristo, is reached. This chapel was erected in 1753. Years ago horse races were a permanent feature of feast day celebrations. The night before men and women came in from the surrounding country to take



Palace of Santa Catalina, the residence of the Governor of the Island.



part in the festivities. By noon the races started, and great honors were conferred upon the winners. Santo Cristo Street served as one of the courses over which the races were run. According to tradition, a youth of good family, mounted on a spirited steed, lost control of his animal, which dashed down the street and over the wall and, with his rider, met death a hundred feet below. His mother caused this chapel to be erected at the end of the street that others might not share his fate, and in the chapel mass is said each Santiago Day, the anniversary of the tragedy.

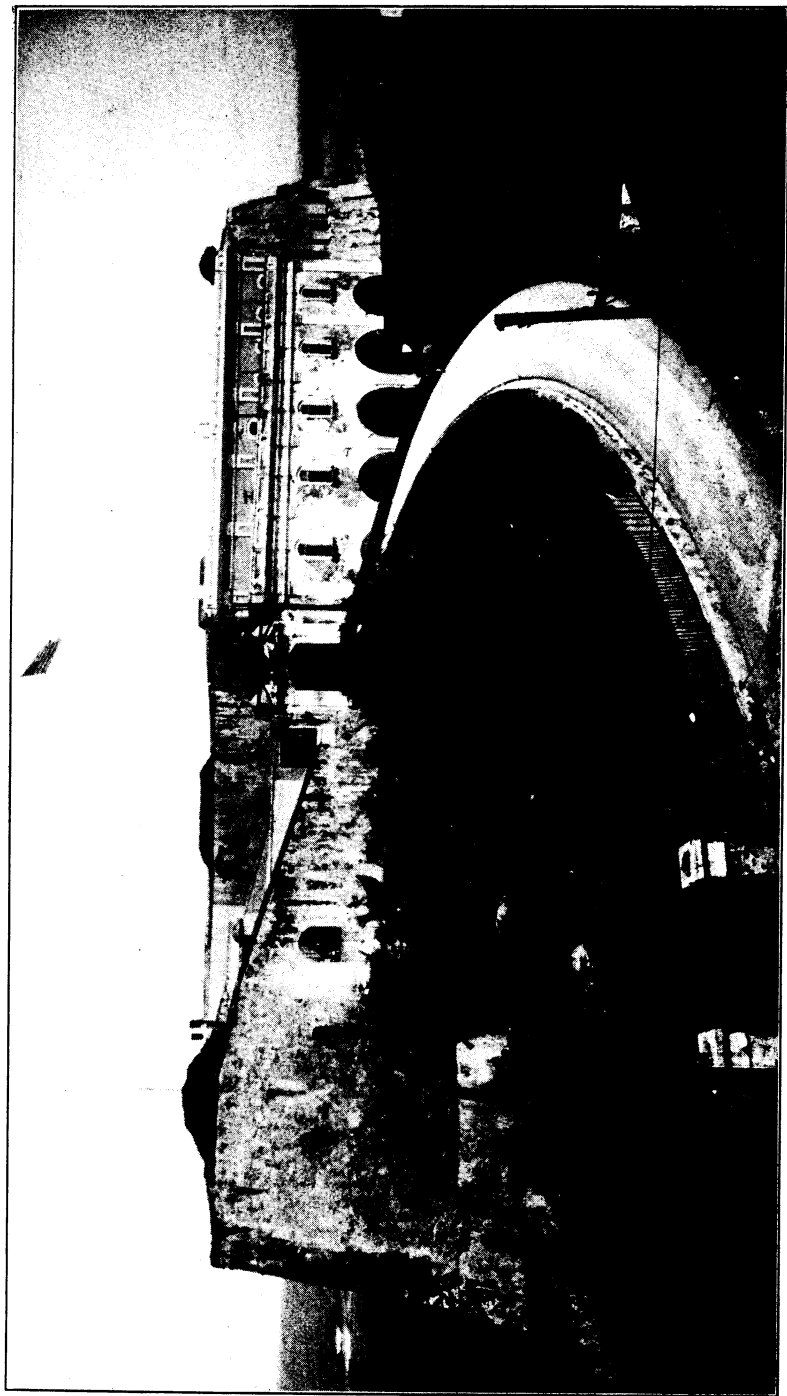
#### THE HISTORIC FORTS.

The defensive works, San Cristóbal and El Morro, crown the heights along the sea coast to the north of the city. Fort San Cristóbal is in reality a series of forts and batteries—Cristóbal, Escambrón, and Princesa. Formerly the city wall extended from the eastern end of this fort across the island on which the city of San Juan is located, and was pierced by a gate known as Puerta de Tierra, from which the city ward in that vicinity derives its name. Fort San Cristóbal was erected in 1731 and partly reconstructed in 1788. Its massive works are pronounced by competent judges to be strongly built and strategically located. The impression gained from the exterior, however, of the massiveness of the fortifications is only increased by an inspection of its walls, dungeons, passageways and moats from within. The various sections of the fort are connected by means of tunnels, and communication was formerly afforded by the same means with other portions of the defensive works of the city. Jutting out from the walls of San Cristóbal over the ocean is a masonry sentry-box, now falling into decay, which has been known for many years as the “haunted sentry-box.” Although built to afford protection to sentries on stormy nights, tradition has it that His Satanic Majesty at times spirited away guards on duty at this post, leaving behind as evidence of what had occurred nothing but a sulphurous odor. The superstitious dread of the soldiers of the garrison resulting from this tradition was such that the Spanish authorities are said to have at one time walled up the sentry-box. With due respect to the tradition, another explanation of the sentry’s disappearance, as given by a modern writer, may possibly be more acceptable to the skeptic. As the story goes, the sentry, chilled to the marrow by the winds of a wild, stormy

night, was overcome with an irresistible desire for something to warm him up. Leaving the sentry box, he made his way to a nearby tavern, outside the walls, whose enticing lights he could see from his post of duty. The first glass led to others and the time passed so swiftly that he was not aware of its flight until the sound of a bugle announced the arrival of the relief at his station. Knowing that death was the penalty for deserting a post, he quickly made his way to the harbor and embarked on a schooner then weighing anchor for a foreign port, little knowing that his mysterious disappearance and an imaginary odor of sulphur was to make him the traditional victim in a tragedy in which Satan played a leading part. Discolored and crumbling with age, overhanging the buffeting waves and exposed to the blasts of the winds, a more inviting place for supernatural visitations than this old sentry-box could not be imagined.

#### IN THE MARKET PLACE.

A visit to the market-place, on the heights midway between San Cristóbal and El Morro, should be made in the early morning. All night the hardy little pack horses have been journeying in from the surrounding country, frequently with the rider fast asleep as his steed jogs along the well-known road. Hung from the animal's back on either side are baskets containing vegetables, fruits, chickens and other produce to supply the tables of the dwellers of the city. Not unfrequently the squealing of a suckling pig, destined for a toothsome roast, is heard protesting against his confined quarters. The great square of the market-place at sunrise, with its vendors and buyers striving to outbargain one another, is an animated scene. The "one-price" system is tabooed, and a vendor would be grieved if deprived of the pleasure of bickering and bargaining and pitting his shrewdness against that of the purchaser by acceptance of his goods at the first price offered. Under the shelter of the arcade around the four sides of the open square are the meat stalls, and the fish stands loaded down with the varied offerings of the sea, and stands at which are displayed dry goods, shoes, dress material and trinkets to attract the country people. The market-place was constructed about the year 1855, and is typical of others found in all Spanish-speaking countries in the Tropics. Strangers are impressed by the variety of unfamiliar fruits and vegetables, the names of which would be as confusing to them as



Fort San Cristobal. — "The impression gained from the exterior of the massiveness of the fortification is only increased by an inspection of its walls, dungeons, passageways and moats from within."



their appearance, so that satisfactory information concerning them can only be gained by trial.

#### THE OLD CEMETERY.

Back of the market-place and nearer to the sea wall, reached by a pathway leading down a declivity and through a tunnel, is the old cemetery. In contrast with the restless surf which surges against its outer wall, the location of this "God's Acre" impresses one with a sense of peace and restfulness. In the center is a chapel, in which services are held. To the left is a long arcade containing niches, which are rented by the city for a certain number of years and in which are placed the remains of members of those families that are able to pay the rental. Many works of art may be seen here in the form of beautiful monuments and mausoleums.

#### BALLAJA BARRACKS.

On the heights above the cemetery are the immense Ballajá Barracks, erected in 1860, and so commodious that in them two regiments of troops may be easily sheltered. Of imposing dimensions, built in the form of a rectangle around an open court sufficiently spacious for drilling troops, it is one of the largest barrack buildings used by the United States Army.

Across the street and adjoining the barracks is a large building used as an insane asylum and known as the "Beneficencia." The lower portion of the building was completed in 1847, and the second story added in 1897. It was formerly used for an industrial training school, and later for a graded and high school. Across the parade ground and on the heights at the extreme point of land which forms the north side of the entrance to the bay is Fort El Morro, the ancient structure which has withstood the assaults of hostile forces since the erection of the original structure in 1584. Various attempts to take the city resulted in the extension of the fort and walls from time to time until the completion of the existing defensive works. With its ancient moats and dungeons, it is a perfect example of old-time fortifications, and against the arms of the period was considered impregnable. In fact, the modern ships of Evans and Sampson did comparatively little damage to the massive walls in a four-hour bombardment, although the marks of their shells



are still visible. It now serves as a garrison for a part of the Porto Rico Regiment.

#### PONCE DE LEÓN'S STATUE.

In the center of the Plaza of San José, on the heights not far from the barracks stands a statue of Juan Ponce de León, cast from cannon captured from the English invaders of 1797. Fronting the plaza is the Church of San José, erected between the years 1532 and 1535. In this church the remains of Juan Ponce de León rested from 1559 to 1863. The building was formerly known as the Church of San Tomás de Aquino. Adjoining the church is an ancient building originally used as the monastery of the Dominican Friars, the structure dating back to the year 1532. A portion of the building now accommodates the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the District Court of San Juan. In the *patio* may be seen the old wells which formerly furnished water for the friars.

Descending San José street and turning one square to the right the Bishop's Palace, the residence of the head of the Catholic Church in Porto Rico, is reached. This consists of a massive building and cloister dating back to 1738.

#### THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

A custom that will be noted by the visitor in many parts of the city is that of utilizing the ground floors of buildings for offices, stores and other business purposes, while the floor above will be well and even luxuriously furnished with all modern conveniences of life for use as family residences. In recent years, however, land values have so increased in the city proper and the demands of the business section so extended that many of the merchants who formerly lived over their places of business have erected fine residences in the suburban districts. At the present time the process of reconstruction in San Juan is apparent from many modern buildings already erected and others in process of erection or alteration. Formerly show windows in the stores were unknown, but now many firms display their wares in a tempting manner behind plate glass windows.

#### ACROSS THE BAY.

Many other things and places of interest in and about San Juan, too numerous to mention in any guidebook, will appeal



The royal and cocoanut palm contribute to the beauty and wealth of the island.





to and occupy the attention of the visitor. When those are exhausted a trip to Bayamón or Cataño, just across the bay from San Juan, may be made by ferry or by means of one of the numerous launches or sailboats which ply from shore to shore. Landing at Cataño on the opposite side, one finds a village composed of small frame houses. A diminutive locomotive and train afford transportation from the landing place to Bayamón. The trip is not a long one, and the town is soon reached. Bayamón was settled in 1772, and is interesting principally as a typical interior town which can be easily and quickly reached by those who have not the time to make longer trips to the interior. To those with more time at their disposition, what they have seen in Porto Rico during the first few days, its communities, its views of land and water, the distant mountains and the promise of unseen beauties in the interior, accessible by means of excellent automobile roads, will prove as alluring as were the promises of unknown wealth to the first discoverers. It is highly probable, and it has often occurred, that the casual visitor sees one of the many existing opportunities, and the island gains another inhabitant.

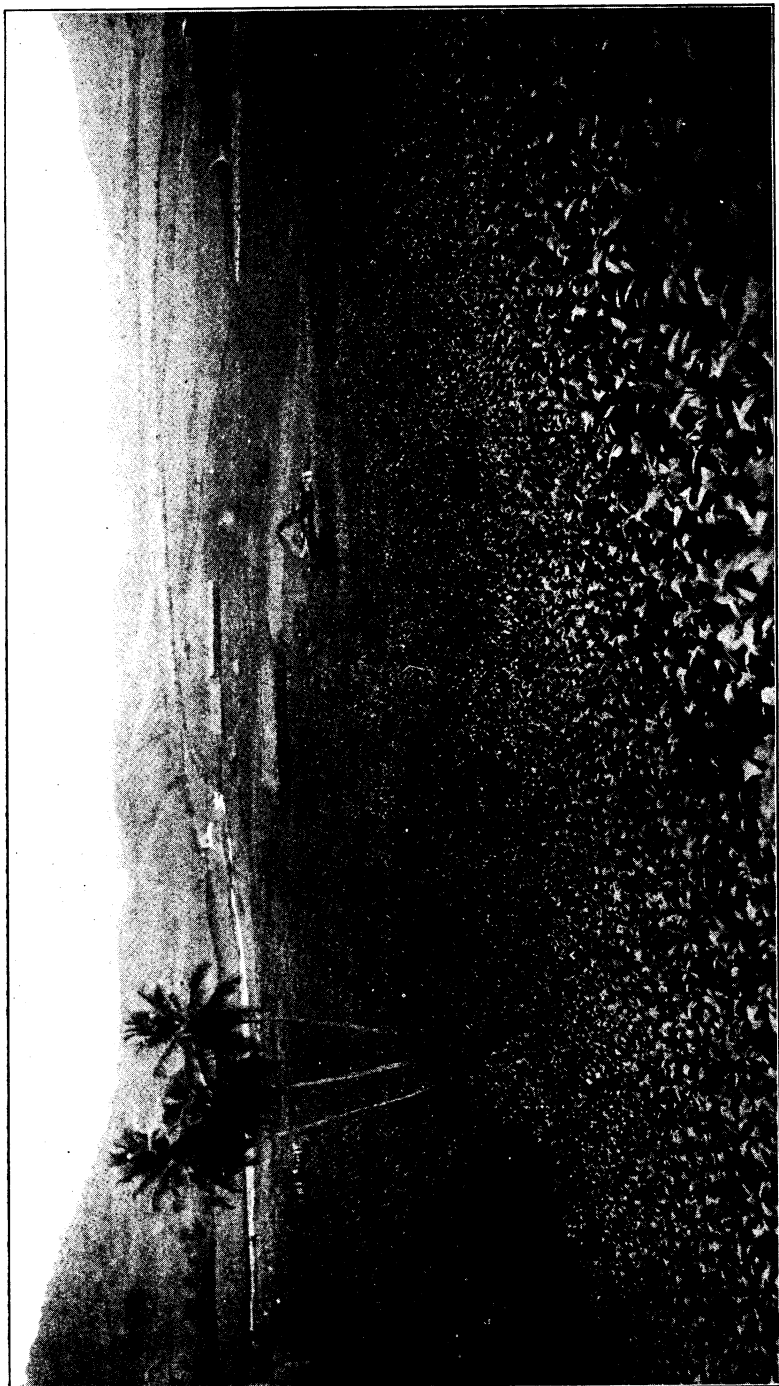
#### VIEWING THE ISLAND.

If the visitor has not brought an automobile, as many do, a machine may be obtained from one of the local agencies for trips to the interior. But a few hours are required to travel by automobile from San Juan over the excellent roads to other points. The principal highway, the famous Military Road, runs across the island from San Juan to Ponce and is the main artery of the general road system, with branches in all directions. This road out of San Juan lies across the comparatively flat coastal plain for several miles until the foothills beyond Río Piedras are reached. For some distance after leaving the city proper the road passes through the outlying city wards, Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The growth of the city, restricted in other directions, has followed the line of this highway and far out along its course toward Río Piedras are found the residences of San Juan business men. At Río Piedras the highway branches off to the east, passing through Carolina, Río Grande, Fajardo, and along the eastern coast of the island south to Guayama and thence to Ponce. The road between Río Piedras and Río Grande also lies through the coastal plain. On either side are many plantations where citrus fruits, pine-

apples and sugar-cane are raised. This plain between San Juan and Río Grande, with the exception of three places where it is cut up by large lagoons, presents an area of rich alluvial soil about 100 square miles in extent and of exceptional fertility. South of the plain and always in view from the highway, the foothills rise abruptly in broken spurs to the central mountain range known as the Sierra de Luquillo. From Río Grande the topography becomes gradually more irregular, the extensive valleys and even many of the hillsides being devoted to the growth of sugar-cane. At Fajardo is one of the large sugar-producing plants in which the cane is ground. As the road extends south it approaches nearer to the coast, in some places within but a few feet of the water's edge, crossing the end of the mountain range along the edge of a precipitous bluff that descends abruptly into the sea. Leaving the southern foothills of the range, the road enters another broad coastal plain, but a few feet above sea level, and there is comparatively little variation in altitude in the remainder of the distance to Ponce. This southern plain, averaging about 5 miles in width, is broken only by low ridges and detached hills, all the level parting valleys being under cultivation, and usually covered with sugar-cane. To the north the mountains of the main sierra rise abruptly in great jagged spurs.

#### THE MILITARY ROAD.

The main Military Road beyond Río Piedras to Caguas passes through a depression between the western terminus of the Sierra de Luquillo and the northern spurs of the central range, the Cordillera Central. The first divide is crossed at an altitude of but 375 feet, from which there is a slight descent to the broad mountain valley in which the city of Caguas is located. Throughout its entire extent the valley is almost wholly devoted to tobacco plantations. With its green expanse and gentle slopes it is ideally beautiful. It is nearly circular in form, about 4 miles in diameter, and through it in great serpentine curves wind the Caguitas and Turabo rivers. Leaving Caguas the road passes between, and winds upward around the sides of higher and more rugged mountains to the summit of the main divide. At Las Cruces the divide between the headquarters of the Loiza River to the north and the Plata on the south is crossed at an altitude of 1,300 feet. Thereafter the highway descends abruptly to a plain, about 1,000 feet above sea level, extending to



"Green expanses of valley and gentle slopes covered with 'tobacco plants.'"



and beyond Cayey. The valley about that city is gently rolling, the country sloping away rather abruptly to the Río Plata on the north, whence it rises rapidly to the higher summits of the divide. The mountains to the south rise abruptly, the sides in some places being almost precipitous, to nearly 2,000 feet directly over the valley. Beyond Cayey the road lies to the west toward Aibonito, ascending rapidly to within 2 miles of that place to where the divide is crossed at an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. From here there is a slight descent to the rolling table-land on which Aibonito is located and beyond it is another ascent to a divide which is crossed at an altitude equal almost to the one just passed, from whence the road drops down within 6 miles some 1,400 feet.

#### LOOKING DOWNWARD.

Throughout the whole distance from San Juan to Aibonito the country is picturesque in the extreme. The beautiful and ever-changing views of valley and mountain, every foot of ground either under cultivation or overgrown with tropical vegetation, present a pastoral and peaceful aspect elsewhere seldom seen in mountain regions. Every successive vista seems to rival in magnificence the others that have passed before the view. The mountain scenery about Aibonito is accentuated by the immensity of the slopes. From the higher summits the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south are both in plain view, and every detail of the topography for miles in all directions may be seen as though one were viewing a gigantic model map.

#### REMARKABLE VEGETATION.

As the descent toward the southern plain commences, a marked change in the character of the vegetation is seen. The brilliant green foliage, and the damp moss and luxuriant ferns of the humid northern slopes have disappeared, and the valleys and mountain sides are covered with short grass, not unlike the bunch and buffalo grasses of the Western States, dotted with highly colored growths of acacias, flamboyant and other brilliant flowers. On either side the great mountain masses, covered to the summits with vegetation, rise to sheer heights, or descend so abruptly to the bottom of profound gorges, as to be imposing in the extreme. The magnificent Military Road, descending and skirting the southern slopes of the Cordillero Central, winds



about the mountain sides in graceful curves between never-ending rows of flamboyant trees loaded with their fiery-hued blossoms, the grandeur of its course not unlike but on a larger scale that of a boulevard curving through the beauty of some park of artificial origin, and crosses a plain some 5 miles in width, where it enters the city of Ponce.

#### UP AND DOWN TO PONCE.

Another route to Ponce is over the highway branching off from the Military Road in a southerly direction at Cayey. This road almost immediately mounts the precipitous slopes overhanging the valley to the south of the city, ascending over a path around the mountain sides, necessarily tortuous to economize grades, to a pass, within a few miles, over a thousand feet above Cayey. During the ascent the views from the road, as it winds along the edges of the bluffs, of Cayey and the valley, covered with the green of tobacco plants and sugar-cane, with occasional vistas of the white highway winding its serpentine course amid tropical verdure, like a satin ribbon binding together some huge bouquet, are beyond comparison. Or at night the lights of the city and surrounding settlements in the valley look like fireflies hundreds of feet below. Passing the divide, the mountain wind sweeping across the summit produces an exhilarating change in temperature and, with the change in the character of the vegetation from the palm trees of the lower slopes to the hardier growths of the higher altitudes, carries the traveler in imagination to some more northern clime. The route descends more gradually along the edges of precipitous bluffs, from whence fertile valleys and mountain spurs and occasional vistas of the distant Caribbean may be seen, to another lower pass. Here the southernmost divide is crossed, and rounding one of the many curves, the panorama of the southern plain, level as a floor, covered like a huge checkerboard with numberless acres of growing cane, dotted here and there with sugar mills, its perspective continued in the broad expanse of the Caribbean, comes suddenly into view. From this point the highway ahead as it winds in gradual descent down the mountain sides and into the valley to its terminus in Guayama may be seen.

#### A REMARKABLE PANORAMA.

Another magnificent view of the central mountain range is



On the eastern end of the island "as the road extends south it approaches the coast."



On the northwest coast "a high and rugged spur of mountains maintains its bulk to the waters' edge."



afforded along the route of the highway from Ponce to Adjuntas. For 4 miles north of Ponce there is a grade of but 50 feet; for the next 3 or 4 miles there is an ascent through sloping foothills at the rate of nearly 100 feet to the mile. From here the grade increases until an altitude of 1,700 feet is reached, the abruptness increasing until arrival at the main summit, but 15 miles from Ponce, 2,300 feet above sea level. Adjuntas is beyond the divide on the northern slope at the headwaters of the Arecibo River. The grandeur of the surrounding mountains equals that in any other portion of the main divide. But a few miles to the southwest is Mount El Guillarte. To the north are the long radial spurs of the main sierras, which are separated at Utuado by the valley of the Arecibo River; northward another long spur extends to and beyond Lares and San Sebastián to the western end of the island at Aguada. This spur separates the watersheds of the various rivers which empty into the Atlantic between Arecibo and Aguada, and the headwaters of the Culebrina and Prieto rivers which flow into the Mona Passage at Aguada and Añasco. The southwestern spur, in which are El Guillarte, Las Sillas de Calderón, Tetas de Cerro Gordo and other prominent peaks, separates the waters of the Prieto and Blanco rivers from those of the Guanajibo River. Everywhere throughout this region the highest summits, their slopes, and the bottoms of the deepest valleys afford fertile land for cultivation by the inhabitants, who derive a comfortable living raising coffee, fruit and vegetables. The territory traversed by the main highway from Ponce along the coast, through Yauco and San Germán to Mayagüez, does not differ essentially in appearance from any of the other portions of the island described. It skirts the slopes of the southwestern spurs of the main sierra. Between the main range and the sea the coastal plain is in some places from 8 to 10 miles in width. From Ponce to Guayanilla the road lies near the coast, thence its course is farther inland until the coast is approached at Mayagüez. It passes through long and fertile valleys, and parallels, from San Germán to Mayagüez, the line of the American Railroad. To the north and east of the highway are the rugged spurs of the main sierra. To the south, and parallel with the sierra, are a series of low, rolling limestone hills, tilted upward toward the interior, and separated by two extensive parting valleys. According to geologists, the erosive action which has produced these parallel valleys between the

foothills and the mountain range threatens, in the near geologic future, to lower the bottom lands to sea level, and thereby convert the country thus cut off around Cabo Rojo and Lajas into a small island.

#### THROUGH SUGAR-CANE FIELDS.

North of Mayagüez, through Añasco, Aguada and around through Arecibo, the highway lies within a short distance of the coast and passes through level coastal plains, fertile and highly cultivated in sugar-cane. Just north of Añasco, a high and rugged spur of mountains maintains its bulk to the water's edge, terminating in precipitous slopes with their bases washed by the waves. With the exception of the ridges north of Aguadilla, the foothills and mountains for the rest of the distance on the north are well back, and separated from the coast by broad and fertile plains so low that in places, particularly for some distance east of Arecibo, the formation of extensive tracts through the retention of alluvial deposits by the manglares growth is but recent.

On every hand green fields of waving cane greet the eye until, approaching San Juan, the broad expanse of pineapple plantations and citrus orchards occupies the foreground. Continue the journey through other parts of the island, and everywhere will be found a never-ending panorama of fertile plains, hillsides and valleys, and ever-changing views of mountain, dale and river. Seldom do the wanderings of a newcomer across the island fail to bring another voyager under the charm of Porto Rico. It is a charm that has been potent since her broad savannahs, her green valleys, and rugged and mysterious but beautiful mountains first cast their spell about the early Spanish discoverers. The kind-hearted and peaceful Indians that they found did not excel in hospitality and disposition the country people that the traveler in Porto Rico meets to-day. The speeding automobile sends the horse of the occasional planter in fright to the roadside and fills the rider's eyes with dust. He is not left behind, however, hurling a storm of invectives after the vanishing motor car, but a glance will show him with a smiling face, chuckling over the humor of the situation. Journeying through the interior towns and mountain settlements, or stopping to make inquiries at roadside houses, the traveler is met with courtesy, and frequently brought a cup of delicious coffee of unexcelled aroma, grown on the neighboring hillsides.



"Ever-changing views of mountain and valley."



The early discoverers saw in the beauty of the island the promise of virgin gold. To-day the visitor sees the treasure in the broad fields of sugar-cane; sees the gold in the burden of the fruit trees and pineapple plants and in the matchless nectar brewed from the coffee berry. More than this, he sees the beauty of landscape and feels the balmy breezes that must more and more allure the dweller of rigorous climes to the restful and frost-free winters of Porto Rico.



## CHAPTER VII.

# COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

Resources, General Financial Conditions, External Commerce, Industries, Products.

**T**HAT the general conformation of the island is favorable to the extensive development of waterpower is apparent upon consideration of the fact that the numerous streams and rivers originate at a comparatively great height and flow but a short distance to the sea. Streams fall from altitudes of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet to the sea level within a distance of from 5 to 10 miles. Consequently, steep rapids and high falls of water are numerous, and the conveyance of water in flumes or ditches but a relatively short distance develops sufficient head to produce a comparatively abundant amount of power. The mountain gorges through which these streams flow are narrow and full of large rocks and boulders, thus reducing the expense of constructing head works or dams.

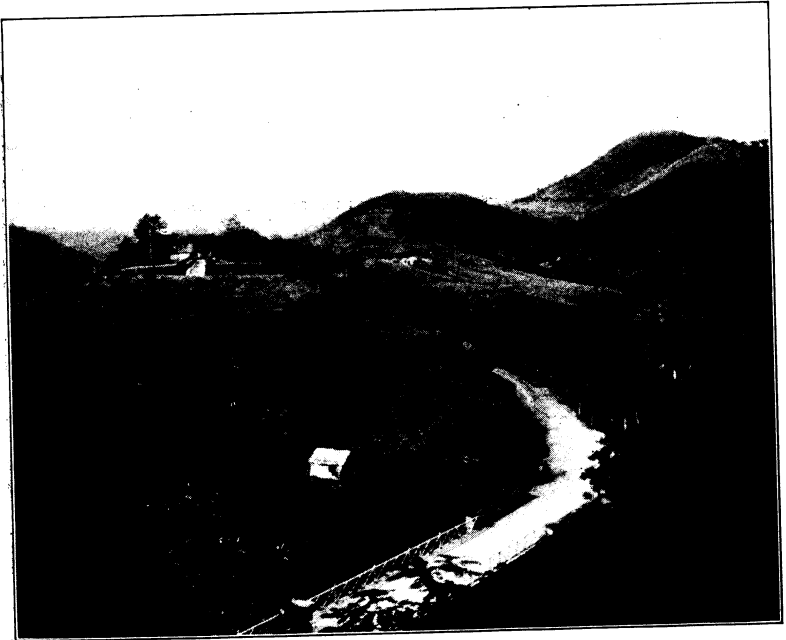
Although there are many traces of mineral deposits in the island, little attention has as yet been devoted to their development, and they are therefore at present of little importance. The first Spanish settlers devoted more or less attention to placer gold mining, and their operations, which extended over many years, practically exhausted the placer deposits. Several mining claims for both precious and base metals have been filed since American occupation, but little work thereon has been done. Some placer gold mining is still carried on in the district of Corozal, about 25 miles south and west of the city of San Juan. There are traces of gold in other parts of the island—namely, along the courses of the rivers flowing from the Luquillo Range of mountains in the eastern part of the island, in the valleys of the Corozal, Negros, Congos, Cibuco, Mavilla and Manatí rivers, as well as in the vicinity of Mayagüez, San Germán, Yauco, and Coamo.

The records of the Spanish Government mention silver deposits in the mountains near Añasco and in the Isabela district, and it granted silver mine claims near Naguabo, Corozal, Río Grande, Fajardo, Lajas, and Las Piedras.

Numerous claims have been registered for the mining of iron, copper, lead and manganese ore. Most of the iron claims are



"The white highway winding its serpentine course amid tropical verdure."





located in the vicinity of Guayama and Humacao, at the eastern end of the island, while the copper claims are in the western portion of the island, near Mayagüez and Arecibo, and as far south as Ponce. The latter mineral is found in the form of bornite, native copper, green and blue carbonates, and yellow copper sulphide, and is accompanied by iron pyrites and oxides. In fact, traces of copper have been found all along the range of mountains that crosses the island from the west to the east, as far as the district of Naguabo. Most of the attempts that have been made to develop these deposits have been hampered or abandoned on account of the lack of transportation facilities.

The best surface indications of iron ore discovered extend from the eastern end of the island westward some ten miles to Juncos, and considerable prospecting has been done by an American company, which discovered the existence of ore in quantities large enough to be of value were the deposits so located as to make shipment more advantageous. The iron is found principally in the form of hematite and magnetite ore, and averages close to 60 per cent iron, being low in phosphorous and sulphur.

Near Arroyo, Mayagüez and Naranjito good samples of lead ore (*galena*) have been found, and the Spanish Government granted one claim for lead and another for argentiferous galena near Guayama. Traces of bismuth, near Ponce; platinum, tin and mercury, near Corozal; agate of good quality on Caja de Muertos Island; malachite on Río Blanco; and in other places molybdena, magnetic pyrite, manganite, limonite, and garnet have been found.

Considerable salt is obtained by the process of solar evaporation along the southern coast, its production having been estimated at about 15,000 tons per year. It is believed that all the salt required for consumption in the island, as well as a large amount for export, could be produced; but owing to lack of attention to this industry it has not been fully developed, and as a result many thousands of tons are imported annually.

The excellent and extensive clay deposits afford material for brick making all over the island, although the local methods used for manufacturing brick, tile, and clay pottery have never been modernized. Practically the entire island is one vast deposit of limestone, which enables the extensive production of lime for industrial purposes.

Several claims for the mining of phosphate rock have been registered—namely, in the districts of Mayagüez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Ponce; and other deposits are known to exist. The largest known deposit, located on the Island of Caja de Muertos, off the south coast near Ponce, is owned by the Insular Government. Extensive deposits of guano are found in caves throughout the island.

There are many mineral springs, the waters of which possess well-recognized medicinal properties, the principal ones being the springs at Coamo, Arroyo, Caguas, and Ponce. At Coamo the spring water flows from soft red sandstone at an altitude of nearly 200 feet above sea level, with a temperature at 43 degrees Centigrade (109.4 degrees Fahrenheit). Analysis of the water of this spring shows calcium and sodium phosphates as the predominant elements, and also nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide, free carbonic acid, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, sodium silicate, sodium carbonate, and ferrous carbonate, together with traces of tannic, nitric and boric acids, and bromine and lithia.

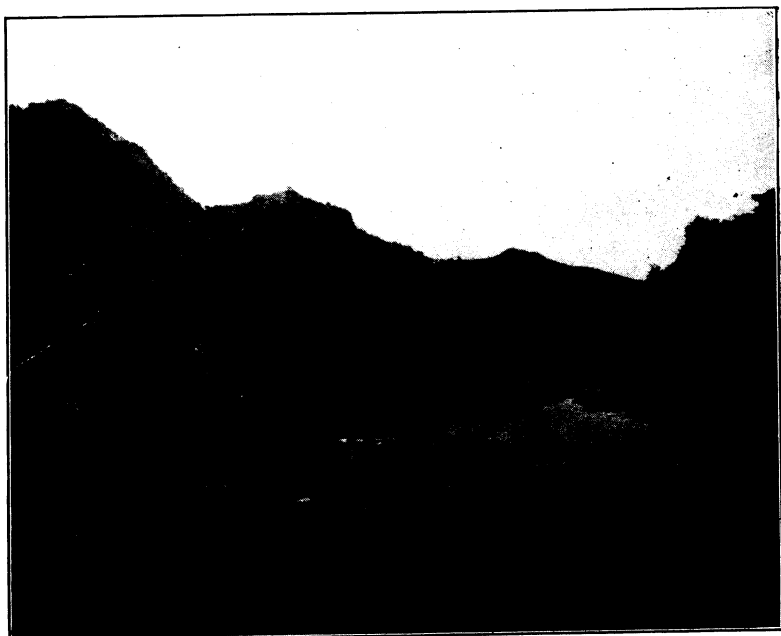
The native timber includes some excellent varieties of hardwood, but the present supply is so limited that small quantities for use as dimension timber can be obtained only in remote wooded districts of small area. A few exceptionally durable classes are used throughout the island for foundations of the better class of frame buildings.

The principal resources of the island, and those upon which its wealth depends, are agricultural, and in comparison with these the others mentioned are of minor importance. The great staples are sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruits, the development and extent of which are properly treated at length under the headings "Commerce" and "Agriculture."

A general synopsis of the natural resources of the island would not be complete without reference to two correlative assets of great importance, the value of which must continue to increase in proportion to the recognition that they receive—namely, the remarkably agreeable climate and the picturesque scenery. The extent to which these two elements will contribute toward the prosperity of the island as they become known to people from the States seeking a place in which they can avoid the severity of the northern winters cannot be overestimated.



“Never-ending rows of flamboyant trees loaded with their fiery-hued blossoms.”



“Views of valley and mountain, every foot of ground \*\*\* overgrown with tropical vegetation present a pastoral and peaceful aspect elsewhere seldom seen in mountain regions.”



**General Financial Conditions.**

One of the evidences of confidence in the industrial development of the island is the establishment therein during the past year of branches of 22 foreign corporations, with a total capital stock of \$11,110,112, of which \$3,695,466 had been paid in at the date of their authority to begin business. During the same period 32 new domestic corporations, with a combined capital of \$5,608,000, of which \$1,317,250 represented the immediate cash investment, were organized and commenced operations. At the end of the previous year 119 domestic corporations, with authorized capital amounting to \$21,911,570 and paid-in capital of \$6,700,710, that had been organized under the local corporation law, and 142 foreign corporations registered, with authorized and paid-in capital of \$299,354,439 and \$135,316,860, respectively, were engaged in business.

The total assessed value of all property in the island, which is estimated to be at least \$75,000,000 below the actual value, is \$121,866,149, as compared with a total valuation of \$117,616,625 in 1908. The figures afforded by the recent schedules represent personal property assessed at \$23,536,413 and real property at \$98,329,736, from which figures, taking into consideration the usual percentage of omissions and undervaluation, it is safe to assume that the per capita wealth of the island, based on the census of 1909, is about \$200.

The total net public debt, including that of the insular and municipal governments and school boards, is \$4,175,382, or but 3.4 per cent of the assessed valuation and 2.9 per cent of the actual value of property in the island, representing a per capita indebtedness of but \$3.73, as against the average per capita indebtedness in the United States of \$58.28.

The statements covering transactions of banking institutions show their total resources on June 30, 1910, to have been \$16,694,881.16, an increase of 53 per cent over those at the end of the fiscal year 1908. The deposits, cash resources and totals at the end of each of the past three years, as shown below, indicate to some extent the rapid but healthy increase in business that has taken place during that period:

	June 30, 1910.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Cash resources.....	\$6,041,555.40	\$1,295,044.17	\$3,052,823.82
Deposits.....	11,081,383.54	7,860,658.69	6,208,289.98
Total resources.....	16,694,881.56	13,075,715.87	10,908,847.68



From \$3,052,823.82 on June 30, 1908, cash resources have grown to \$6,041,555.40 on June 30, 1910, and more than kept pace with the increase of deposits, from \$6,208,289.98 to \$11,081,383.54. Operations and cash on hand indicate more money in the island and a larger circulation at the present time than ever before. These statistics, however, represent only the condition and operations of the nine recognized banking institutions of the island, and are given as indicative of the financial progress being made, but not at all as representing the total banking business of the Territory, for many commercial houses throughout the island, following the custom of Spanish times, are still performing functions usually reserved to banks. Of the banking business transacted by these business houses there is at present no reliable data and no Government supervision or examination, which leads to the recognition of the necessity for banking laws and regulations which do not now exist. Nevertheless, the fact that rates of interest upon money loaned by all institutions doing a banking business have decreased indicates that money is generally more plentiful with them than formerly. The rates upon good commercial and planters' paper, which until recently were 10 to 12 per cent, have decreased to an average of from 8 to 10 per cent, while the present sound conditions and confidence in their continuance promise a still further reduction during the coming year.

In 1901 the total value of articles purchased from and sold to the United States and foreign countries amounted to \$17,502,103, and in the fiscal year 1910 to \$68,595,326, a gain within ten years of \$51,000,000, or an increase of substantially 400 per cent. Merchandise introduced during the past year is represented by a valuation of \$30,634,855, and shipments were invoiced at \$37,960,471, resulting in the proportionately large balance of trade in favor of the island of \$7,325,616.

Eighty-five per cent of the total trade value represents shipments to and from the United States, while 15 per cent was the proportion of commerce with other countries.

An indication of the island's present purchasing power, based upon its actual external purchases during the last fiscal year, together with a statement of its import trade with the mainland as compared with that of other countries and territories, having in mind the limited extent of its area, but proportionately large



“The conformation of the island is favorable to the extensive development of water power.”





population, and the fact that as yet but 56 per cent of its lands are under cultivation, will possibly convey a more concrete and comprehensive impression of the existing industrial condition of the Territory and its possibilities, with the extension of intensive agricultural methods, than any other brief showing that could be made.

The total external purchases of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$30,634,855, representing a per capita expenditure of about \$27. Of these purchases \$27,097,654 were made in the mainland markets of the United States, which gave the island twelfth place in importance on the list of world's customers in those markets. As a purchaser of American products it preceded, among other countries, Russia, Spain, Austria, China, Japan, Turkey, all countries of Central and South America, except Argentine, and all of the East Indies. Its purchases in the United States were greater than those of any other non-contiguous American Territory, exceeding those of the Philippine Islands by \$10,265,009, Alaska by \$8,427,315, and Hawaii by \$6,537,553.

It is interesting to note that while the increased value of trade with exterior ports during the past ten years is due almost entirely to that with the mainland, commerce with other countries, instead of suffering, either in exports or imports, has been relatively constant, fluctuations from year to year during the period having, in fact, resulted in a final increase of over \$4,000,000 during the present year, as compared with the transactions of 1901. The following statements set forth in comparative form the distribution of export and import values during the past ten years:

**Porto Rico's Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries During the Past Ten Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1910.**

**Merchandise Shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and Foreign Countries.**

Year.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,726	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,124,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855

## Merchandise Shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and Foreign Countries.

Year.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	29,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,391,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,897	5,864,574	37,960,471

## Total Exports and Imports by Years.

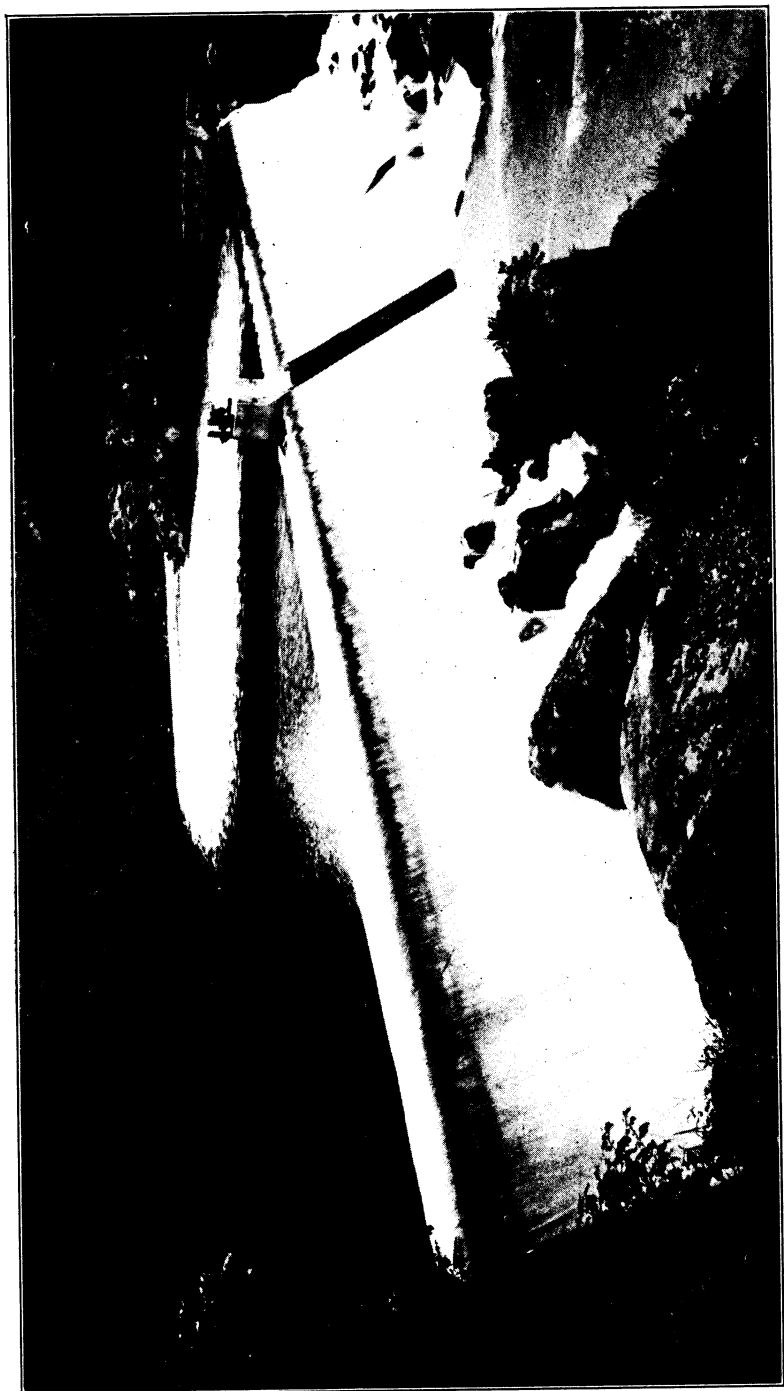
Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1901.....	\$17,502,103	1906.....	\$45,085,195
1902.....	25,643,566	1907.....	56,263,472
1903.....	29,538,365	1908.....	56,470,155
1904.....	29,434,932	1909.....	56,935,551
1905.....	35,245,824	1910.....	68,595,326

As might be expected of a tropical country whose dense population is largely devoted to the production of sugar, tobacco, fruits and other crops peculiarly adapted to the local conditions, Porto Rico finds it economical to obtain many of the common necessities of life elsewhere than from local production, and thus we find that the heaviest classes of importations consist of rice, manufactures of cotton, meats, dairy products, and breadstuffs, over 80 per cent of which are purchased in the United States. The following comparative statement shows the value of the principal articles received by Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the past five years:

## Principal Articles Shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and Foreign Countries During the Past Five Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1910.

## From the United States.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Breadstuffs.....	\$1,395,257	\$1,656,436	\$1,656,368	\$1,953,663	\$2,274,908
Cotton and manufactures of..	2,419,121	3,678,247	2,815,467	3,682,325	3,677,316
Fibers and manufactures of..	143,901	166,640	117,665	143,899	256,797
Fish and fish products.....	514,902	418,700	564,679	237,206	551,072
Meat and dairy products.....	1,800,671	2,311,227	2,391,205	2,446,318	2,895,317
Oils.....	231,533	334,375	363,017	452,094	511,408
Rice.....	3,347,101	4,165,349	3,488,091	3,480,299	3,749,605
Soap.....	247,038	275,561	359,636	407,294	432,408
Spirits, wines, etc.....	249,671	337,445	275,755	257,847	309,051
Sugar, molasses and confections.....	245,866	414,288	385,146	541,405	439,954
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	368,156	502,860	314,653	506,135	397,115



Comerio Dam.



## From Foreign Countries.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Breadstuffs .....	\$34,153	\$47,754	\$49,814	\$62,257	\$40,241
Cotton and manufactures of..	143,987	183,094	259,786	90,168	78,267
Fibers and manufactures of..	179,097	270,215	242,677	186,219	198,602
Fish and fish products.....	514,733	536,390	470,406	654,119	601,751
Meat and dairy products.....	212,359	328,612	432,227	329,583	449,807
Oils.....	71,285	106,386	63,031	86,801	124,878
Rice.....	6,885	6,089	72,437	11,802	4,878
Soap.....	70,199	50,877	16,318	9,776	10,486
Spirits, wines, etc.....	103,253	158,937	183,515	146,045	163,893
Sugar, molasses and confec- tions.....	8,304	13,014	12,743	10,387	14,099
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	329	762	428	262	606

The principal local industries are confined to the **Industries.** preparation of agricultural products for the market, while the numerous minor local industries are as a rule those engaged in the preparation of such articles for local consumption as can not be obtained advantageously in other markets. Hence, the important enterprises are those engaged in the preparation of sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruits for exportation. Other industries embrace the manufacture of hats, basket work, cotton ginning, brick and pottery making, the distillation of rum, the preparation of salt, the manufacture of ice and effervescent waters, the making of embroidery and drawnwork, unexcelled for its workmanship and beauty, the manufacture of shoes, and many other enterprises of more or less importance.

The gradual increase of industrial activity is indicated not only by the increase from year to year of exports, but also—and particularly during the past year—by the formation of many new domestic industrial corporations and the registration of branches of foreign corporations to engage in sugar making, raising, canning and packing fruit, coffee culture and cattle raising, shipping and transportation, and other similar lines of business.

As Porto Rico is primarily an agricultural country, a comparatively small proportion of its principal products is used in local consumption; hence its exports furnish a fairly accurate index of industrial conditions. An examination of the records of exportation furnished by the United States Customs Service shows a marked increase during the fiscal year 1909-1910 in the exportation of each product.



In 1901 only 68,909 tons of raw sugar were exported. **Sugar.** Shipments of sugar during 1910 aggregated 284,522 tons, valued at \$23,545,922, representing over 60 per cent of the valuation of all products exported. The following table shows the annual exports of sugar and the selling price per ton:

Sugar Exports.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,800,302	64.08
1903.....	113,106	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,600,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908.....	231,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75

Not only has the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes increased during the past few years, but manufacturers are devoting more attention to the quality of material used, workmanship, selection, attractive packing, and sanitary factory conditions, with the result that the local output compares favorably with the products of any other country.

The records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show the following figures as to the production, local consumption and exportation of cigars and cigarettes during the past four years:

Cigars.

Fiscal Year.	Consumed.	Exported.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	110,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598

Cigarettes.

Fiscal Year.	Consumed.	Exported.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300

The increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured and the additional amount of tobacco leaf required therefor resulted in a decrease in the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco ex-

ported, although the total returns from the smaller quantity were larger than those of the previous year. This statement shows, comparatively, the quantity and value of tobacco annually exported during the past ten years:

## Tobacco Leaf and Scrap.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1901.....	4,990,237	\$349,026
1902.....	2,052,973	169,823
1903.....	2,251,627	194,857
1904.....	3,104,754	286,106
1905.....	2,513,271	437,882
1906.....	1,443,970	480,607
1907.....	4,344,659	1,232,058
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317

Although the coffee industry has not reached the state of development that it should and can by scientific methods profitably attain, the exportation during 1910, as shown below, exceeded that of any previous year in quantity and aggregate value. The average price per pound, however, was a half cent less than the average price obtained in 1909, slightly less than that received in 1905 and for the small crop of 1901, although it exceeds the average price declared on exportations for each of the other years.

## Coffee.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,607
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744
1910.....	45,209,792	5,660,602

The fruit industry, which has grown to commercial importance since 1901, has developed tremendously since 1907, when many of the original plantings first began to yield. It is now beyond the experimental stage, continually growing, and is destined to become one of the most extensive, stable and profitable activities of the Territory.

The aggregate value declared on fruit shipments during 1910 was \$1,635,817, of which \$582,716 represents oranges and \$505,044 fresh pineapple shipments. The value of the oranges ex-

ported during 1910 exceeds that of any other year except the valuation declared on the shipments of 1908. Exportations of pineapples show a larger value by over \$100,000 than those of any previous year. This increased valuation is due not only to an increase in production, but to an increase in the price obtained, which was so high during the season just closed that growers generally shipped their fruit to northern markets instead of selling a portion of the crop to canning factories in the island. This, of course, resulted in a slight decrease in the aggregate value of shipments of pineapples in cans.

The value of cocoanut shipments indicates a material increase, and grapefruit, a comparatively new product, shipments of which were valued at \$7,586 in 1907, were declared during the past year at \$162,749.

## Fruits.

Fiscal Year.	Oranges, value.	Pineap- ples, value.	Canned Pineapples value.	Cocoanuts, value.	Grape- fruit, value.	Other fruits, value.
1901.....	\$84,475	*	*	\$8,334	*	\$16,992
1902.....	51,364	*	*	12,720	*	9,898
1903.....	230,821	*	*	326	*	61,956
1904.....	352,646	*	*	*	*	81,214
1905.....	125,422	*	*	*	*	130,478
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	*	7,420
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737
1908.....	630,712	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320
1909.....	401,912	412,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851

\*Shipments included under "Other fruits."

## CHAPTER VIII.

### AGRICULTURE.

Natural Conditions, Soil, Coffee, Sugar-cane, Tobacco, Fibers, Rice, Vegetables, Fruits, Forage Crops, Live Stock and Poultry, Irrigation.

**P**ORTO RICO is essentially an agricultural country. It has been so since the beginning of its history and will continue, as all the conditions favor agricultural production. While there is some manufacturing done on the island, it is probably only because of the fact that there is an abundance of cheap labor available, labor that is especially skilled in some handicrafts, as cigar and cigarette manufacturing, weaving and drawnwork. The country being well within the Tropics lends itself to a great diversity of agricultural products. The people have adapted themselves to this industry, the aborigines dwelling in the open country and living more by some of the native crops, rather than by hunting or fishing even. The Spanish settlers came to the island to follow agricultural pursuits, and all slaves brought were for the same purpose.

The lay of the land and difference in soil and climate make conditions peculiarly applicable to diversified agriculture. While in the beginning efforts were confined to a few crops, the tendency has grown, and much greater in recent years, to the production of a large variety of agricultural produce.

Porto Rico being mountainous in the interior, the growth of agriculture has spread from the sea coast inland. Even at this date virgin forests of some extent are found in the interior mountains. From these and the appearance of woods near the sea coast the island at the time of the discovery was covered with forests. The conquering of the soil was doubtless no different from that in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. This consisted in clearing off and burning the timber first. The history of agriculture, therefore, is not essentially different from that in the States. It consisted in mining the soil—that is, extracting crops without regard to the poor condition in which the land was left—the idea prevailing that when the soils became exhausted they could be turned into pasture and new land taken up. The result has been that many of the deforested areas, especially the foothills lying

between the level cane land of the coast and the interior mountains, have become sterile, producing only scanty herbage. The mountains, owing to their inaccessibility, have not been greatly exploited.

Life in the country in Porto Rico has doubtless always been a pleasant one. The soil is naturally fertile, and the wants of the people living in such an ideal climate must be necessarily few. We are led to believe that the aborigines were a contented people, easily obtaining the few necessities of life that grew spontaneously about them. The later civilization that followed found the country a delightful one. The patriarchal system abounded, with the planter of large means surrounded by his many slaves. The fact that Porto Rico was never in revolt against the Spanish Crown is a strong evidence of the contentment that prevailed within her borders. During the latter part of the last century, however, the influence of modern thought no doubt told upon the condition of life in Porto Rico. Slavery was abolished in 1873, yielding before the march of public opinion, and also due, doubtless, to the fact that the slaves so increased in number that the planters found it a very difficult matter to provide for them. At the time of the American occupation the conditions, which may be judged by the trade of Porto Rico, were not flourishing. Lands were low in value, and there was a lack of employment for a great mass of poor in the island. There was no definite policy in growing crops, but the tendency was to change over from one to another as different world conditions and tariff laws came into effect. For some years after the civil war in America cotton growing had flourished, but with the lowering in prices in the world's markets the fields were given over to other products. At the close of the last century Porto Rican coffee was the crop favored by Government regulations. The larger part of the production of Porto Rico was consumed in the mother country, Spain, and in the sister Island of Cuba. The coffee planters were the more prosperous on the island, and this industry reached the highest development. Many new lands were planted, and the production greatly increased. The stimulus, however, was artificial. Many planters, not realizing this, went heavily into debt, and later, when economic changes were brought about, reducing the profits, many lost their plantations and were reduced to poverty.

The change from Spanish to American sovereignty in 1899 was in some respects a very radical one to the agricultural interests of Porto Rico. This was by reason of the fact that an entirely different set of tariff duties and regulations took the place of the old ones.

From the character of the people, the configuration of the island, its flora and fauna, the aborigines in Porto Rico undoubtedly lived on agricultural products. They doubtless had no means of taking many of the fish that abound in the waters about the island. No fish of size are taken from the inland waters. The animal life of the island was very sparse, and it was impossible to live by hunting and fishing. Many plants that are still cultivated by the poorer classes abound and without doubt have formed their food supplies during several centuries. The density of population and the fact that it is largely rural, without any general means of employment except on the farms, also indicate that Porto Rico must continue as in the past an agricultural country. At the time of the discovery very little was found in the island of export value. The early Spanish settlers confined their operations to the washing of gold, and, although the yield was small, they utilized the Indian labor for this purpose. Not until a half century was there any effort made to exploit the agricultural possibilities. In 1548 the first sugar mill was built, and in 1581 there were 11 in operation, producing about 187 tons of sugar. From a climatic standpoint Porto Rico is well adapted to the growth of many economic crops. The northern two-thirds of the island is well watered; the southern side is much drier, and it is necessary to irrigate to produce some crops. The precipitation ranges from 25 to 100 inches annually. December, January and February are considered the coolest months, while August, September and October are the warmest. The trade winds blow almost continuously and greatly modify the climate. The temperature ranges from 55 to 95 degrees. It averages about 8 degrees cooler in the winter. The climate is essentially tropical, and frosts never occur.

In general form the island is rectangular, being very small, approximately 40 miles in width and 100 miles in length, the greater distance being east and west. It is traversed by a series of mountains varying from foothills to peaks 3,500 feet high. The mountains are always covered with herbage and are green throughout the year. While the declivities in some cases are very

steep, yet the soil is such as to permit the growth of plants. The hills are of sedimentary origin, and indicate that they were lifted above the sea in comparatively recent geologic ages. Most of the higher mountains are of a reddish or black clay. There are ranges of smaller mountains that are composed largely of coral limestone, plainly indicating their former position below the sea level. At the base of the mountains and extending around the hills is a low coastal plain, which has been formed by the washings during many centuries from the higher hills or mountains. The sea but a short distance north of Porto Rico is one of the deepest parts of the known ocean. The surface of the earth shown without water would represent Porto Rico as a very high mountain upon a plain. The rivers are short and not navigable to any extent. Very few swamps or lagoons occur. Along the northern part of the island the hills are separated into parallel chains, with many small valleys between. On the south side they are more closely packed together and higher. Under the influence of the tropical climate these hills are being continually washed down into the lower country. In some parts great caves are formed in the limestone, some of which are filled with bat guano, deposited through many years, and which is of great agricultural value. The broken nature of the land, its caves, waterfalls, trees, ferns, and other tropical growths make it a land of peculiar beauty, all this lending itself to the economic purposes of man, as almost every foot is tillable. Although it is a country of great agricultural possibilities, Porto Rico is destined to be a great pleasure resort. It is a Switzerland within the Tropics, the snow-capped mountains of that country giving way to the verdure-covered hills of greater beauty.

The interior is traversed by trails, and the agricultural productions must be of a class that may be transported on the back of pack animals and that are not perishable. It is for this reason that coffee has obtained a great foothold in the interior and is destined to remain one of the chief industries.

The soils of Porto Rico vary to a great extent. This **Soil.** variation is caused partly by the differences in climate in the various sections, but mainly from the character of the rocks from which they are formed. In the Tropics the growth of vegetation, which tends to loosen soils, and the heavy tropical rains, which move them about, are very active in eroding the hills. The soils naturally conform to the hills on which they are

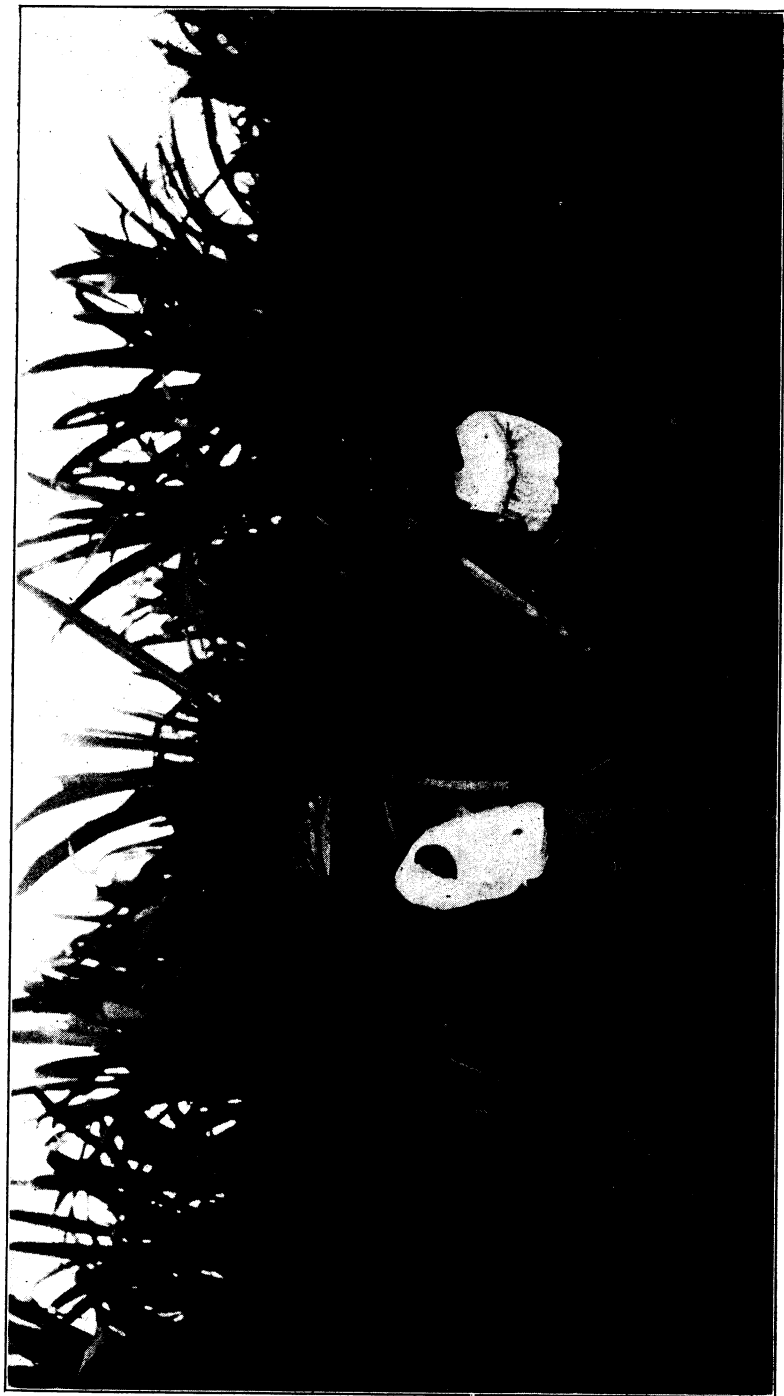
found or to the valleys below them. In Porto Rico the soils vary from the sand of the coast to those derived from the disintegration of volcanic rocks in the interior. Where the soils are derived from coral reefs they are naturally mostly composed of lime. Again, some of the alluvial soils near the large rivers are made up of particles from the various geologic formations, are of good physical texture and the best agricultural lands. Some of the different types of soils may be described as follows: Coral sand, which consists of coral and shells ground up by the action of the waves and mixed with a small amount of quartz sand brought down by the rivers. This type of soil is found around the coast and is usually adapted to cocoanut growing. They are also utilized for growing bananas, sweet potatoes and various kinds of beans, or such crops known as "frutos menores" for local consumption. Further back from the coast are found sandy soils of a somewhat different grade, being mixed with a greater or less quantity of decomposed organic matter. These soils are easily cultivated and productive, though liable to suffer from drought. Besides small crops, some have been planted to citrus fruits and have proven successful under intensive cultivation. They approach nearer the citrus soils of Florida than those of the interior. For pineapples they have not proven successful, owing to an excess of lime, toward which the pineapple is very sensitive. Further inland to these soils there are found certain silt loams brought down from the hills. These soils are the most productive of any and are usually devoted to sugar-cane. They are rather heavy, but vary in character in different parts of the island. This variation is not due to the method of formation, but rather to the character of the hills lying above them and from which they are made up by washings. On the north side of the island the rainfall is sufficient and the soils strong enough to permit of their almost continuous cultivation to cane. On the south side they are richer because of the fact that the method of irrigation better conserves their fertility. Since the American occupation these lands have been devoted almost exclusively to cane growing, with occasional rotation with pasture. The interior soils are of various kinds. Along the coral foothills they are very rich in lime; in the higher mountains they are heavy clays, many of them formed by the disintegration of volcanic rocks.

Irrigation is practised only on the south side. This is done



by using the water from the rivers, turning it aside by dams and by pumping. Water is found at no great distance below the surface and is raised by steam and gasoline pumps. An immense engineering project, costing \$3,000,000, is now under way which will greatly extend the area under cultivation on the south side. This is being installed by the Government and will be paid for by the owners of the land receiving benefit from the water. On the north side it is necessary to drain many of the lowlands, which is accomplished by surface drains. Tile drains are slowly growing in favor and in time will supplant the present method. Several areas of swampy lands are drained annually, and one enterprise of great extent is now being carried out on the north side. The use of the land so drained has been granted to private parties by the Government covering a definite term of years. Comparatively, there is very little land of this nature in Porto Rico. On the south side alkali exists in some places, and the methods of farming followed must be carried out with the idea in view of improving rather than increasing the danger from this source.

At the time of the American occupation methods were very primitive. Even yet such conditions prevail in certain lines of agricultural production. The steam plow and the wooden plow may still be seen in fields side by side; the latter condition, however, is rapidly passing. Each year sees more and more machinery employed in agriculture, although in certain localities the hoe and the machete must still be used owing to the topography of the ground. In the care of the soil, the rotation of crops and the maintenance of fertility, much is left to be desired; also the utilization of manures, fertilizers and leguminous crops is capable of great improvement. It is a strong argument for the original fertility of the soils of Porto Rico that they have been able to withstand the methods of cultivation that have been practised with them for so many years. In general the soils of Porto Rico require the three elements of the fertilizer—namely, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash—and a great many of them are in need of lime. The element usually deficient is nitrogen. There are a great many leguminous plants in Porto Rico that add enormous quantities of nitrogen to the soil every year. It is also claimed that tropical rains carry more nitrogen every year into the soil than in temperate countries. In the coffee plantations there have been used for shade leguminous trees, and these have doubtless



Sugar-cane in Porto Rico "grows for twelve months and becomes larger and sweeter than that of Louisiana."



added more than anything else to the possibility of continuous coffee cultivation, which has characterized these lands for so many years. Most of our lands are well supplied with iron, which doubtless does its part in producing the brilliant coloring of our fruits.

The greatest change in agriculture occurring in Porto Rico in recent years was not brought about by natural conditions, but artificial ones. This change occurred with the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States, and was brought about by the sudden application of the laws of the latter in lieu of the former. At the time of the American occupation the principal industry was coffee. Spain had a method of framing her laws to favor one industry in a certain colony and another in an adjoining one. In Porto Rico the favored crop was coffee. The tariff laws were such that this industry was highly favored in the markets of Spain and other countries and in some of the other colonies, as Cuba. The result was that this industry was very highly developed in the island. Although coffee had been grown in Porto Rico for many years, it reached its highest development in the latter part of the last century. It had extended itself throughout almost the entire island, only a small amount of virgin land not having been planted. This industry gave employment to a great many people, as it is one that requires a great deal of labor and can utilize all members of the family, including the women and children, in its harvesting, which extends over several months. The wants of the people engaged in such industry are naturally small. They live in isolated regions and a favorable climate, requiring little in the way of clothing. The coffee industry was developed in Porto Rico during the period of slavery. The planter, who was usually a man of means, lived in state, surrounded by numerous members of his plantation. Spain had granted large tracts of land to planters, the amount depending upon the number of slaves. The number of such had increased to such an extent that at the time of emancipation in 1873 the planter had little to lose in the change. In fact, economic conditions had already reached that point where, under the conditions imposed by the Spanish Government, the abolishment of slavery was a relief rather than a loss. The planter was absolved of certain responsibilities in regard to his slaves and at the same time had an abundant supply of labor at a low cost when he needed it. While the slaves were

free, yet the relations between them and their former masters were not materially different. While it is true that they received a wage in most case, yet by a patriarchal system that continued, it meant but little difference in their mode of life. In many cases the plantation was a community within itself, and not only was labor furnished the dependents, but they felt that in a way they belonged to the plantation. In many cases plantation stores were established, and the laborers were paid in merchandise, or, in some instances, plantation money was issued by the planter, good only at his own store. Life on a coffee plantation was quiet, but pleasant, and under the economic laws of Spain the industry was a fairly profitable one, even with the decreased yields that were already coming to the industry by reason of continuous production of the same crop on the land. As money was comparatively easy, many planters carelessly went into debt and in most cases paid enormous rates of interest. Money lenders were doing a profitable business in those days. At the time of the American occupation this industry was very hard hit by the wiping out of the tariffs or bounties provided by the Spanish Government. Porto Rican coffee found itself suddenly faced by keen competition with Brazil and other coffee-producing countries of the world. Moreover, it found its old favored market of Spain and Cuba cut off or curtailed by tariffs. Again, this coffee had never been sold in the markets of the United States; it was not known there. People did not know how to prepare it as it should be prepared to bring out its best qualities and its peculiar aroma so relished by the Latin countries of Europe. To add to these hardships, in 1899, shortly after the American occupation, a disastrous hurricane visited the island, which caused enormous damage to the coffee plantations. This hurricane occurred in August of that year, just before the harvesting of the crop, causing the loss of all the berries on the trees, entirely wrecking some plantations, and washing the fertile surface soil into valleys below. The recovery from this disaster has been slow, the coffee planters in many cases, being loaded with debt, lost their plantations. In many cases the new value established for such land was far below the loans which were running at from 12 to 24 per cent against them. Many plantations were sold and others abandoned. This not only has resulted in the ruin of planters, but left the condition of the poorer classes, who were dependent upon labor on the



Guanica Sugar Mill.—“With the advent of the modern mill there has come about a concentration of the industry.”



plantations, in a deplorable state. It was necessary at the time of the disaster for the United States Government to send several million dollars' worth of supplies into the interior to save the people from starvation.

The coffee industry during the American occupation has shown some improvement, but from the statistics it has been slight compared with the other industries. The following table shows the sales of coffee from Porto Rico from the year 1901 to 1909, inclusive:

Years.	Value.
1901.....	\$1,678,765
1902.....	3,195,662
1903.....	3,970,574
1904.....	3,903,257
1905.....	2,141,009
1906.....	3,481,102
1907.....	4,693,004
1908.....	4,304,609
1909.....	3,715,744

This indicates that the production has averaged an increase, but it does not tell the whole story of the improvements of the coffee plantations. There has been a tendency to diversify crops where formerly only coffee was sold. This is especially so where the plantation is accessible to market, and it has been greatly extended with the building of macadamized roads, which have made a wonderful growth since the American occupation. The coffee planter is learning, as the planters had to in the South after the civil war, to diversify his crop. As cotton has given way to other productions there, so has coffee in Porto Rico. The coffee grower has found it profitable to sell his wild oranges, to increase his sales of wood and charcoal, in some cases to put bees on his plantation, and to seek various means of revenue of which in the old days of easy money he never thought. He has also found that unless he gives employment to his laborers throughout longer seasons of the year they will leave him to go to the cane plantations on the coast and the tobacco plantations in the valleys of the interior. With the increased production of his farm he is now able to borrow money at a lower rate of interest, while a few years ago he could not borrow it at all. All of this is reflected in the increased value of coffee lands, which naturally follows a greater productiveness.



While the coffee industry suffered by the change in sovereignty in Porto Rico, the cane industry **Sugar-cane.** was materially helped. With the granting of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States the cane industry was put on an equal footing with that of Louisiana, although being operated on lands that were much more productive. Being in a climate of perpetual summer, cane grows for twelve months and becomes larger and sweeter than that of Louisiana, while naturally the plant is more productive than the sugar beet of the West. The increase in prosperity that came very quickly to the cane planter was evidenced in the increased value that suddenly accrued to his lands. Cane lands that could be purchased at the time of the American occupation for \$30 an acre suddenly leaped to \$100 per acre, and now are worth \$200 per acre.

All the low coastal lands are devoted to this crop, and it is the unceasing endeavor of the cane grower to grow cane year after year on the same land, avoiding rotation whenever possible. This unnatural condition is by reason of the fact that cane on such lands is more productive than anything else he could possibly engage in. It is contrary to the best agricultural practice to grow the same crop continuously on a given area, but such a condition can be bettered by methods of fertilizing and cultivating. This has been a benefit in a way, as it has caused the cane planter to give a close study to the production of his crop. It has led to a keen competition between growers to produce more on a given area, especially as high prices continue and the amount of land available in Porto Rico for cane production is circumscribed. However, areas that were never devoted to cane are being planted, and the industry is extending into the interior valleys and further to the foothills around the coast.

The limit of sugar production has not yet been reached, nor will it be for some years if the present economic conditions prevail. The greatest increase, however, will be for some time by reason of the fact that better methods of cultivation are being followed and more rational methods of fertilizing the soil are practised. With the increased production of sugar in Porto Rico have come about even greater changes in methods. During the Spanish occupation planters had their own mills and ground their own cane, manufacturing sugar and molasses on the plantation. The power utilized for this purpose was



Old and new methods of transporting sugar-cane.





steam, water and animal power. Many of the older mills employed oxen for grinding, and the sugar was made in open kettles. By such methods about 60 per cent of the sugar was extracted, while the losses from crude methods were very large. Since the American occupation large mills with modern equipments have been established, and the planter has found that he can sell his cane to the large central or have it ground on a percentage basis and get more out of it than he could by his old-time mascavado plant with his open kettle.

While Porto Rico is dotted over with abandoned cane mills, with their tall chimneys pointing to the sky, yet this does not represent a direct loss, but rather a monument to the growth of modern methods in an industry. On the other hand, the old mill still stands and may be fitted up as others have been when the price or the terms of the large centrals have not been favorable to the planter's interests.

The increased prices the planter has been able to obtain and the entrance of this product without duty into the markets of the United States have enabled him to buy machinery, fertilizers and to employ labor to enable him to produce maximum crops from his lands. The favorable conditions prevailing have enabled him to accelerate his production. Not only has he learned from his neighbors, but he has found that the managers of the big centrals have employed men to assist him in his production and to introduce new canes, study diseases, and combat insect pests. The enormous growth of this industry in Porto Rico since the year 1901 is shown by the following table of exports of sugar from the island to 1910:

Years.	Value.
1901.....	\$5,311,513
1902.....	6,469,399
1903.....	8,134,692
1904.....	9,312,140
1905.....	12,501,929
1906.....	14,738,517
1907.....	15,367,810
1908.....	18,957,688
1909.....	18,924,361

The tobacco industry in the last few years has reached a higher development than ever before known.

This has been not only in the production of the leaf, but in its manufacture. The soils best suited for tobacco growing in Porto Rico are somewhat limited in extent. As a

rule, they are confined to the valleys of the interior and the adjacent hills. In general, the texture is too heavy as compared with the standard of typical tobacco soils in the United States for the production of high-grade cigar tobacco or wrappers. The percentages of clay and silt are rather high, and where this is excessive the tobacco is too heavy to meet the market demands in the United States. However, there are many soils that are well adapted to the production of a tobacco of superior flavor and aroma, and by improved methods of topping, harvesting, curing and fermenting the quality of the Porto Rican tobacco has been greatly improved in the last few years.

In Porto Rico the tobacco seed bed is usually planted on high sloping land. This is sometimes plowed and sometimes dug with a hoe. Ditches are dug to carry off the excess of water and the tobacco sown in the elevations between. If level land is planted as a seed bed, it is plowed and the grass allowed to rot, after which the surface is leveled and the weeds removed preparatory to sowing the seed. The seed bed is usually gotten ready in August or September. The first sowing is made in August, and a later one fifteen days afterwards in order to have plants for replacing those that die in the fields. The quantity of seed varies, but is usually large. This is due to the fact that seeds are often poorly kept and lose their germinating power. It requires from forty-five to sixty days for the plants to reach a suitable size to be transplanted. The work of women and children is employed largely in the seed bed and in transplanting. The setting in the field usually begins early in November, but this varies somewhat in different localities. It is said that early plantings produce a larger percentage of wrappers on account of the plants not being cut by insects. The number of plants to the acre varies in different systems, but, as a rule, they are set 16 inches apart in rows 24 inches distant. If the soil is soft, the transplanting is done by hand; but if it is hard it is generally done with a machete. As this work is done very rapidly, not much care is usually followed in the same, but the tobacco plant, being a vigorous grower, soon recovers itself and sends out new roots, and then fifteen or twenty days after transplanting the first cultivation is made, which is usually with a hoe.

The topping consists of pinching off the terminal bud and leaving the requisite number of leaves. This follows from



Higher grades of tobacco leaf grown under cheese cloth.



forty to sixty days after transplanting. The number of leaves on the plant varies from 8 to 20, usually from 10 to 12. Pinching off the button flower results in larger and heavier leaves. The practice formerly was low topping, as that made a dark heavy leaf. Since all of our tobacco now goes to the United States market, the tendency is to grow more leaves on the plant, which makes a lighter colored, thinner leaf, more mild in flavor. After topping a great many suckers come on the plant, which are taken at intervals from four to eight days until time of harvesting. The harvesting takes place from three to three and one-half months after planting. About thirty to forty days after topping the leaves begin to ripen, which is shown by their turning yellow. When this is observed the plants are cut close to the ground. There is more of a tendency now to harvest the leaves as they ripen, especially for wrapper tobacco. These leaves are then strung on cotton yarn and hung in the curing house. By such methods a much more uniform product is obtained. Sunny or hot days are usually chosen for harvesting, as the plants have more gum on those days and therefore cure up better. After cutting the plants are allowed to wilt on the ground and then transported to the curing house, usually on poles carried on the shoulders. Some of the larger planters, however, are now using wagons for this purpose. The curing houses were made formerly of *yagua*, or the base of the royal palm and the leaf of that tree. These are rather crude buildings, and it is very difficult to control the moisture. During rainy weather great losses have been sustained by reason of the dampness in the curing house and, in the dry weather, by the tobacco too quickly curing and failing to develop the proper aroma. Many houses are now constructed of sawed lumber, and have windows or shutters that may be closed and opened at will, insuring a more uniform temperature and a degree of moisture within the curing house. The tobacco crop from beginning to end depends very largely upon the weather, and any method looking to the control of these conditions aids very materially in eliminating the chances for loss in this crop. The time required for curing is usually about twenty one days, but it varies with the weather conditions. After the leaves are cured the tobacco is placed in piles between green plantain leaves, when the first fermentation takes place. The leaves are then stripped and assorted into different classes, termed *capas*, *tripas y capas*, *tripas*, and *boliches*—i. e., wrappers, fillers

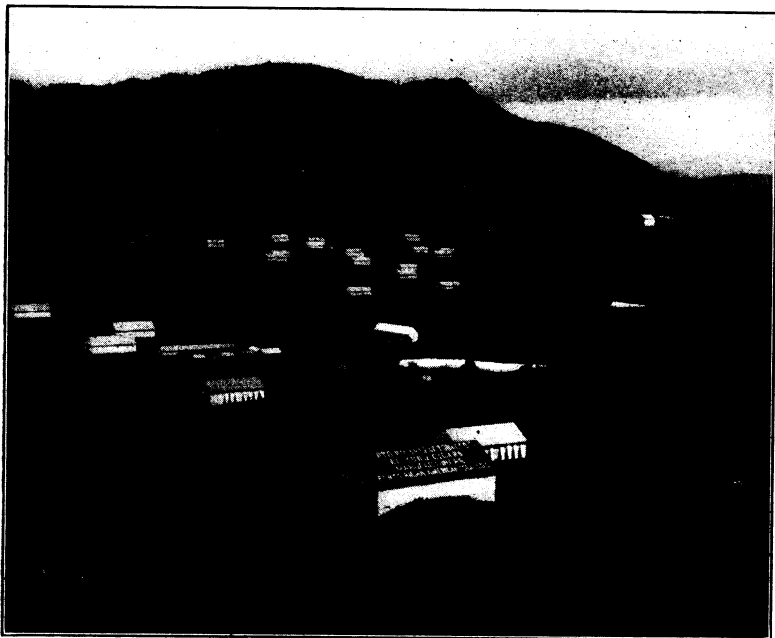


and wrappers, fillers, and the bottom or sand leaves. These are also divided into grades and tied into bundles.

The fermentation of tobacco in Porto Rico has been greatly improved within the last few years. The methods followed approach those of Cuba, and have resulted, as a rule, in greatly improving the product. The fermentation is carried on in piles, as in Cuba, and when a certain degree of temperature is reached these are torn down and other piles built up. Great skill is necessary in the proper fermentation of the tobacco, and upon this process depends very largely the value of the product. The tobaccos of Porto Rico are classified under the following heads: Light wrapper, *capa fina clara*; dark wrapper, *capa oscura*; light wrapper and filler, *tripa y capa clara*; dark wrapper and filler, *tripa y capa oscura*; heavy filler, first length, *tripa primera calidad*; heavy filler, second length, *tripa segunda calidad*; fine filler, first length, *tripa primera fina*; fine filler, second length, *tripa segunda fina*; ordinary, *tripa ordinaria*; sand leaves, *boliches*.

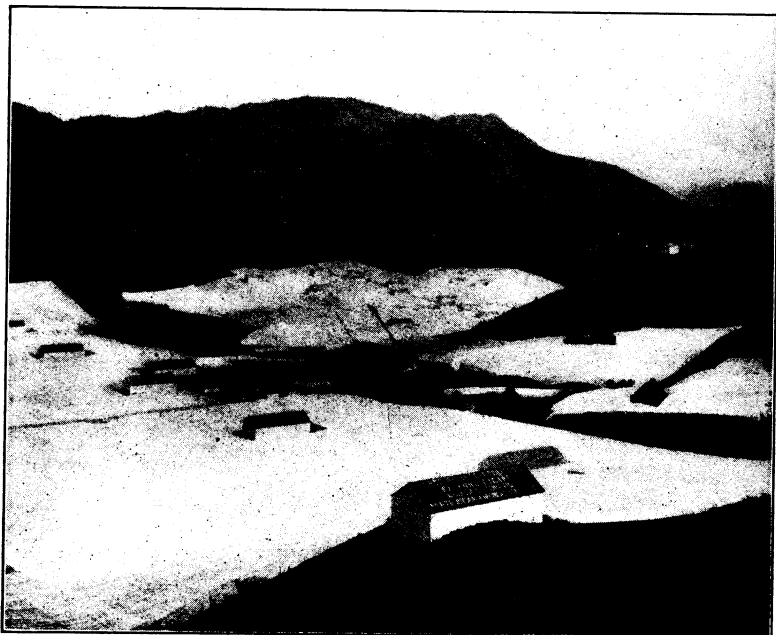
One of the most serious insects to the tobacco plant in Porto Rico is the *changa*, or mole cricket. This insect burrows beneath the ground and cuts off the young plant. It is very destructive in loose soils. As it works underneath the ground and usually at night, it is a very difficult insect to deal with. To guard against it the plants are often set with a leaf, as that of the *mamey*, around the young plant to avoid the attacks of the *changa*. Other insects damaging the crop are the flea beetle and the tobacco hornworm, the latter being picked off by hand as a rule.

The modern development of tobacco growing in Porto Rico is the practice of planting it under cheese cloth. This is done for the purpose of producing wrappers. Tobaccos so grown have a finer texture, are thinner, and much freer from holes, as the cheese cloth keeps out many biting insects. This method has been practised very extensively in some of the interior valleys, sometimes such plantings being several hundred acres in extent. From a distance the valleys appear to be filled with snow and make a striking contrast with the surrounding green-covered hills. The cheese cloth is stretched over poles and wire about 10 feet from the ground. Such plantings are extensive and are followed mostly by the large companies, the small planter being unable to invest in the enormous supply of cotton cloth necessary.



A tobacco-producing section before and after the growing crop has been covered with cheese cloth.

"From a distance the valley appears to be filled with snow."





Experiments with fertilizers indicate that the tobacco crop can be very greatly improved by their use, and a great stride has been made in more rational methods of fertilizing the crop. This being a quick-growing crop it is very greatly influenced by the nature of the fertilizer. Certain kinds of fertilizers also have a great influence on the quality of the tobacco, and the elements of fertility in certain forms are injurious to the crop, decreasing either the aroma or the burning quality. In tobacco culture we must, as in other branches of agriculture, follow to some extent local conditions. In Porto Rico methods that are successful in other countries need to be modified. This is by reason of different climatic conditions and also by the depredations of insects, especially the mole cricket, which is not a drawback in some of the tobacco-growing countries. Much greater skill must be employed in selecting the tobacco lands and in fertilizing them after they have been selected. From the great amount of experience that has been reached in growing tobacco in Porto Rico the best areas are now pretty well mapped, but much needs to be learned of the peculiarities of the different soils and their fertilizer requirements. The curing must be under better control as regards moisture, and still further improvement may be made in the fermentation. It is found that tobacco grown on moist soils requires a different period in fermenting for bringing out the peculiar aroma. It is very important to know at what stage to stop the fermentation and to keep the fermentation from again starting. Tobacco over fermented is more undesirable than tobacco under fermented. Sometimes tobaccos that have been fermented and stored set up fermentation in the package and deteriorate very rapidly.

Great improvements can also be made in the seed beds. The soil to be sown as a tobacco seed bed should be sterilized either by burning or by the application of some disinfectant applied previous to planting. The losses in the seed beds in Porto Rico are enormous and should be cut down. In some seasons there has been a total loss in some sections, and in order to get a crop for that season it has been necessary to bring plants at great expense from other points.

The manufacture of tobacco has gained enormously in Porto Rico since the American occupation. There is a large supply of labor on the island trained in the handling of tobacco through the different processes of manufacture. In a number

of towns large buildings have been erected where cigars and cigarettes are being made and an army of laborers employed for this purpose, both men, women and children. The laborer as a rule is very adept in its manufacture, the supply is fairly abundant and the cost of such labor, compared with that in the States, is very low. The exports of both leaf and manufactured tobacco, as shown in the following table, indicate the growth of this industry in Porto Rico during the last ten years:

Fiscal Year.	Value.
1901-1902.....	\$684,391
1902-1903.....	1,691,516
1903-1904.....	1,958,064
1904-1905.....	1,752,531
1905-1906.....	2,599,293
1906-1907.....	3,566,540
1907-1908.....	5,495,466
1908-1909.....	5,439,541
1909-1910.....	5,664,128

During the civil war in the States the cotton industry assumed large proportions in Porto Rico. This was due to the high prices the staple reached on account of the civil war.

In later years owing to the depredations of insects and the lower prices for this product the industry suffered a great decrease. The production runs now fairly uniform. The kind produced is exclusively sea island. While it has been demonstrated that sea island cotton can be profitably grown in Porto Rico, the extension of this crop, however, is not making much progress. It is a plant that has grown here from the earliest times; in fact, cotton is supposed to be indigenous to the island, but it is a crop that has never appealed to the people, as there have been others that bring larger money returns. There is no doubt, however, that many of the smaller farmers can make this a very profitable industry, especially as they can employ the women and children of their families in its production. It is a crop, however, that needs fertilizers to get adequate returns, and not until our planters learn the proper use of fertilizing materials can they expect a very large income from cotton growing.

There is no boll weevil in Porto Rico, and, compared with the Southern States, the island is comparatively well off in its freedom from insect enemies of this plant. The cotton caterpillar is the only serious menace, and this insect can be kept

in check by well-known means, provided the planter is vigilant and ready to apply his remedies when the insect comes. The cotton plant grows readily in all sections of the island, but not all sections are adapted to its profitable production. At the Experiment Station quite a number of experiments have been carried out with cotton in the use of fertilizers and the trial of different cottons from other countries and systems of cultivation. While the plant grows readily here, it cannot be recommended for sections of heavy rainfall, extending through the greater part of the year. This is not conducive to the ripening of the bolls or to their gathering and curing. Rainy weather is very apt to set in and ruin the crop, but in many sections where dry spells occur cotton can be planted during the rainy season to ripen during the dry.

Of the various fibers, sisal promises by far the greater **Fibers.** returns under Porto Rican conditions. While other fibers, as maguey, sanseveria and abaca, will grow in favored sections of the island, the yields are not to be compared with those obtained from sisal. This plant, which has proved very profitable in Yucatan, grows well in various sections of Porto Rico, and its production should prove a paying industry in the dry limestone districts of the south side. The Insular Government has, through the Experiment Station, purchased 100,000 plants for trial and is seeking to interest capital in taking up the industry in the island. Being a crop new to Porto Rico it is difficult to interest planters in the business, especially as it requires considerable capital and it is necessary to wait three years for the first returns. Seventy-five acres have been planted to sisal, under the direction of the Experiment Station, on some Government land in an arid section of the island. These plants are starting to grow with every promise of success. There is a great deal of land now lying idle that is valuable for this crop, and it is the purpose to make of the present planting a commercial trial. Many acres of land now nonproductive can be planted at a very low cost, it being found necessary only to cut and burn the brush, leaving a mellow and fertile seed bed.

The importation of the palm from which Panama hats are made has proved successful, and a number of plants have been distributed among the producers of this class of fiber. In order to permit the making of the higher grades of Panama hats it will be necessary to grow the plants. An important industry of

hat making has been operating for several years, the raw material being imported from Colombia. That country, fearing a loss of her leading industry, has put an export duty on the raw material, thus causing the closing of the several factories located in Porto Rico.

Some progress has been made in rice growing in different sections of the island. Certain soils that have proven to be swampy and not fitted for other crops have been turned into profitable rice fields. Again, some fields that have been devoted to cane and which, because of continuous planting to this crop have become unprofitable, have been changed to rice. It is to be hoped that this industry may be furthered in the future, as rice is the largest import of the island, amounting to over \$1,000,000 annually. Moreover, many of the cane fields, because of continuous planting to one crop, have reached a condition where it is necessary that the owner look for a rotation. Rice will be found profitable on many of these lands and at the same time give the desired change. In going into this industry, however, the grower should consider the fact that machinery must be employed in order to compete with the rice-growing sections of Louisiana and Texas, which now produce practically all the rice that is consumed here. While Porto Rico has at present a fair supply of cheap labor, yet it is not possible for labor to compete with the drill and the harvester in the production of grain.

Porto Rican families grow but few vegetables. The home garden is usually limited to yams, yautías and sweet potatoes, since these vegetables are easily grown and practically free from disease. The common vegetables of Temperate regions are not so easily grown, are more subject to disease, and less is known as to the proper methods of growing them. The general belief is that vegetables cannot be successfully grown in Porto Rico. Results in many different parts of the island indicate that by the use of good seed and proper cultural methods nearly all the vegetables grown in Temperate regions can be successfully grown here.

In the large cities of the island such vegetables as beans, carrots, chard, eggplant, endive, lettuce, okra, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, radishes and tomatoes are quite frequently found in the markets, and sometimes beets, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, muskmelons and turnips; but there is no continuous supply of any of these. Most of these vegetables are of inferior quality.

One of the reasons for this is that they represent simply the surplus of the home gardens within a radius of several miles of each city. They are not brought in with any regularity, but simply whenever it happens to be convenient. The business of growing vegetables for either home or distant markets is practically unknown in Porto Rico, although the market price of vegetables is good. Onions sometimes sell for 8 to 10 cents and potatoes for 3 to 7 cents per pound.

One serious obstacle to gardening in Porto Rico is the difficulty of obtaining good seed. The home-grown seed is not selected with care, and imported seed rapidly deteriorates, and within eight or ten months is practically worthless. Another difficulty is the heavy tropical rains that greatly injure germinating seeds and young plants. Plant diseases, due to a prolonged wet season, are also serious. Porto Rican homes are usually built on the hills and higher ground, where the conditions for vegetable growing are not so favorable as in the valleys. The water supply, which is nearly always necessary for successful vegetable growing, is very inadequate. Wells are practically unknown. The rain-water cistern is seldom large enough for irrigation purposes, and it is usually impracticable to carry water from the streams.

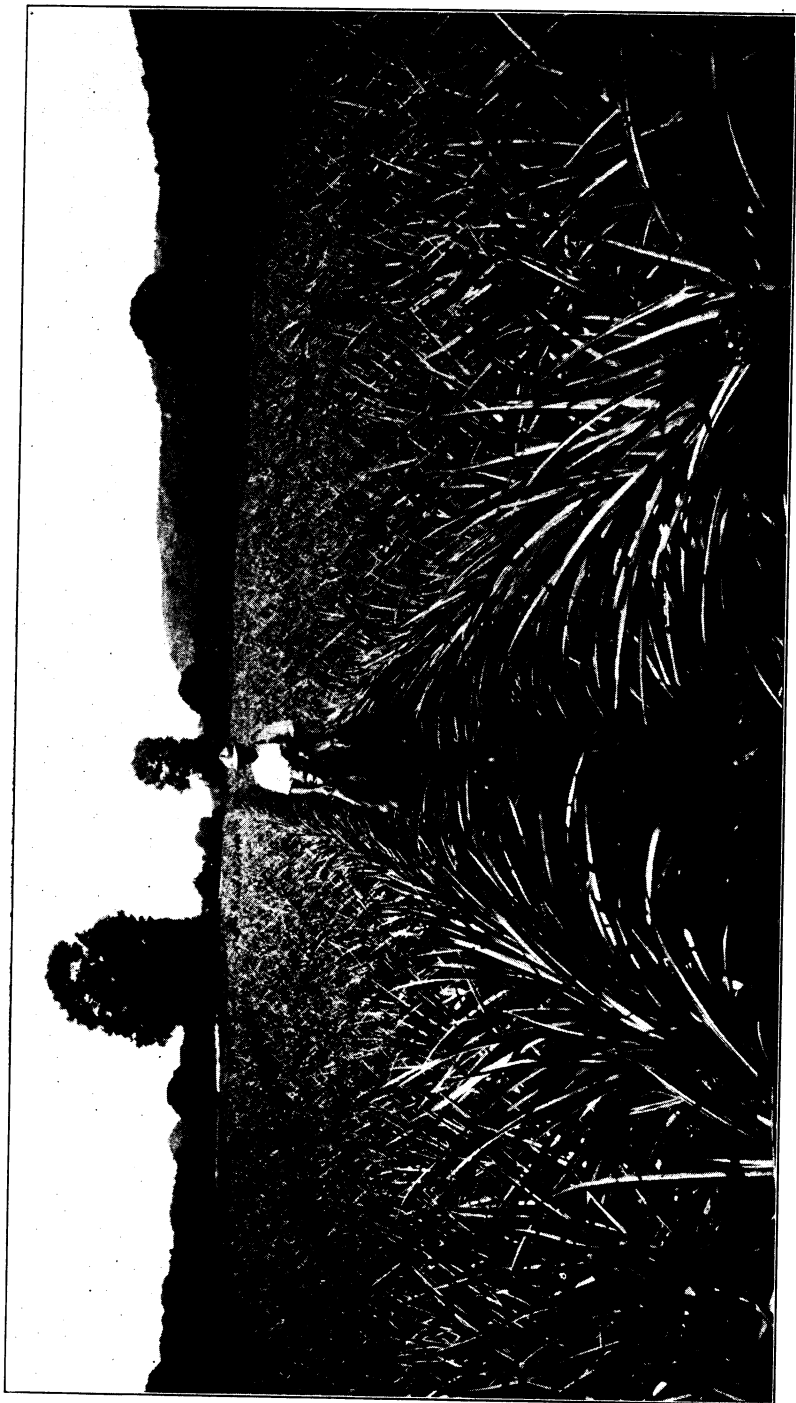
Porto Rico is naturally adapted to the growing of all **Fruit.** tropical fruits, and owing to its proximity to the best markets in the world this will doubtless in the future be the leading industry of the island. At the time of the American occupation there was practically no cultivated fruit grown. From the excellence of the wild fruit found in various sections of the island American planters were impressed with the practicability of this line of agriculture and began to make plantings. In the last ten years this industry has shown a remarkable development. This is best illustrated by the following table, showing the exports of different fruits from Porto Rico since 1901:

Years.	Value.
1901.....	\$109,801
1902.....	73,982
1903.....	293,103
1904.....	433,860
1905.....	255,895
1906.....	460,672
1907.....	483,942
1908.....	1,159,427
1909.....	1,261,584



Besides various tropical fruits that have been introduced, the main line of progress has been with oranges, grapefruit and pineapples. The entire citrus group grows very readily in Porto Rico and in various sections of the island and in different types of soil. As a rule, planters have been guided in the selection of their groves by the condition of the wild oranges growing on the land in question. Some mistakes have been made, as the work was of a pioneer nature and the conditions new. Many of our citrus growers were men who had never been in fruit growing before and, not having any experience to guide them, failed. In other instances methods that were successful in Florida were found totally wrong for conditions prevailing in Porto Rico. The most serious mistake was in cutting down the natural forests in which the wild oranges were growing. On the north side of the island this has been very disadvantageous, owing to the fact that this section is swept by prevailing winds from the ocean. In many instances the planters have been compelled to laboriously put back the protecting trees that were destroyed. With everything in consideration, however, the citrus fruit-growing industry has been very successful and is more promising for the future. Planters can now take advantage of the mistakes of the pioneers in the industry and bring their groves into bearing at a much less cost and with more assurance of success than in former years. As to the quality of the fruit there is no question. The flavor of the wild orange is indicative of the fact that there can be produced citrus fruits of the highest quality in Porto Rico. It is desirable, however, to produce those varieties that are more free from seeds, of a better uniform size and of superior shipping qualities. The various oranges of Florida and California are now grown, including the navels. All of the best varieties succeed well in Porto Rico. The question now confronting the planter is, Which will best meet the market demands of the future? Our competitors in orange growing are Florida and California. They have been in the business for a longer period and are better instructed in the matter of packing and marketing. Our planters have formed an association for the study of the business and especially looking to the co-operative marketing of their product. This association is proving very successful, not only saving in the cost of marketing but getting better average prices.

The grapefruit of Porto Rico is equal to any and superior to most that reach the markets of the United States. This industry



"Soils suitable to Pineapples are rather extensive, and the fruit can be grown in all sections of Porto Rico."



has been developed from nothing within a few years to one of our leading industries and holds great promise for the future. Our competition in grapefruit comes from Florida and Cuba. We have more favorable freight rates than Florida and no danger from freezing. We have a great advantage over Cuba in that our grapefruit enters the markets of the United States free of duty, while theirs must pay a tariff.

Pineapples is another industry that has assumed enormous proportions in a few years. Soils suitable to pineapples are rather extensive and the fruit can be grown in all sections of Porto Rico. Some very handsome profits have been made with pineapples. Being within five days of the markets of New York, we can very readily put our pineapples there whenever the prices are favorable. In case of low prices or overloading of the markets we have a number of canneries in various sections of the island that handle the product in any amount. Usually up to date the market for fresh pineapples has been so very favorable that the canneries have failed to secure the fruit desired. The prices for green fruit are usually in excess of canned goods and the open market will be sought, but for safety in case of a glut the canneries afford a safe outlet.

Among other promising fruits which are under trial and will probably reach a paying basis are the mango, the banana, the aguacate, and a number of nuts and fruits from foreign countries.

The principal forage crops of Porto Rico are **Forage Crops.** malojilla and Guinea grasses. These are very rank growing and nutritious grasses, the former growing on the lowlands and the latter on the foothills, and even on the mountain sides. It does not seem probable that grasses superior to these two for forage purposes can be introduced. Some experiments have been made in testing lawn grasses, of which Bermuda and grama have succeeded. Bluegrass thrives vigorously for a time, but soon dies out. A number of leguminous forage crops have been under trial as producers of forage and also for restoring nitrogen in the soil. Among these the cowpea is the more promising, making a very rapid growth and producing large amounts of forage. Moreover, this is a plant that not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but very greatly improves the physical condition. No serious insect or fungus pests have developed, and this crop is recommended for extended planting over the island. The shelled bean may be prepared in a number of ways, and is a

very nutritious article of human food. The laborers are growing cowpeas in place of their native bean, because of the fact that the yields are much larger in amount of food. The Florida beggarweed makes only a fair growth the first crop, but the second and third crops grow very tall, thick and rank. This is recommended as a soil renovator and also as a forage crop. Velvet beans make a good growth in sandy sections. Alfalfa grows well, and may be cut every six weeks or two months. It is doubtful, however, if it is a profitable crop in a region of heavy rainfall. The malojilla and other grasses grow more rapidly during the rainy season, and it requires a great deal of work to keep the alfalfa clean. It is probable that this would be a profitable crop for drier sections and where irrigation is practised. While the yields are good, the labor necessary to keep the crop from being choked out is very great.

Pigeon peas, locally known as *gandules*, are grown extensively in some sections, and add very largely to the food supply of the people. The plant grows from 5 to 8 feet high, and besides affording shade also stores nitrogen.

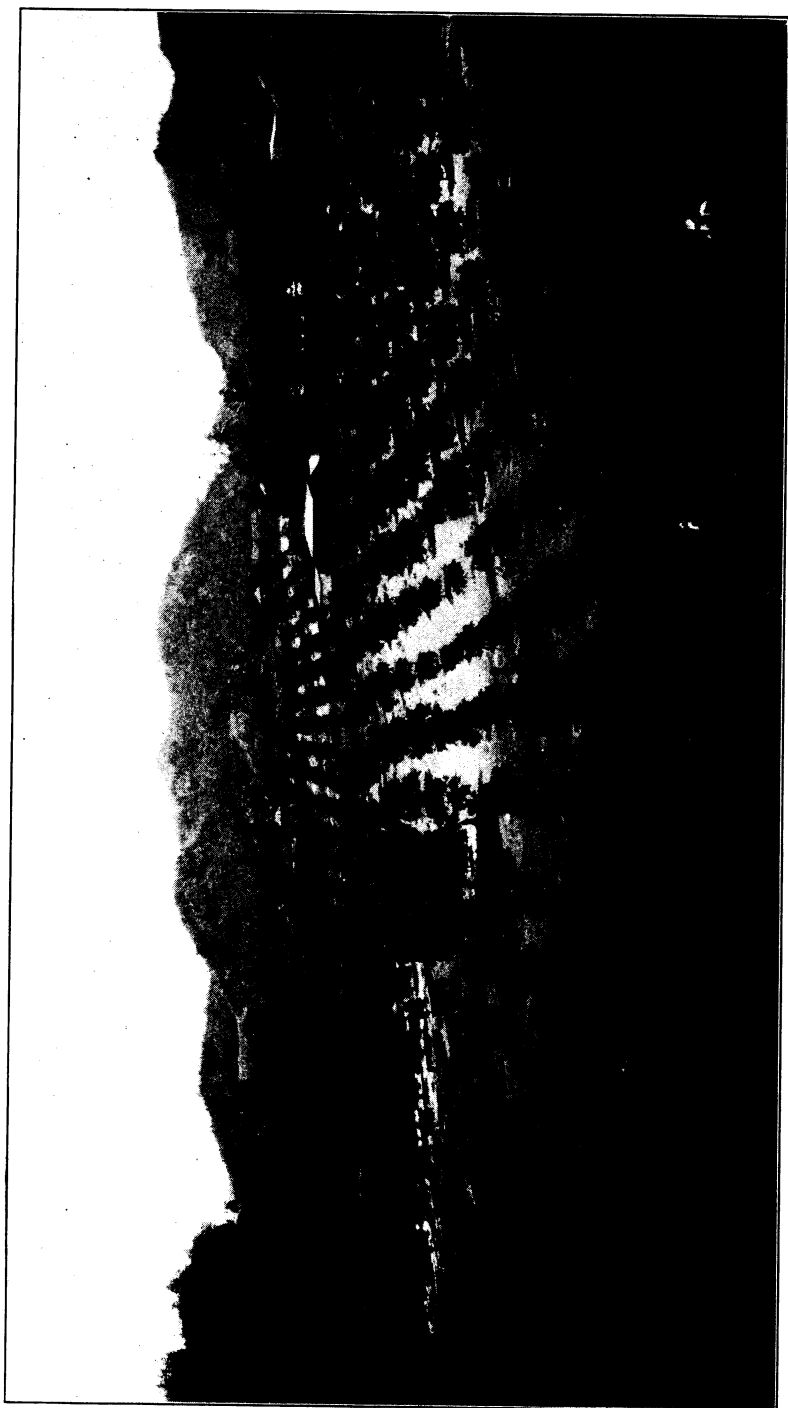
A large, white bean, known as "sword bean," grows even in sod with rank-growing grasses. It has been planted in malojilla grass with success. In such cases it makes a better balanced mixture for hay or green forage, and also improves the soil to such an extent as to increase the crop of malojilla. It is a plant well worthy of more extended cultivation.

In the quality of live stock Porto Rico stands at the head of the West Indian Islands. Formerly large numbers were exported, principally to the surrounding islands, but this exportation has gradually diminished in value owing to the greatly increased home demands.

The following table shows the number and value of live stock exported to foreign countries:

Exports of Porto Rican Live Stock.

Year.	HORSES AND MULES.		CATTLE.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1901.....	4,143	\$118,694	12,829	\$457,938
1902.....	2,406	64,930	13,357	354,065
1903.....	1,540	32,114	11,273	291,650
1904.....	4,187	101,405	13,110	316,131
1905.....	2,574	73,917	8,185	206,655
1906.....	767	22,329	7,161	150,679
1907.....	104	6,586	215	4,071
1908.....	115	17,270	11	600



The broad expanse of citrus orchards occupies the foreground."



The native horses are small but possess much stamina. **Horses.** They are practically all of a saddle type and go very easy gaits, the most common of which is a racking pace. Some of them, however, possess more stylish action. One gait is especially attractive, a fast rack with the high forefeet action of a hackney. Horses possessing this gait are in demand and command high prices.

Some very good results have been obtained by several breeders in crossing imported saddle, gaited and trotting bred stallions on native mares, with material increase in size.

Practically no horses are used for working in the fields, as they average too low in weight for that purpose, the greater number being probably under 800 pounds. Many horses are unsound. A very common defect easily noticeable is a knee-sprung condition. It results probably from being ridden too young and general hard usage on the macadam roads. Native mules are also below the size to be used profitably for working in the fields. They are used mostly for pack animals. In hardiness they are the equal of native horses. By breeding American jacks to crossbred mares of good size some mules, now about yearlings, have been obtained which promise to be of good size.

The keep of horses and mules costs much less than in the United States. Horses receive 2 pounds each of oats per day with malojilla grass for roughness. Mules, which are constantly worked on the road and in the fields, receive 3 pounds of oats daily with malojilla grass. This is less than one-third the amount of grain that would be fed to mules and horses of the same size in the United States.

The characteristics and merits of Porto Rican cattle **Cattle.** have been sufficiently described. Formerly large numbers of cattle were exported, principally to Cuba for work in the cane fields. This trade has fallen off to less than half since 1901. The consumption of meat on the island has doubtless grown with the increased prosperity, and the extension of the sugar-cane planting has taken a great many cattle for working purposes. In Porto Rico cattle are considered first as beasts of burden, and they have been selected and bred with the object of producing work animals. Now mules are supplanting cattle to a certain extent, while meat and milk products have increased in value. To help supply the latter products cold-storage meats and tinned milk, cream and



butter are imported from the United States. Porto Rican cattle have a splendid physique, and by selecting and breeding with a definite end in view doubtless earlier maturity could be obtained and their milking function greatly increased. It is a question whether it is best for a planter to improve his cattle by careful selection of native stock or by the importation of improved breeds. If the tick fever occurs on the island it is in a mild form, and cattle can become acclimated without severe losses where due care is practised. On the other hand, the ticks are very fond of the long-haired imported cattle, and it takes constant and unremitting care to keep these insects from sucking the blood to such an extent as to produce an emaciated condition in such animals. If pure-bred cattle are brought into the island the importer should be prepared to give them the very best of feed and attention and to keep them at all times comparatively free from ticks. Unless the importer is prepared to give imported cattle good stabling, feed and water, and grooming and cleaning from ticks, he had better not bring them to Porto Rico.

Herds can probably be improved in the safest way by the importation of bulls for crossing on native cows. There are a number of crossbred animals on the island that show improved formation and probably earlier maturity by reason of the cross.

Improved breeds of pigs brought into the island have done well where they have received proper care. Diseases are very rare among this class of live stock in Porto Rico. The method of handling these animals in the island is capable of much improvement. They are usually staked out near the dwelling of the owner and their feed insufficient. Pigs, more than any other class of domestic animals, thrive best with a variety of food, and especially require grass. With fenced lots and at large, pigs will thrive much better than where confined with ropes.

The prices of poultry and eggs have been on the increase in Porto Rico during the past years. All classes of poultry stand in need of improvement by the importation of the better producing breeds. Poultry will thrive in all sections of the island with due care, but should be allowed freedom of range, should not be crowded, and should have some feed when grown in any numbers.

No serious epidemic diseases have been noted with chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. A disease, producing lumps on the

comb and at the base of the bill on chickens, has been noticed. This seems to be a bacterial growth. Washing the heads of the fowls with a saturated solution of boracic acid gives relief.

The main watershed or divide of Porto Rico extends easterly and westerly along the southern third of the island, with many spurs projecting northerly toward the Atlantic and a few southerly to the Caribbean Sea. **Irrigation.** The elevation of this divide averages about 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea, with occasional peaks 3,000 to 3,500 feet. The southern coastal plain is from 1 to 4 miles in width and about 50 miles in length; between this gently sloping plain and the divide is the rough topography of the sharply broken foothills and rapidly ascending southern slopes of the mountains.

The prevailing winds are from the northeast and the rain-laden clouds, driven over the divide, deposit the greater portion of their moisture on the northern slopes, where the rainfall of 100 or more inches is fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year and sufficient for all needs of cultivation. The plains south of the divide have an annual rainfall averaging about 40 inches and occasional years of only 20 inches. The average rainfall is insufficient for the most advantageous cultivation of sugar-cane, which demands more water than general farming, and frequent droughts of long duration are a constant and serious menace to the crops of the southern coastal plains, the soil of which is in general very fertile.

Throughout this dry zone sugar-cane is cultivated to the exclusion of all other large crops, and its scientific cultivation under improved methods is yearly increasing. A large portion of the land is controlled by wealthy companies. Practically all the water of the numerous small streams, except flood waters, has been taken up under concessions granted by the Spanish Government, and the planters have also established numerous expensive pumping plants, using coal, gasoline or producer gas for fuel, or operated electrically. The acreage cost of operating these pumps is relatively large, and their supply of water in most cases rapidly decreases during long drought periods. It has been estimated that the loss in the sugar crop alone between Patillas and Ponce, a distance of nearly 50 miles, due to the deficient rainfall of the season of 1907-1908, amounted to \$4,000,000.

Recognizing the necessity of an extension of irrigation for this dry zone and the importance of utilizing flood waters which had

not been stored and conserved under former concessions, the Government in 1907 made appropriations for preliminary investigations, the results of which were so favorable to the construction of an extensive irrigation system that during September, 1908, a public irrigation law was enacted creating an Irrigation Service, and the issuance of \$3,000,000 in bonds was authorized, the payment of which, under the guaranty of the Government, will be made by the lands benefited. This sum will be sufficient to establish an effective irrigation system for the central portion, and will doubtless be followed by additional bonds for the benefit of the remainder of the dry zone and for the further conservation of flood water.

The proposed system, now in course of installation, is divided into the two independent eastern and western divisions, the former extending from Patillas westerly to the Salinas River and the latter from Juana Díaz easterly to the same river. The main canals, each about 25 miles in length, are located from 1 to 3 miles from the coast. The total area between the canals and the sea exceeds 40,000 acres, approximately 80 per cent being irrigable and culturable and 50 per cent actually under cane cultivation, of which only limited areas are provided with effective irrigation. The combined sources of water throughout this dry zone, including the conservation of all flood waters, are insufficient for the effective irrigation of the adjacent coastal plains, and the area irrigable by both divisions is estimated at 22,000 acres.

Preliminary investigations included the cadastral and topographic survey of about 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres, and the mapping of the same on a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet; investigations for economical dam and reservoir sites, which in a country of such broken topography and steep slopes was a difficult problem; the location of canals, the systematic discharge measurement of streams and canals, and various studies regarding the amount of water required for the successful cultivation of cane additional to the probable rainfall.

The principal features of the eastern division are:

1. The Patillas Reservoir, having a capacity above its outlet of 11,800 acre-feet; that is, sufficient water to cover 11,800 acres (18½ square miles), with a sheet of water 1 foot deep. The dam forming this reservoir is now under construction. It will have a maximum height of 132 feet above the river bottom; its maximum bottom width is 600 feet; its top width, 20 feet; its top

length will be 1,000 feet; and 725,000 cubic meters of earth and rock will be required for its construction. An accessory structure is a tunnel 20 feet wide and 20 feet high, driven 589 feet through the solid rock of the adjacent hill which forms one of the dam foundations. The completed dam will have a gate house with operating devices for the control of stored water which will be diverted into the Patillas Canal, one of the main canals previously mentioned. Another accessory is the spillway, over which all flood water which cannot be stored by the reservoir will safely escape. The conservation of this surplus flood water is a future problem.

2. The Patillas Canal begins at the Patillas Reservoir and extends westerly to the Salinas River. Its capacity is 150 cubic feet per second, or 300 acre-feet per day. During rainy periods the discharge of this canal will be reduced and water stored for use during dry periods. The total length of the canal is about 25 miles. The bottom width of the upper portion is 8.4 feet, side slopes 1 on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , depth of water 4 feet, and it has a fall of 3.2 feet per mile. Appurtenant structures connected with this canal are three tunnels aggregating 3,100 lineal feet, three siphons aggregating 600 feet, and four flumes having a total length of 2,700 feet; also various spillways, outlets, drainage culverts, and about 100 bridges. Practically all structures are built of reinforced concrete.

3. The Carite Reservoir and dam, which are located on the north side of the divide, will conserve the rainfall of a watershed subject to an annual rainfall of 100 inches or more and divert it through the divide to the southern slopes by means of a tunnel 4 by 6 feet in section and 3,000 feet in length. This water will be discharged into one of the branches of the Guamani River and diverted by a small dam to the Guamani canals, from which it may augment the waters of the Patillas Canal, be used for the irrigation on adjacent lands, or be further conserved together with flood waters of the Guamani River by the construction of another reservoir.

The Carite Tunnel, above described, is under contract and the dam is under advertisement. The proposed dam will be constructed of earth and rock, involving a total volume of 150,000 cubic meters. Its height above the bed of La Plata River will be 100 feet, its bottom width 530 feet, its top width and length 20 and 500 feet, respectively. The capacity of the reservoir above its outlet will be 9,700 acre-feet.

4. The water stored by the Carite Dam will be discharged at the tunnel outlet over 1,700 feet above the sea. This water will be conducted by means of a canal and pipe line to a power house, where about 750 feet of the total fall can be economically utilized and about 1,700 brake horsepower developed.

The principal features of the western division are:

1. The diversion dam at Toro Negro, also on the northern side of the divide, by which the discharge of the Toro Negro River, the watershed of which is subject to heavy rains, will be diverted through a tunnel 7 by 7.5 feet in section and 2,865 feet in length through the divide to the headwaters of the Jacaguas River. Another small diversion dam and a canal about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length will divert the waters of the Doña Juana Creek into the Toro diversion. The Toro Negro Dam will have a height of about 36 feet and length on top of 300 feet. No storage is contemplated by these works, but the normal stream flow of these favorable watersheds will be made available for power and for storage and irrigation.

2. The waters which will be diverted through the Toro Negro Tunnel present waterpower possibilities similar to those at Carite. The development of power at both of these projects interferes in no manner with the utilization of the water further down stream for irrigation.

3. The site of a reservoir having a storage of 9,570 acre-feet which will conserve the waters flowing through the Toro Negro Tunnel, and also a portion of the flood waters of the Jacaguas River, has been selected at Guayabal, a small village about 3 miles above Juana Díaz. The dam will be of cyclopean concrete masonry, extending 112 feet above the river bed. Its base will have a width of 78 feet and its top 16 feet; the length of this masonry dam on top will be 800 feet, and it will be extended by means of embankment at each end. The aggregate length of the dam and embankments will be 1,590 feet. It will also be necessary to provide for a roadway over the top of the entire dam and along the west shore of the reservoir. The width of the spillway providing for the floods of the Jacaguas will be 650 feet. The excavation of this spillway will furnish material for the greater portion of the embankment.

4. The Juana Díaz Canal, the main canal of the western division, will convey the stored waters of the Guayabal Reservoir to the fields to be irrigated. It commences at the dam, continuing southerly to Juana Díaz, and thence easterly along the

upper part of the coastal plains practically to the Salinas River, a total distance of about 25 miles.

Appurtenant structures to this canal will include several river crossings and be similar to those of the Patillas Canal, except that the maximum capacity of the canal is designed for a flow of 100 cubic feet per second.

The first work of the Porto Rico irrigation project was in part under advisory direction of the United States Reclamation Service, the director of which, upon request of The People of Porto Rico, appointed early in 1909 two prominent irrigation engineers to examine and report upon the data then available. They also aided in preparing the following preliminary estimates of cost, which on account of various modifications will be subject to revision:

Patillas Canal and structures.....	\$500,000
Patillas Dam and Reservoir.....	769,000
Carite Dam and Reservoir.....	195,000
Carite Tunnel.....	120,000
Carite power development.....	120,000
Guamani Canal and structures.....	40,000
Toro Negro Diversion.....	137,000
Guayabal Dam and Reservoir.....	500,000
Juana Díaz Canal and structures.....	600,000
Office buildings.....	6,000
<hr/>	
Total preliminary estimate.....	\$2,987,000

## CHAPTER IX.

### BUSINESS FACILITIES.

Highways, Railroads, Steamship Lines, Express Service, Postal Service, Telephone, Telegraph, Cable and Wireless Service; Banking Institutions; Corporations.

**A**S the island is but about 36 miles wide by 100 in length, and no point in it is more than 18 miles distant in a straight line from tide water, the problem of transportation in Porto Rico is comparatively simple, and the mountainous character of the island, necessitating the expenditure of considerable money for the construction of lines of transportation to the interior, is the principal difficulty encountered. This problem received the early attention of the Spanish Government, which up to the time of American occupation, in 1898, had constructed some 170 miles of excellent highways, the principal one being that extending across the island from San Juan to Ponce, known as the Military Road. Additional roads of macadam, aggregating approximately 500 miles, have been completed since American occupation. These highways, extending to all parts of the island, supplemented by less expensive wagon roads and trails, which are gradually being improved, constitute a road system that will, when completed, afford suitable transportation to every point. These highways are especially adapted to automobile travel, and several companies are operating regular lines for passengers and freight between the principal cities. There is still, however, a large amount of travel and hauling done by coaches and primitive ox carts or by mule trains, although these methods have been replaced to some extent by the quicker and more satisfactory passenger and freight automobiles. There are now approximately 400 automobiles in operation, 25 per cent of which have been put into use during the past year; and, owing to the mountainous character of the interior and the excessive grades, the latter is without doubt the means by which the bulk of the passenger and freight traffic will in future be handled in the interior, the railway lines being confined to the coastal plains.

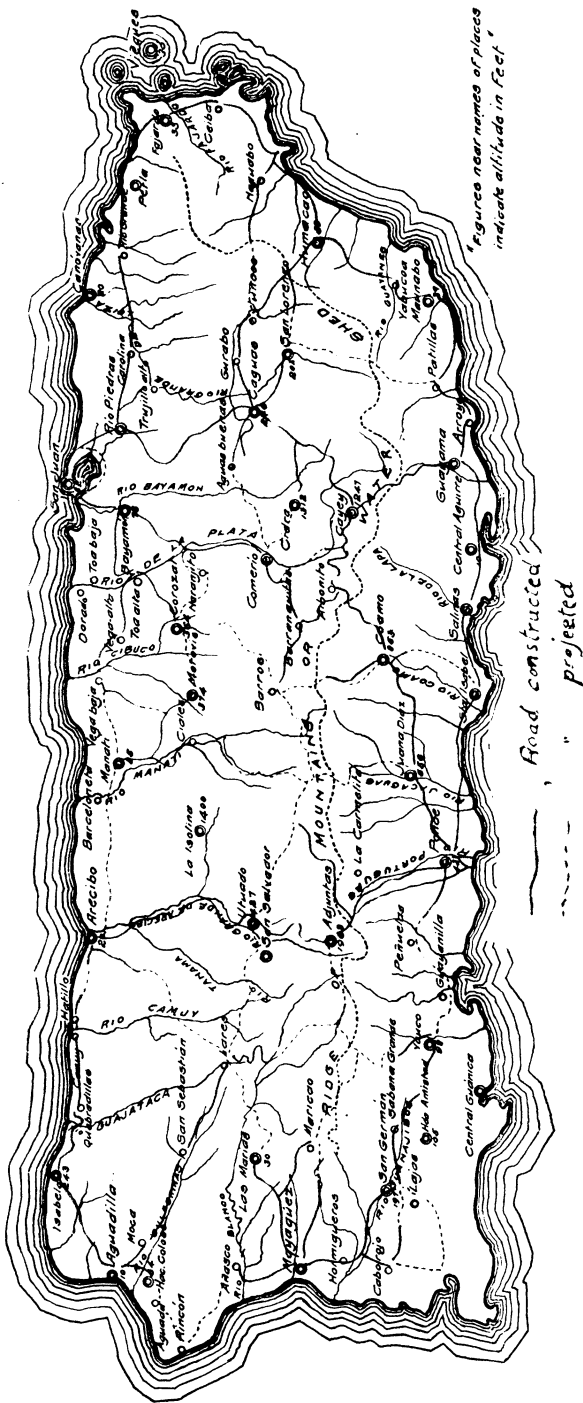


CHART IV.—Public Highways, Over 900 Miles in Extent, Comprized Within a General Road System Which Will Form a Network Over the Entire Island.





**Railways.** A steam railway operates along the north coast from Carolina, by way of San Juan, through Arecibo, to the western end of the island, and south by way of Mayagüez and Ponce to Guayama, thus making the circuit of the island about four-fifths complete.

This system serves all the territory along the north coast from Carolina to the western end of the island and on the south coast around to Guayama. Many short branches tributary to this road have been installed in different parts of the island to afford transportation between the main line and sugar "centrals" and other centers of industry. The main lines embrace those of the American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, the Central Fortuna lines and the lines of the Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, aggregating in all 440 kilometers. Other public service railroads of the island are those of the Fajardo Development Company, from Mameyes to Naguabo, 40 kilometers; Vega Alta Railroad, Dorado to Vega Alta, 11 kilometers; Humacao Railroad, Humacao Playa to Humacao, 11 kilometers; Bianchi Railroad, Añasco to Altosano, 11 kilometers; Caguas Tramway Company, Río Piedras to Caguas, 29 kilometers; and the Bayamón Railroad, from Cataño to Bayamón, 5 kilometers in length. The Fajardo Development Company's line from Mameyes (a town about 6 miles east of Carolina) to Naguabo will, when completed, probably form a part of the general belt line around the island. The other railways cater chiefly to local traffic in the respective localities, with the exception of the Caguas Tramway Company, from Río Piedras to Caguas, and the Humacao Railroad, from Humacao Playa to Humacao. These two, when connected by lines which the sugar interests of the district propose to install from Caguas to Humacao and to Naguabo, will also form a part of the main trunk system of the island.

**Steamship Lines.** Ocean transportation facilities are of even more importance to an island like Porto Rico than land transportation. The following 12 lines of vessels maintain communication between Porto Rican and other ports:

New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Red "D" Line.

Empresa de Vapores Cubanos de Sobrinos de Herrera (Herrera Line).

Insular Line.

Compañía Trasatlántica de Barcelona.

Compañía Trasatlántica de Vapores de Pinnillos Izquierdo y  
Compañía.

Compañía de Vapores de A. Folch y Compañía.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

Hamburg-American Line.

La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore.

The Houston Line.

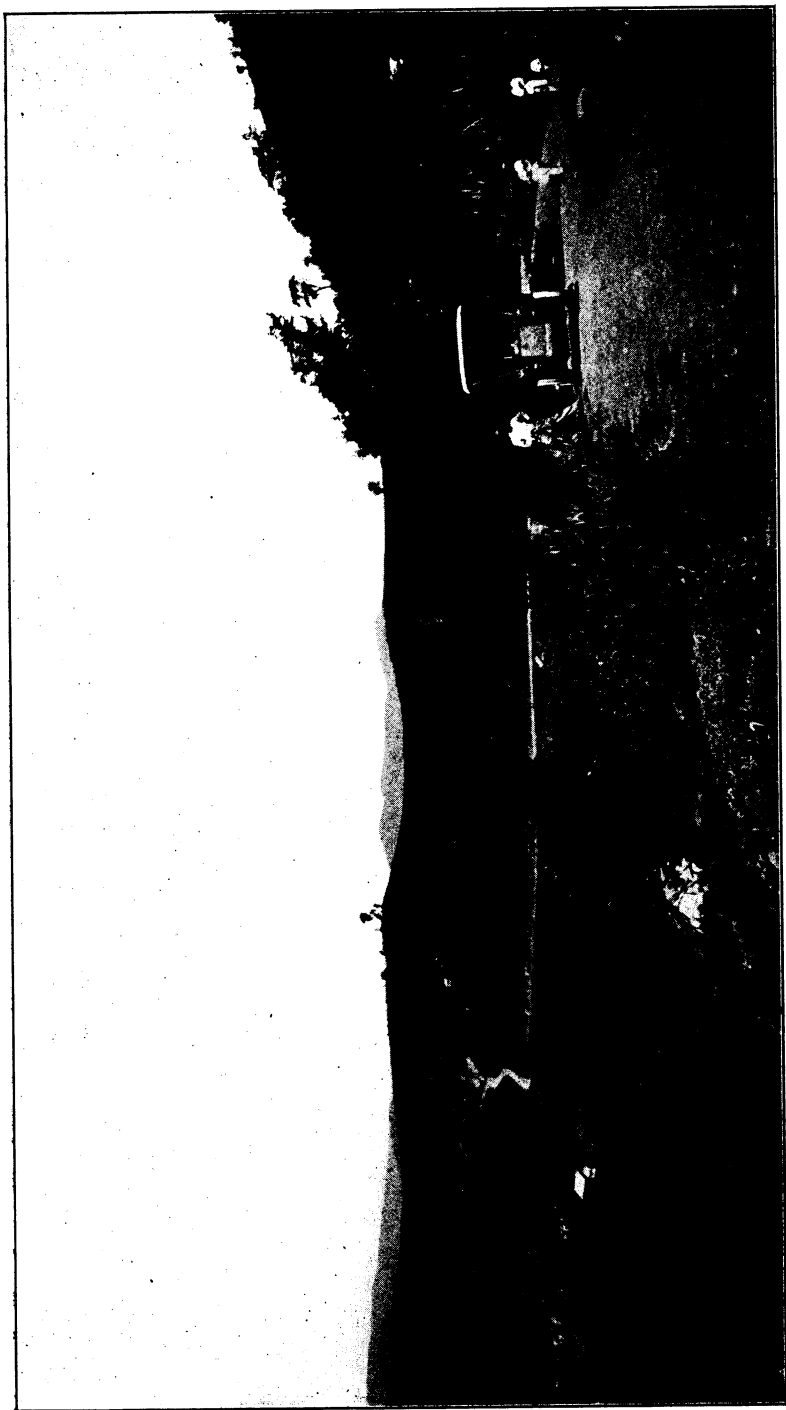
The Benner Line.

The principal passenger and freight lines between Porto Rico and ports on the mainland of the United States are the New York and Porto Rico, the Red "D," and the Insular lines.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company maintains a direct weekly service between New York and San Juan by means of the steamers *Carolina*, *Coamo*, and *San Juan*, which leave New York at noon Saturdays and San Juan at 5 p. m. Wednesdays. This company also operates the steamship *Ponce* for passengers and freight and the *Berwind* and *Massapequa* for freight between New Orleans and Porto Rico, with sailings three or four times a month, according to the amount of business, as well as a monthly service from Galveston by the steamship *Pathfinder*. In addition to the service between Porto Rico and the United States, this company maintains an island service for the carrying of freight to ports along the coast where steamers from the United States do not call.

The Red "D" Line operates five steamers between New York, Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, the steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia* carrying both freight and passengers from New York to San Juan, and proceeding thence to Curacao, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and touching at San Juan on the return trip. Many passengers take advantage of these steamers to visit not only Porto Rico, but the Island of Curacao, a Dutch colony, which has been described as a fragment of Holland floated across the Atlantic; Puerto Cabello, and other cities in Venezuela.

The Insular Line has at present three steamers, the *S. V. Luckenbach*, *Harry Luckenbach*, and *Julia Luckenbach*, plying regularly between New York and Porto Rico, and will in a short time place another, the *Lyra*, on the run, whereupon they will maintain a weekly schedule. This company during the sugar-shipping season usually operates, in addition to the vessels mentioned, several other steamers. The vessels operated by this company are, with one exception, for cargo only, and handle goods on through bills of lading in connection with various New



Excellent highways, suitable for automobiles, extend to all parts of the island.



York lines between Porto Rico and any point in the world, either in bond or as general cargo.

The vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Company (Compañía Trasatlántica de Barcelona) touch at San Juan en route from Spain to Santo Domingo and Central America, as well as on the return trip, about the 28th of each month, offering direct connection between Porto Rico, Caribbean ports and Europe. The route of these vessels is from Genoa, Italy, thence to Barcelona, Málaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe and La Palma, Spain; San Juan, P. R.; Havana, Cuba; Port Limon, Costa Rica; Colon, Panama; Barranquitos, Curacao, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra, Ponce and San Juan, and returning thence to Genoa by way of the above-mentioned Spanish ports.

The transatlantic steamships of Pinillos Izquierdo & Co. and those of A. Folch & Co. usually call at San Juan once a month. Their voyages begin at Barcelona, thence to Mallorca, Torrevieja, Alicante, Valencia, Málaga, Cadiz, Canary Islands, Vigo and Coruña, Spain; San Juan, Mayagüez, and Ponce, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo City; Santiago, Havana, Nuevitas, and Cienfuegos, Cuba; Vera Cruz and Progreso, Mexico; New Orleans, La.; and thence to Barcelona.

The steamers *Quebec* and *Montreal*, of the French Transatlantic Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) make semi-monthly calls at San Juan on voyages which begin at Havre, thence to Bordeaux, Coruña, Spain; St. Thomas, D. W. I.; San Juan, P. R.; Puerto Plata, Cape Haiti, Port-au-Prince; and thence return to Europe by way of Cape Haiti, Puerto Plata, and Sanchez, D. R.; San Juan, P. R.; and St. Thomas, D. W. I. The steamers *Salvador* and *St. Domingue*, of this company, whose voyages are confined to points in the West Indies, begin their trips at Fort de France, proceeding to Pointe-à-Pitre, Basse Terre, St. Thomas, Ponce, Mayagüez, Santo Domingo, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, and thence upon the return trip to Fort de France via Petit-Grava, Jérémie, Santiago de Cuba, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo, Mayagüez, Ponce, St. Thomas, Basse Terre, and Pointe-à Pitre. Trans-shipments are made from the transatlantic steamers to those plying in the West Indies to all points at which the latter vessels touch.

The Hamburg-American Line maintains a regular monthly service between the West Indian islands of St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Jamaica, by means of the steamship *Praesident*. This steamer carries both passengers and

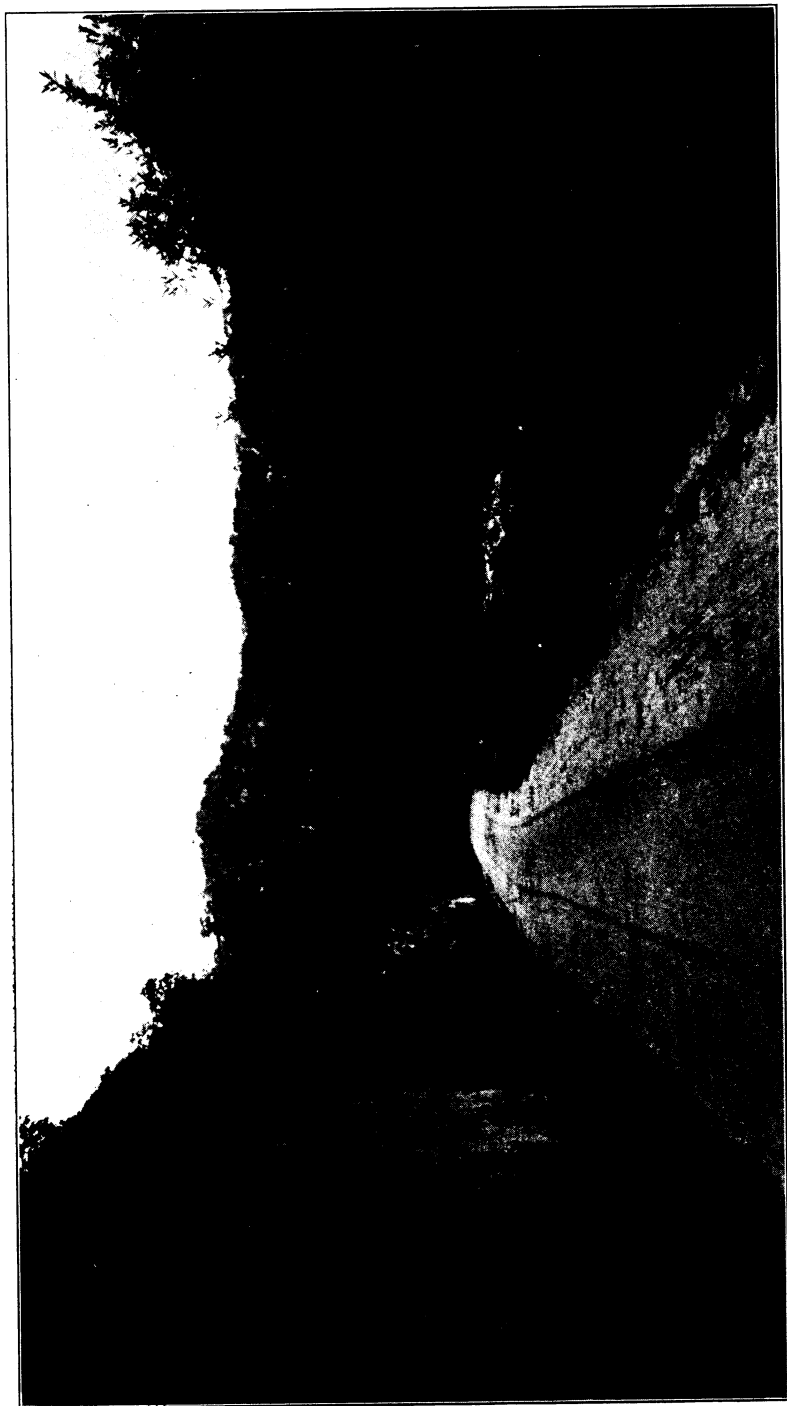
freight, and travelers on Hamburg-American steamers from the United States and Europe often take advantage of this inter-island steamer to visit ports in the West Indies at which other vessels of that line do not touch.

The steamship *Julia*, of the Cuban Line (Sobrinos de Herrera), calls once on the outward-bound trip and once on the return each month in a service maintained between the principal ports of the Island of Cuba, the Republic of Santo Domingo, and the Island of Porto Rico, carrying both passengers and freight, and connecting at different ports at which it calls with lines operating to other points in the West Indies, South and Central America, the United States and Europe.

Among other transportation lines the boats of which maintain a service with Porto Rican ports is the Italian Line (*La Veloce*), with a freight vessel calling at San Juan about the 6th of every month for cargoes of coffee for points on the Mediterranean Sea; the Larrinaga Line; the Saint Line; and the Barber Line steamers, plying between South American ports and Porto Rico; the Houston Line; the Norton Line, operating between Montevideo, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, and New York; and the Benner Line. The last maintains a regular bi-monthly freight service by means of sailing vessels between New York and San Juan, in addition to other vessels making calls once or twice each month at Ponce, Mayagüez, and other ports of the island. This company maintains the largest fleet of sailing vessels engaged in a regular service in the world. One of these vessels which calls at Porto Rican ports, the schooner *Fuller Palmer*, has a capacity of 5,500 tons.

Various steamers operating between New York and San Juan afford a semiweekly mail service with the United States, and there is a probability that this service will be further improved in the near future.

The possibilities in the line of the future development of Porto Rican ports as places of call are worthy of consideration. The harbor at San Juan is safe and commodious; and since the appropriation by the United States Congress under the Act of March 2, 1907, of funds for its improvement the dredging and extension of anchorage ground has been gradually progressing. Porto Rico is almost directly in the line of the routes between Mediterranean and other European ports and the Panama Canal, while the course of vessels plying between South American and



“The mountainous character of the country is the principal difficulty encountered” in the construction of highways.





Atlantic ports of the United States lies through the Mona Passage, within sight of Porto Rico. The distances between San Juan and European, North American, Caribbean, and South American ports are shown by the following table:

**Distances Between San Juan, Porto Rico, and Specified North American and European Ports.**

San Juan to—	Nautical Miles.	San Juan to—	Nautical Miles.
North American posts:		European ports:	
Halifax.....	1,594	Liverpool.....	3,593
Boston.....	1,485	London (via Plymouth)....	3,812
New York.....	1,407	Hamburg.....	4,131
Philadelphia.....	1,372	Antwerp.....	3,867
Baltimore.....	1,377	Havre.....	3,652
Savannah.....	1,164	Bordeaux.....	3,641
Galveston.....	1,702	Gibraltar.....	3,374
New Orleans.....	1,539	Genoa.....	4,230
Vera Cruz.....	1,772	Naples.....	4,349
Colon (Panama).....	1,001		
Habana.....	984		

An important adjunct to the transportation **Express Service.** afforded by steamship companies is the service maintained by the express companies in Porto Rico. Of these there are the Porto Rican Express Company and the Consolidated Express Company. The former operates within the island, under contracts, over the lines of the American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, the Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, the San Juan Light and Transit Company, and the Caguas Tramway Company, shipments to and from the States being forwarded by the steamers of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company and the Red "D" Line. It maintains offices in the principal towns of the island.

The Consolidated Express Company represents in Porto Rico the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, the United States Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., the American Express Company, Messrs. Pitt & Scott, Downing's Foreign Express, and Austin Baldwin & Co., as well as several other forwarding concerns of the United States. The company maintains offices in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, and Guayama, and its connections, as well as those of the Porto Rican Express Company enable them to handle shipments between points in Porto Rico and all parts of the world.

The postal service and railway mail service **Postal Service.** in Porto Rico is maintained by the Post-Office Department of the United States. Post-offices throughout the island, with few exceptions, receive daily mails,

and a great number of them twice daily. The arrangement of mail schedules between different places is intended to permit close connections at all points and form a chain of direct connections around the entire island and over the military roads from San Juan to Ponce and Arecibo to Ponce. The principal railway lines around the island are provided with fully equipped railway mail cars and mails are distributed en route by railway postal clerks. In addition to the mails distributed on trains, closed-pouch dispatches are made between the larger post-offices situated on the lines. Connection with points not reached by railways is afforded by a star-route service, over which mails are carried by automobile and such other means of transportation as are available.

Regular mails between Porto Rico and New York are received and dispatched twice each week under contracts between the Post-Office Department and two of the steamship companies operating between those two ports. Under the existing agreement these companies carry mails on all steamers operated by them by which advantageous dispatches can be made. The four vessels which run under regular schedule are equipped with facilities for handling and distributing mail en route. Thus mails arriving in San Juan can be immediately forwarded to other points in the island, and Ponce and other principal cities may receive their mail within fifteen hours after the arrival of the steamer at San Juan.

At the time the United States Government took possession of Porto Rico there was in the island a telegraph system, owned and operated by the Government, which extended to every town in the island, and even the smallest villages. The system was in a bad condition of repair and was so inefficiently operated that it was often found more convenient to transmit messages by mail rather than by wire. This system was practically destroyed by the hurricane of August 8, 1899, and was partially replaced by a modern system installed by the United States Signal Corps, which was transferred to the Insular Government on February 1, 1901. The service is now in charge of the Bureau of Insular Telegraph of the Department of the Interior. It maintains 37 telegraph stations throughout the island, which communicate with and transmit messages over telephone lines to other towns, so that the system of communication by wire affords either direct

communication, or in a few instances, for short distances, by messenger, with every municipality in the island.

The telephone systems of the island, with the exception of an inter-departmental system operated by the Government in San Juan, are maintained by private concerns. The Porto Rico General Telephone Company is the operator under franchise of long-distance telephone lines extending to and between the following towns, beginning at Carolina and extending through the northern coast towns to Hormigueros on the west: Carolina, Trujillo Alto, Río Piedras, San Juan, Cataño, Bayamón, Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Corozal, Dorado, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Manatí, Barceloneta, Arecibo, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Isabela, Aguadilla, Aguada, Rincón, Añasco, Mayagüez and Hormigueros. Local systems are maintained in nearly all of the towns mentioned. The service in San Juan and its suburbs is operated by the same company under a Spanish grant. The same is true of the local service in the city of Mayagüez. The total distance covered by the above-mentioned trunk lines between Carolina and Hormigueros is approximately 275 kilometers.

The South Porto Rico Telephone Company is the holder of a franchise under which it operates long-distance lines aggregating about 220 miles in length, commencing at Hormigueros and extending through the following south coast towns to Arroyo on the east, with branches to Juana Díaz and Coamo: Hormigueros, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Guánica, Lajas, Sabana Grande, San Germán, Santa Isabel, Guayama, and Ponce, in all of which towns local exchanges are maintained. This same company operates the local telephone service in Ponce.

Porto Rico has been in cable communication with the rest of the world for many years. A submarine cable service is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), over the lines of which communication is afforded between the Island of Porto Rico and all other parts of the world by means of the following connections:

#### ROUTES TO UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

*Normal route.*—Via Havana, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables (to Europe).

*Alternative routes in event of interruption of normal route.*—Via Jamaica, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Direct West India Cable Company, Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, Postal Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables (to Europe).

Via Santiago or Guadaloupe, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques and their connections.

#### ROUTES TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Via Havana and New York, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Central and South American Telegraph Company.

Via Havana and New York-London, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables.

Via Colon, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Central and South American Telegraph Company.

Via Santiago de Cuba or Guadaloupe, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques and their connections.

#### POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER CABLE COMPANIES AND NAMES OF CONNECTIONS.

At Santiago de Cuba, by lines of Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.

At Kingston, Jamaica, by lines of Direct West India Cable Company.

At Colon and Panama, by lines of Central and South American Telegraph Company.

At Guadaloupe, by lines of Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.

With the exception of the Jamaica-Colon section and the Trinidad-Demerara section, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's system is duplicated throughout, so that in event of an interruption in one section communication can be maintained through one of the others; in case of interruption of the Trinidad-Demerara section communication is kept up by means of wireless telegraphy.

Stations are maintained by the company at the following places:

Santiago de Cuba.  
Kingston, Jamaica.  
Holland Bay, Jamaica.  
Colon.  
Panama.  
San Juan, P. R.

Ponce, P. R.  
St. Thomas, D. W. I.  
St. Croix, D. W. I.  
St. Kitts, B. W. I.  
Antigua, D. W. I.  
Basseterre, Guadaloupe.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.	Grenada, W. I.
Dominica, W. I.	Port of Spain, Trinidad.
St. Lucia, W. I.	San Fernando, Trinidad.
St. Vincent, W. I.	Demerara, South America.
Barbadoes, W. I.	

The total length of the company's line is 4,560 miles.

By means of the wireless-telegraph station maintained in San Juan by the United States Navy communication with vessels at sea, with Santo Domingo, Key West and other points, when static conditions are favorable, is also possible.

The majority of the banking business in Porto Rico is performed by nine recognized banking institutions. In addition to the business carried on by these institutions there are a few concerns throughout the island which, following an old custom of Spanish commercial houses, still perform certain functions usually confined in other countries to banks. The recognized banking institutions are the Bank of Porto Rico, the Banco Territorial y Agrícola, the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, the First National Bank of Porto Rico, the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, the Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán, Banco Popular, San Juan, The Royal Bank of Canada, which on September 17, 1910, took over the business of the Union Bank of Halifax, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, which commenced to do business in Porto Rico November 16, 1910.

*The Bank of Porto Rico* (formerly known as the Banco Español de Puerto Rico) was organized under a Royal Decree in 1888, the change in name later having been authorized by special resolution of Congress. The bank had the power of issuing its own notes conferred upon it. It is required to secure the circulation of these notes, as well as all sight deposits, by the maintenance of a special reserve fund equal in amount to the total value of such deposits and notes in circulation. Of this reserve not less than one-third must be in cash and the remainder in notes of preferred guaranty and sure collection, running not more than 120 days. Owing to the special privilege enjoyed by this bank, its chief executive is appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, although his compensation is paid by the bank. All changes in the bank's by-laws must receive the approval of the Insular Government.

*The Banco Territorial y Agrícola* was organized under the general provisions of the Code of Commerce on July 2, 1894, for a

period of seventy-five years. Its organization follows closely that of the *Crédit Foncier*, of France, and its business is largely confined to long-time loans secured by first mortgages on real estate.

*The American Colonial Bank* was organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia on April 5, 1899, since which date it has been doing a general commercial banking business in San Juan and, through its agencies, in other parts of the island.

*The First National Bank of Porto Rico* was organized in January, 1903, with a paid-in capital stock of \$100,000.

*The Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño* was organized on February 8, 1895, and in addition to a general banking business conducts a savings department.

*The Caja de Economías y Préstamos*, of San Germán, and the *Banco Popular*, of San Juan, confine their operations chiefly to savings-bank business for the receipt of small deposits.

*The Royal Bank of Canada*, a branch of the institution of that name, incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, commenced to transact business in the Island of Porto Rico June 28, 1907. It does a general banking business, and has recently enlarged the scope of its transactions by the purchase of the assets of the Porto Rican branch of the *Union Bank of Halifax*, which had been engaged in business in the island since July 30, 1906.

The statement covering the transactions of these banking institutions during the fiscal year 1909-1910 shows their total resources in 1910 to have been \$16,694,881.16, an increase of 53 per cent over those at the end of the fiscal year 1908. The deposits, cash resources, and totals at the end of the past three years, as shown below, indicate to some extent the rapid but healthy increase in business that has occurred during that period:

	June 30, 1910.	June 30, 1909.	June 30, 1908.
Cash resources.....	\$6,041,555.40	\$4,295,044.17	\$3,052,823.82
Deposits.....	11,081,383.54	7,860,658.69	6,208,289.98
Total resources.....	16,694,881.16	13,075,715.87	10,908,847.68

From \$3,052,823.82 on June 30, 1908, cash resources had grown on June 30, 1910, to \$6,041,555.40, and more than kept pace with the increase of deposits from \$6,208,289.98 to \$11,081,383.54. Operations and cash on hand shown by the reports of these institutions, and which do not embrace the transactions of

commercial houses, indicate more money in the island and a larger circulation at the present time than ever before.

The *Bank of Nova Scotia*, organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, established a branch in San Juan, P. R., November 16, 1910.

Although there is no banking law in force in Porto Rico, the Treasurer of the island, under the general revenue laws, exercises certain of the powers of a bank examiner and requires regular reports from these institutions showing their financial status, and also causes special examinations of their condition at such times as he deems necessary. A statement of the condition of these institutions at the close of business June, 1910, will be found on another page of this publication.

The provisions of the Civil Code of Porto Rico, **Corporations.** under which foreign and domestic corporations engaged in business in the island are controlled, are modeled after those of the State of New Jersey, and do not differ in general from other corporation laws in the United States, although they have been formed so as to meet local conditions.

The local statutes provide that before a corporation or joint stock company organized under the laws of any State of the United States, or of a foreign country, can engage in business in the island it must file a duly authenticated copy of its charters or articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico. It is at the same time required to furnish a statement, verified by the oath of the president and secretary of the corporation and attested by a majority of the board of directors, showing (1) the name of the corporation and the location of its principal office or place of business within the island; (2) the amount of its capital; (3) the amount of its capital stock paid in, in money; (4) the amount of its capital stock paid in in any other way; (5) the extent of the assets of the corporation and of what they consist; (6) the amount of its liabilities and, if any, the amount of the indebtedness secured and nature of security. Such corporations are required to pay fees for filing copies of charters at the rate of 15 cents for each \$1,000 of authorized capital stock; 20 cents per hundred words for recording charter; \$5 for filing and recording certificate of consent to be sued and appointment of agent; and \$3 for the issuance of the certificate of corporate existence.

Domestic corporations may be organized in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code and are required to file with



the Secretary of Porto Rico articles of incorporation similar to those of foreign corporations. The cost of filing the articles of domestic corporations are for each \$1,000 of authorized capital stock, 15 cents; for recording, 20 cents for each hundred words; for issuance of certificate of existence, a fee of \$3.

Both foreign and domestic corporations are required to file with the Secretary of Porto Rico in July of each year a full report in prescribed form. Pamphlets containing printed instructions as to the form and manner of filing articles of incorporation and rendering annual reports may be obtained of the Secretary upon application.

## CHAPTER X.

# POPULATION.

Density—Labor—Health Conditions, and Prevalent Diseases.

**T**HE exceptionally equable climate of Porto Rico, free from extremes of heat and cold, is contributory to conditions that favor the development and maintenance of a dense population. The census of 1910 shows a total population of 1,118,000 inhabitants, or 310 persons to the square mile. An idea of this density may be formed by comparison with that of the most thickly populated States in the United States—Rhode Island, 508; Massachusetts, 418, and New Jersey, with 337 people to the square mile—or with that of other countries—France, 188; Germany, 280; the United Kingdom, 346; China, 266; and Japan, 311. Not only is the island densely settled, but the population is evenly distributed, the most thickly settled portions being but slightly more than twice as densely populated as the most sparsely inhabited districts.

There are among the inhabitants many evidences of original Indian admixture, and the Carib physiognomy is occasionally apparent, although it is said that the Indians were conquered and practically exterminated by the early settlers from Europe. In the early part of the sixteenth century a large number of African slaves were introduced, and as a consequence this mixture forms an important element among the laboring classes. In the early days there was a strong demarcation between the high and low classes, but in recent years a strong middle class has been developing. Among the native planters, merchants, professional men, and others of similar walks in life are to be found many Porto Ricans of culture, education, and marked ability, pure descendants of European stock. The inhabitants generally are characterized by their courtesy and anxiety to please those with whom they come in contact, as is usually true with respect to a people who have been for a long time under the control of the Spanish Crown.

Somehow the Porto Rican laborer has in the past **Labor.** gained the reputation of being listless and lacking originality; but this conclusion is believed by recent and unprejudiced observers to be unjustified. It has developed that

the so-called "laziness" of which the native laborer has been accused was due to a disease with which a large percentage of them have until recently been affected, rather than to natural disinclination. Investigation disclosed that some 90 per cent of the members of the laboring class were suffering from a parasite known as *uncinaria* (anemia, or "hook-worm" disease), which produced general depression and inability to bear exertion. The discovery was made by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, a surgeon in the United States army, shortly after the hurricane in 1899. Since that time the active campaign that has been waged against the disease has resulted in a remarkable increase in the apparent efficiency of the laboring people. The only other difficulty in obtaining the required degree of efficiency seems to be encountered when the men from the classes which furnish the usual supply of unskilled labor are put to work at unusual tasks. They adhere tenaciously to old methods and customs, and their assignment to unfamiliar work necessitates more or less patience on the part of their superiors in their instruction. Laborers who have for years been engaged in work in the cane fields, about sugar mills, and on other tasks with which they are familiar are highly efficient in that work. They are strong, and of good build, moderate in dissipation, good-natured, and notably free from acts of treachery and malicious violence. The classes of laborers range from those a little less efficient than the laborer found in the States to a class of skilled laborers equal to that of any other country. The average wages paid for labor in Porto Rico, according to data furnished by the local Federation of Labor, are as follows:

*Agricultural workers.*—Laborers on sugar plantations, 55 cents per day; on coffee plantations, 30 cents; on tobacco plantations, 35 cents; on fruit plantations, 40 cents per day. Some employers furnish laborers on their plantations, in lieu of cash, one meal a day valued at 10 cents, and house rent, estimated at \$1 per month.

*Industrial workers.*—Blacksmiths and boilermakers, \$2 per day; barbers, 80 cents per day; bricklayers, engineers, carpenters, and machinists, \$1.80 per day; cigarmakers, \$1.50 per day; coopers, longshoremen, bakers, and painters, \$1.25 per day; electricians, \$1.75 per day; printers, \$1.35; tailors, \$1 per day.

Unskilled laborers, 65 cents; laundry workers, 50 cents; and teamsters, 80 cents per day.

Dressmakers, 30 cents and two meals per day; waiters and servants, 30 and 15 cents per day, with board and lodging.

Porto Rico has always been free from epidemics of the plagues and diseases that are the terror of other tropical regions.

**Health Conditions and Vital Statistics.**

Although the Government health officials are entitled to due credit for the promptness with which they have acted from time to time for the purpose of checking and wiping out threatened local epidemics, the record of freedom from the general spread of infection is largely due to favorable climatic conditions, good natural drainage, and frequent cleansing by copious tropical rains. As a rule, the diseases prevalent in the island are those resulting not from natural causes, but from unnatural conditions to which the sufferers permit themselves to be subjected, or are by force of circumstances compelled to endure.

In spite of the unusual density of population, the death rate—at present 22 per 1,000—compares favorably with any other similarly populated country, and as modern methods have improved the manner of combating disease from year to year the death rate has been gradually decreasing. The principal causes of death are tuberculosis, diseases of infants, intestinal disorders, anemia, and old age.

There is always an excess in the number of births over the number of deaths. During the past year over 37,000 births, against 24,000 deaths were recorded, which indicates a material increase in the population.

The following résumé of the work performed by the health and sanitary officials during the fiscal year 1909-1910 will furnish some idea of what is being done by them to safeguard the public health: A total of 26,348 were vaccinated, and but few cases of varelloid occurred. The health authorities in the work of safeguarding the food supply of the people inspected 84,250 animals to be slaughtered for consumption. Veterinarians are constantly engaged in passing upon the health of animals, and food inspectors in observing the quality and condition of food-stuffs and in maintaining an active campaign against false labels and misbranding. In this work the Government laboratories are utilized for identifying disease and detecting harmful articles. Plumbing inspectors during the year made 1,306

**Health and Sanitary Work.**

visits of inspection and passed upon 455 plans and 2,175 installations of plumbing.

Particular attention is devoted by a special **Tuberculosis.** service to the prevention and treatment of certain diseases likely to occur in tropical regions, and one of those with which this service is principally concerned in Porto Rico is tuberculosis. This disease was accountable for 9.7 per cent of the deaths which occurred in 1909-1910. The work of combating the disease is carried on by means of dispensaries located in different parts of the island and a sanatorium maintained in the vicinity of San Juan. The expense is partially borne by legislative appropriation, but the active cooperation of a charitable organization known as the Anti-Tuberculosis League has done much through raising funds by subscription and otherwise, and by the personal work of its members toward enabling the health authorities to attain the results that have been accomplished. The principal difficulty that has been encountered in this work arises from ignorance, on the part of the persons affected, as to the seriousness of the disease, as a result of which they make little or no effort to help themselves or to apply for treatment until the disease has so far advanced as to make it impossible for them to get to the dispensaries, or, in fact, to be cured if they could do so. The plan pursued, therefore, has recently been slightly modified toward work along educational lines, with the idea of sending nurses to the people, and the distribution of literature to instruct them as to how the disease may be prevented and by simple methods often cured in its incipient stage. This, it is believed, will produce more far-reaching results than the continued expenditure of all the money available for the purpose, in the treatment of the few persons who, in the last stages, apply for help when they are beyond possibility of recovery. In conformity with this general plan, the sanatorium is utilized for the treatment of responsive cases only. Patients after being relieved or cured return to their homes throughout the island to impart to others with whom they come in contact the benefit of the knowledge they have gained, as to how the danger of infection may be, by proper sanitary precautions, minimized and the spread of the disease prevented, or the cure of incipient cases effected by simple methods of treatment available to all.

Anemia, or "hookworm" disease (*uncinariasis*), is another scourge resulting from abnormal conditions which may be corrected by proper and simple methods. This disease is known to have resulted during the past year in 1,339 deaths in Porto Rico. This figure represents, however, only the deaths reported to the authorities as having resulted from that cause and probably does not cover many deaths occurring in remote mountain regions erroneously reported as due to other causes. The presence of *uncinariasis* in the Western Continent, the prevalence of which is now well recognized in the Southern States, was first discovered in Porto Rico in 1900, by Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, surgeon, United States Army, and recently the commission that is engaged in the organization of a plan to combat it on the American continent sent a representative of the Rockefeller Institute to Porto Rico to observe it in the place of its discovery.

The work in Porto Rico has up to the present time been carried on by legislative appropriation. Forty-five dispensaries are maintained throughout the island, at which over 49,000 patients were treated during the past year, resulting in more than 19,000 complete cures, and the improvement of nearly 7,000 cases, which, with the other uncured cases, continue to receive attention. As a result of this campaign, the towns and surrounding barrios where formerly sufferers could be seen on every hand are at the present time practically free from the disease. There remains, however, a large number of persons throughout the remote rural sections, especially in the mountainous coffee districts, that the dispensaries have been unable to reach. A conservative estimate places the number of those still afflicted at not less than 300,000. Aside from the humanitarian reason for eradicating the disease, which immediately responds to and is curable by specific treatment, there is an important economic motive for energetically pursuing the work with every means available. This will be appreciated when it is understood that the efficiency of laborers in the agricultural districts, among whom the disease is prevalent, is reduced at least 50 per cent by their weakened condition. In view of the subtly disastrous effects of this disease, the simplicity of the methods of prevention and cure is marvelous. As is known, infection occurs through contact of the bare feet with the earth, and can be prevented by the wearing of shoes and the sanitation of surroundings, and in case of infection the disease responds to simple and

inexpensive medication and proper nourishment. As the work of eradicating the disease in the towns is nearing completion, future efforts will be devoted principally to the treatment of patients upon plantations throughout the rural districts by means of visits at regular intervals of physicians.

## CHAPTER XI.

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BRANCHES.

District Court, Military, Naval, Customs, Postal, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Weather Bureau, Immigration Service, Agriculture Station, Light-House Service.

**V**ARIOUS executive departments of the United States Government are represented by their respective branches in Porto Rico. The Federal officials in the island act under the orders of and report to the Federal authorities in Washington; and, although the nature of the duties of some of these representatives throws them into direct official contact with various officers of the Insular Government, the latter have no jurisdiction whatever over Federal affairs.

Under the acts of Congress Porto Rico is made **District Court.** a judicial district and is provided with a United States District Court. The President is empowered to appoint a district judge, a district attorney, and a marshal, each for the term of four years. The district judge appoints a referee in bankruptcy, United States commissioners, and such other officials and assistants as are necessary. Owing to the different circumstances and conditions which are encountered in Porto Rico, Congress has slightly enlarged the jurisdiction of this court and has otherwise adapted it to meet the requirements of the island. All pleadings and proceedings before the court are conducted in the English language. Writs of error and appeals from final decisions may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. Sessions of this court are held at San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. The salaries and expenses of the court are paid from the revenues of the Insular Government, and all fees, fines, costs and forfeitures collected are turned over to the island.

The first organization of native troops in **Porto Rico Regiment.** Porto Rico following the American occupation was a battalion of volunteer infantry, formed in March, 1899. All of the officers and most of the noncommissioned officers were Americans, who were transferred for duty with this battalion from regular or volunteer regiments then serving on the island, and its commanding officer was Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, captain, Fifth Infantry.



Of the four companies constituting the battalion one was stationed at Mayagüez, one at Ponce, and two at San Juan. Out of material enlisted in this battalion the band was formed during the summer of 1899.

A second battalion, formed in February, 1900, was officered as was the first, but was organized as a mounted battalion, and the two were officially designated "The Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry." Major Davison resigned his volunteer commission and was succeeded in command of the first battalion by Maj. William E. Almy, captain, Fifth Cavalry. Maj. Eben Swift, captain, Fifth Cavalry, was assigned to the command of the mounted battalion, and Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, major, Fifteenth Infantry, took command of the regiment. The First Battalion was mobilized at San Juan and the Second (mounted) Battalion took station at Henry Barracks, Cayey.

This regiment, in common with all other volunteer organizations, was mustered out of the service of the United States June 30, 1901, and was succeeded July 1, 1901, by a provisional regiment of two battalions organized on similar lines and under the same officers. This regiment was designated "The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," and was held in service subject to the action of Congress.

Colonel Buchanan continued in command of the regiment until September, 1903, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Eighth Infantry. Numerous changes occurred in the commissioned personnel, and on July 1, 1904, the policy of appointing Porto Ricans in the grade of second lieutenant was adopted. In December, 1903, steps were taken to dismount the Second Battalion, and in October, 1904, this change was fully effected, both battalions serving since that date as infantry.

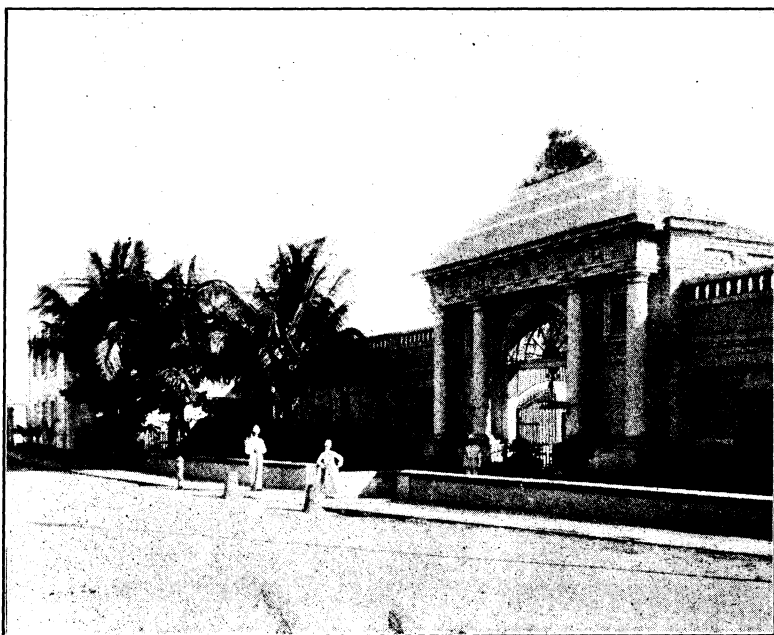
The band and one battalion of this regiment, commanded by Maj. T. W. Griffith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, was sent to the United States in 1905 to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Roosevelt. It left San Juan February 23, 1905, and returned March 16.

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, succeeded to the command of the regiment in September, 1905, and retained it until February, 1908, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry. About this time the last of the American noncommissioned officers was discharged

and the enlisted personnel has since been composed entirely of Porto Ricans.

June 30, 1908, the provisional regiment was absorbed into the Regular Army, and while, in effect, it became the Thirty-first Infantry, its official designation is "The Porto Rico Regiment, United States Infantry."

It remains a two-battalion regiment, of which regimental headquarters, band, six companies, and the machine-gun platoon constitute the garrison of the post of San Juan and two companies the garrison of Henry Barracks, Cayey. The regi-



Naval Station, San Juan.

ment has been commanded since February 1, 1909, by Lieut. Col. Robert Lee Howze, who had several years before served as major, First Battalion.

Prior to the date of the formal evacuation of the Island of Porto Rico by the Spanish authorities, on October 18, 1898, the Naval Station at San Juan, more familiarly known as the Arsenal, had comprised the Hydrographic Office, the office of the Captain of the Port, the Department of Fisheries, and the

**The Naval Station.**

other duties incident to maritime matters coming under the Spanish law, for instance, jurisdiction over the littoral.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. Navy, a member of the evacuation commission, took charge of the naval property, pending the arrival of an officer to be designated by the Navy Department to take command. Meanwhile the Naval Station was utilized as neutral ground for the quartering of the Spanish troops which still remained at San Juan.

On the 5th of November, 1898, Commander A. S. Snow, U. S. Navy, assumed command of the station and remained in command until relieved by Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. Navy, in November, 1899.

The succeeding commandants have been Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. Navy, November, 1900, to August, 1902; Lieut. Commander G. W. Mentz, U. S. Navy, August, 1902, to December, 1902; Capt. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. Navy, December, 1902, to June, 1906; Commodore Karl Rohrer, U. S. Navy (retired), June, 1906, to August, 1910; Capt. B. T. Walling, August, 1910.

The improvements and additions made to the station under the occupation of the United States Navy Department have been:

The installation of a distilling plant.

The construction of the present east bulkhead.

The construction of the Naval Hospital in Puerta de Tierra.

The construction of two wireless stations, the first being for short distance communication and now made a part of the Naval Hospital.

The construction of a concrete coal area having a capacity of over 25,000 tons.

The construction of a coal wharf and dock out to a depth of 19 feet, with facilities for loading and unloading vessels alongside.

The establishment of the Dorman Library, with some 2,500 volumes of reading matter for the use of the enlisted force of the station and visiting ships.

The U. S. S. *Peoria* is attached to the station as station ship and makes weekly trips to the Naval Station at Culebra for transportation of supplies.

The Island of Porto Rico and the contiguous islands of Culebra and Vieques comprise what is known as the United States Customs District of Porto Rico. The district is in charge of a chief officer of customs with headquarters at San Juan, the principal port of entry. The ports of Ponce, Mayagüez, Arecibo, Arroyo, Aguadilla, Humacao, Fajardo and Guánica are designated as subports of entry. Guánica was opened as a subport on July 1, 1910. There is also stationed on the Island of Vieques a United States customs inspector. The customs and navigation laws and regulations of the United States have full force in Porto Rico, and no duty is assessed on domestic or duty-paid foreign merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico or from Porto Rico to the United States. Notwithstanding the great increase of trade between the United States and Porto Rico, the collections of duty on foreign merchandise entering the island are not only equal to the collections made prior to the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the mainland, but have increased. For example, the total collections from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to \$915,021.46, and during the fiscal year 1909-1910 to \$995,852.22.

This service in Porto Rico is organized and operated on identical lines with that in other parts of the United States. It is, in fact, a branch of that service, maintained and controlled by the Post-Office Department in Washington. The Postmaster-General is represented by post-office inspectors, who aid him in promoting the efficiency of the service, in supervising in a general way the matters committed to his charge, and who inquire into and report to him concerning cases requiring his consideration. The responsible head of the force is the chief inspector at Washington. For convenience in handling the inspection work the territory is divided into several divisions, and Porto Rico, the States of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia comprise the Washington division, inspectors being assigned from time to time to Porto Rico and such other sections as the interests of the service demand.

There are in operation in Porto Rico 82 post-offices and 2 postal stations—1 first class at San Juan, 2 second class at Mayagüez and Ponce, 12 third class, and 67 fourth-class offices.

In San Juan the office, in addition to being the one first-class office in Porto Rico, is also the principal point of exchange for mail matter arriving from or dispatched to the United States and foreign countries, although the second-class offices in Ponce and Mayagüez receive and dispatch considerable incoming and outgoing foreign mail. These principal offices, in addition to other facilities, maintain a city delivery service. The official depository for postal funds and surplus money-order receipts for the island and the dead-letter office is in San Juan.

Although the office of the inspector in Porto Rico maintains only a general running account of receipts and expenditures of the various local post-offices, which do not indicate in detail the exact transactions of the service, its records do afford, in a general way, a comparison between the business transacted during the fiscal years 1905 and 1910:

**Gross Receipts.**

	1905.		1910.	Gain.
79 post offices .....	\$116,040.16	81 offices.....	\$177,800.00	\$61,759.84
Expenses.....	167,805.61	Expenses.....	190,760.00	22,954.39
Net cost.....	51,765.45	Net cost.....	12,960.00	.....

These figures show that the ratio of increase in revenue has been sufficiently greater than the net cost of service to materially reduce the amount that the United States Post-Office Department is required to allot for the maintenance of the service in Porto Rico.

There are 160 postmasters and assistant postmasters in the island, but 9 of which are Americans. All letter carriers, postal clerks, railway mail clerks, and other employees, with but few exceptions, are Porto Ricans.

Money orders are issued and paid at all but 4 of the 82 post-offices, and the system will probably be extended to those 4 within a few months. The following comparative statement indicates the money-order business transacted during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1906 and 1910, and shows during the past four years an increase of approximately 70 per cent in the number of orders issued and a gain in the aggregate value thereof of about 46 per cent. Slightly more than 84 per cent represents the increase in the number of orders paid, while the increase in their aggregate value was approximately 50 per cent.

**Statement Showing Transactions of Money Order Offices in Porto Rico During Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1906 and 1910.**

For year ended June 30.	Number of offices.	Domestic money orders issued.			International money orders.		
		Number.	Amount.	Fees.	Number.	Amount.	Fees.
1906.....	54	118,171	1,987,776.37	10,040.43	1,465	39,878.53	426.41
1910.....	78	202,181	2,897,414.43	16,304.35	1,816	46,344.60	485.26

For year ended June 30.	Domestic money orders paid.		International money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1906.....	85,011	1,452,977.11	137	3,909.21
1910.....	156,687	2,180,877.96	163	5,595.86

The increase in the volume of money-order transactions and in the receipts on account of other activities of the postal service are an indication, to a certain extent, of the healthy and rapid improvement of business conditions, and promise the additional improvement for which there is still ample opportunity.

The activities of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in Porto Rico embrace:

1. Observation of, and quarantine when necessary, of both incoming and outgoing passengers and vessels.

2. The medical relief of American seamen.

3. The medical inspection of immigrants.

4. Physical examinations for various Government services.

The headquarters of the service is in San Juan, in charge of the chief quarantine officer of the district, other stations being maintained at Ponce, Mayagüez, Fajardo, Humacao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, and Guánica. The Public Health and Marine-Hospital work at all of these ports is under the supervision of the chief quarantine officer, in San Juan, to whom reports are regularly made and who is consulted by mail or telegraph on all questions of importance.

The Porto Rican branch of the United States Weather Bureau was established in Porto Rico in 1898, as a part of the West Indian Service maintained for the purpose of securing and disseminating information regarding the formation and movement of tropical storms. A number of local stations are maintained

throughout the island, and from these the data obtained are sent to the central observation station in San Juan. This central station is under the charge of a section director of the United States Weather Bureau, who, with his assistants, compiles the data received from the local stations and reports observations regularly to the central office in Washington. He in turn receives advice from the central office of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington of any meteorological changes observed at other stations in the West Indies that may affect Porto Rico. This service is of inestimable value, not only to the maritime interests, but to fruit, tobacco and sugar-cane planters, to whom timely warnings often mean the protection of crops that otherwise would be seriously damaged.

The immigration laws of the United States have full force and effect in Porto Rico and are administered by the Commissioner of Immigration, a United States official appointed by the President, and under the direct supervision of the Commissioner-General of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

There are 9 ports of arrival in Porto Rico at which aliens are permitted to land. Their relative importance is in the order named: San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Fajardo, Humacao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo and Guanica.

The office of the Commissioner of Immigration is located at 1 Tetuan Street, San Juan, P. R. The Commissioner is in direct control of immigration matters for the entire island. There are regular United States immigrant inspectors located at the ports of San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez, who in turn look after the immigration matters at the minor ports of the island whenever necessity so requires.

The immigration to the island for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, showed a marked increase over the previous years, and it is noticeable that a very desirable class of aliens are immigrating to Porto Rico. During the year there were many deportations from various causes arising under violation of immigration laws, among which may be mentioned dangerous contagious diseases, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, alien contract labor, and persons liable to become a public charge. The Immigration Service is now fully equipped for handling immigration matters at the various ports of entry throughout the island.

**Agricultural  
Experiment Station.**

The first appropriation made by the United States Congress for agricultural investigation in the Island of Porto Rico was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The amount of this appropriation was \$5,000 and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary investigations as to the agricultural conditions of the island, with especial reference to the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station. This report was transmitted to Congress and published as House Document No. 171, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session. It gives a summarized statement of the investigations, in which the needs for the establishment of the experiment station, the more important subjects on which the people require immediate information, and how it could best be supplied, are pointed out.

As a result of this report Congress made a second appropriation of \$12,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an experiment station in this island, and to erect necessary buildings and provide for printing of bulletins, circulars, etc. The needs of a location were presented to the Insular Legislature in February, and a bill making immediately available \$15,000 for the purchase of a suitable tract of land for the use of the agricultural experiment station passed both Houses with very little opposition. Bids were called for in March, which were to be opened May 12. On the latter date Dr. Walter H. Evans, of the Office of Experiment Stations, who had been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to proceed to Porto Rico and act with the representative in charge of the station, conferred with the Governor and the Secretary of the Interior of the island with reference to selecting a site as offered by the bids.

Twenty-three proposals were received in proper form, and the tracts that were obviously best were visited and examined with reference to their suitability for the purpose, the result being the selection of a site adjacent to the city of Mayagüez. This proposal had been submitted by the city itself, which had secured an option on a tract of land for \$19,000, the excess over the appropriation to be paid by the city. Possession of the land was given the last week in June, and the Experiment Station removed from Rio Piedras to its new site the first week in September.



The object of the station is to make a systematic study of all problems related to agriculture with a view to acquiring information which will be of practical use to the agriculturists of the island.

While scientific investigation will always form a part of the station work, yet much attention is given to the practical side of the work. Experiments in the fields to ascertain the feasibility of introducing new crops or new practices form important lines of work. It is the policy of the station to confine most of its energy to a few well-directed lines of investigation which seem of most importance to the agriculturists of the island. When, through trial, new and valuable crops are secured, it is the object of the station to distribute them or put the planters in the way of securing them.

As a rule, agricultural investigations are too costly for the individual to undertake. They also require training and oftentimes special and expensive apparatus which the farmer usually does not possess. In recent years, therefore, experiment stations have been established in nearly all countries, and men are employed who are fitted by special training to carry on the various lines of work for which there is a demand. Practical conclusions having been drawn from investigations, it is essential that they should be presented to the people in such form as to be clearly and easily comprehended, and this the station will attempt to do by means of bulletins, reports, correspondence and personal advice.

The members of the staff recognize that their reputation depends upon how useful they make the work of the station to the people of Porto Rico, and it is their constant endeavor to work for the uplifting of the agriculture of the island with all the ability and means at their disposal. In order to be successful, however, it requires more than the most earnest endeavors of the station officials; it needs in addition the interest, cooperation and hearty support of the agricultural people of the island. The results of the work of the station, as far as it permits the drawing of practical conclusions, are published from time to time, as bulletins or circulars for free distribution to the people. It is hoped that the demand for them will continue, that they will be extensively read, and that the suggestions contained in them will be put into practice by the people. The measure of the derived benefits will depend largely upon this practical application of results.

A mailing list for the distribution of station publications is kept, and everyone interested in the work of the station is invited to send in his name, requesting that it be placed upon the list for the publications as issued.

Correspondence on subjects relating to the work of the station or the conditions and requirements of any phase of the island agriculture is invited, and visitors are always gladly welcomed.

The Government of the United States has increased the appropriations for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Porto Rico until for the fiscal year 1910-1911 the sum is \$28,000. The Insular Government also, recognizing the importance of the work to the welfare of the island, has made appropriations from time to time for special purposes and to provide buildings and equipment. In 1908 an insular appropriation of \$20,000 was made for a building to properly house the offices and laboratories of the station.

The Ninth District of the United States Light-House Service embraces the Island of Porto Rico and the adjacent and other islands and stations in the West Indies ceded by Spain to the United States. Under this service the following 29 light-houses in and around Porto Rico are maintained and inspected from time to time by means of the light-house tender *Ivy*:

Location.	Height.	Visibl- lity.	Character.	Inter- vals.	Structure.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Min. Sec.</i>	
Port of San Juan.....	180	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	1 0	G.
Cataño Range.....	12 and 55½		F. W.		Bl. and W.
Anegada Shoal Range.....	11 and 28		F. R.		Bl. and R.
Cape San Juan.....	260	18	F. W. and R. Fl.	3 0	B. and W.
Cabras Island.....	78	14½	F. W.		G. and W.
Culebrita Island.....	305	12¾	F. W.		G. and R.
Point Mulas (V. I.).....	68	7½	F. R.		L. B. and W.
Port Ferro (V. I.).....	68	13½	Flg. W.	0 5	W. and G.
Point Tuna.....	110	18	2 W. Fls.	2 0	D. G. and W.
Point Figuras.....	47	12	F. W.		D. G. and W.
Jobos Harbor.....	33		F. W.		W. and Bl.
Muertos Island.....	297	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	3 0	G. and W.
Cardona Island.....	46	7½	F. R.		B. and W.
Ponce Harbor Range.....	15 and 44		F. R.		Bl. and R.
Guánica.....	117	8	F. W.		R. G. and W.
Cape Rojo.....	121	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	1 0	D. G. and W.
Mona Island.....	231	20	F. W. and W. Fl.	2 0	G. and B.
Mayagüez Harbor Range.....	9 and 50½		F. R.		Bl. R. and W.
Point Jiguero.....	69	8	F. W.		G. and R.
Point Borinquen.....	65	12	Flg. R. and W.	0 30	R. and W.
Arecibo.....	120	17	F. W.		W.

NOTE.—The visibility is calculated for an elevation of 15 feet above sea level, and is given in nautical miles.

B, signifies blue, Bl. black, D. dark, G. gray, L. light, R., red, W. white.

The height is in feet above sea level.

## CHAPTER XII.

# ORGANIZATIONS.

Religious, Social, Professional and Commercial.

**T**HERE are many organizations in Porto Rico formed for the purpose of uplifting the people, promoting fraternity, and fostering commerce, all working along their several lines of activity toward the common end of improving mankind and the conditions in which he lives. A few of these organizations are described in this chapter.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico is the Bishop, Right Reverend **Roman Catholic Church.** William A. Jones, O. S. A., D. D.; assisted by the Vicar General, Very Reverend Baldomero Hernández, S. T. L.; Pro-Vicar General, Very Reverend Pedro M. Berríos; and the Secretary and Notary, Reverend Rafael Mangual.

The Cathedral is presided over by an archdeacon, the Very Reverend Baldomero Hernández, S. T. L.; a *Canónigo Lectoral*, the Very Reverend Manuel D. Caneja, D. D.; a *racionero*, the Very Reverend Antonio Alvarez; and a master of ceremonies, Reverend Mariano Vassallo.

In San Juan there are two canonically-constituted parishes; namely, the Cathedral Parish, known as the *Santa María de los Remedios*, comprising the western portion of the city as far as San Justo street, and the parish of St. Francis of Assisi, with jurisdiction from San Justo street to O'Donnell street.

Public worship is also conducted in the following churches and chapels, which have not, however, canonical rights and privileges: St. Ann's Church, the Church of St. Joseph, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Cristo Chapel, and the chapels of St. Ildephonsus and Párvulos, and the City Hospital Chapel.

There are in the island the following twelve Vicarages:

1. The General Vicarage, embracing the parishes of Santa María de los Remedios, St. Francis de Assisi, Bayamón, Carolina, Corozal, Cataño, Palo Seco, Dorado, Guaynabo, Loíza,

Naranjito, Puerta de Tierra, Rio Piedras, Rio Grande, San Mateo, Sagrado Corazón, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Trujillo Bajo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja; in all, 22 parishes.

2. The Vicarage of Aguada includes the following 6 parishes: Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, Rincón, and San Sebastián.

3. The Vicarage of Aguadilla consists of 1 parish, of the same name.

4. The Vicarage of Arecibo, 12 parishes: Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Las Floridas, La Esperanza, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.

5. The Vicarage of Caguas has 7 parishes: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Comerío, Gurabo, San Lorenzo de Hato Grande, and Juncos.

6. The Vicarage of Coamo, 6 parishes: Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Coamo, Cayey, and Santa Isabel.

7. The Vicarage of Humacao, 7 parishes: Ceiba, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Naguabo, Las Piedras, and Yabueco.

8. The Vicarage of Guayama, 5 parishes: Arroyo, Guayama, Maunabo, Patillas, and Salinas.

9. The Vicarage of Mayagüez, 6 parishes: Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Aldez Saenz, Las Marías, Mayagüez, and Playa de Mayagüez.

10. The Vicarage of Ponce, 7 parishes: Adjuntas, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Peñuelas, Ponce, Playa de Ponce and Villalba Arriba.

11. The Vicarage of San Germán, 8 parishes: Guánica, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Rosario, Sabana Grande, San Germán, and Yauco.

12. The Vicarage of Vieques, 2 parishes: Culebra and Vieques.  
Total number of parishes, 89.

There are 14 priests in San Juan and about 120 in other parts of the island.

To carry on the various branches of the Catholic Religious work of the church, the following religious Communities. orders are maintained in the island:

Lazarist Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work.

Augustinian Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work.

Redemptorist Fathers, dedicated to parochial and educational work.

Dominican Fathers, dedicated to parochial and educational work.

Capuchin Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work.

Christian Brothers, dedicated to educational work.

Madams of the Sacred Heart, 35 members, dedicated to teaching.

Carmelite Nuns, dedicated to prayer and seclusion.

Daughters of Charity, 80 members, dedicated to teaching and nursing in the hospitals and asylums.

American Franciscan Sisters, 9 members, dedicated to education.

American Sisters of Charity, in charge of a school recently opened in Mayagüez, which accommodates over 1,000 children.

Dominican Sisters, 6 members, dedicated to education.

Servants of Mary, 44 members, dedicated to nursing in private homes.

Sisters of the Poor, 25 members, in charge of two asylums for the aged.

Mission Helpers of the Sacred Heart, dedicated to work among the poor.

**Catholic Charitable Institutions.** Home of Our Lady of Good Council, maintained in San Juan for homeless boys.

Immaculate Conception, maintained in San Juan for poor women.

Kindergarten School, maintained in San Juan for the instruction of Catholic children.

Girl's Orphan Asylum, maintained in Río Piedras.

Conception Hospital, maintained in San Germán for the poor.

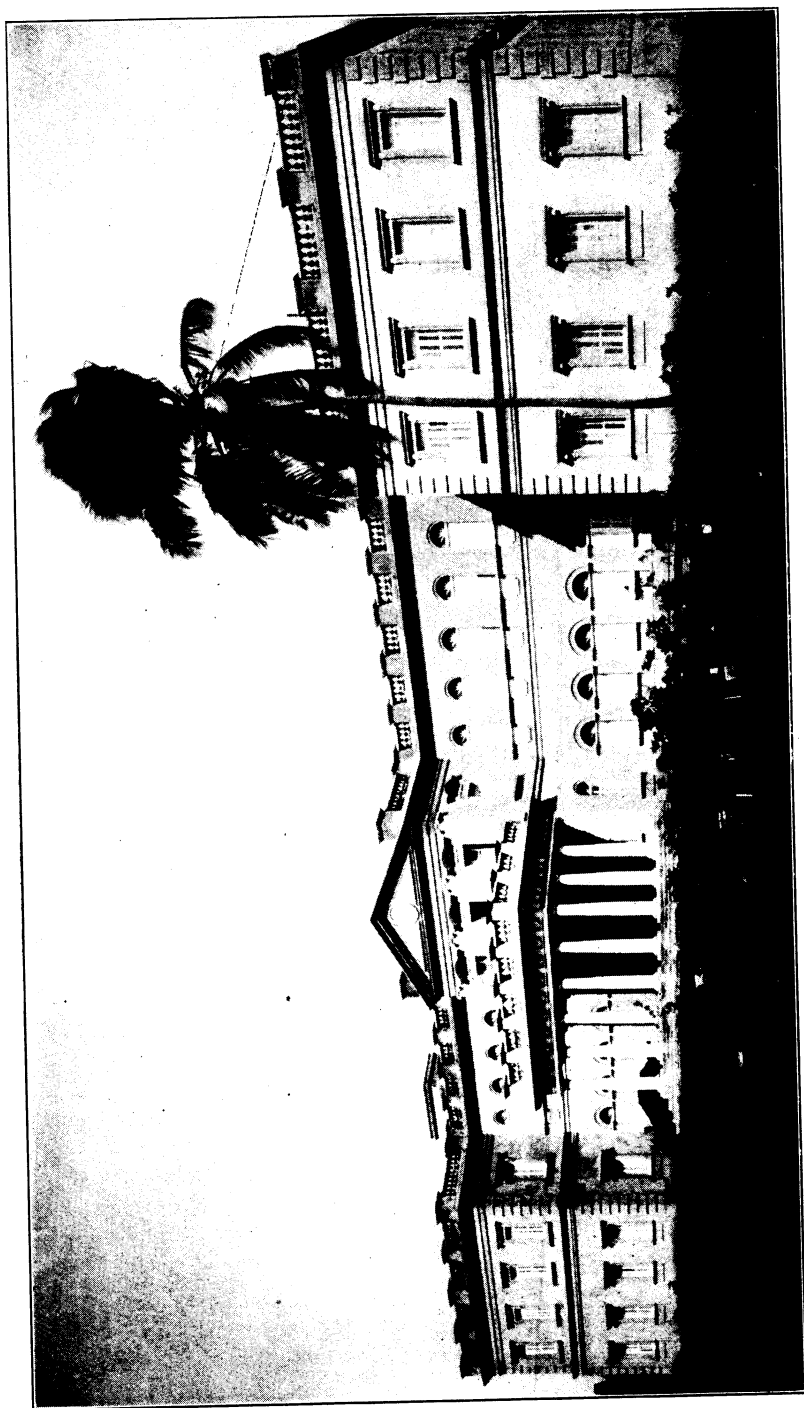
St. Michael's School, maintained in San Juan for the instruction of deaf mutes.

St. Gabriel's School, maintained in Santurce for the instruction of deaf mutes.

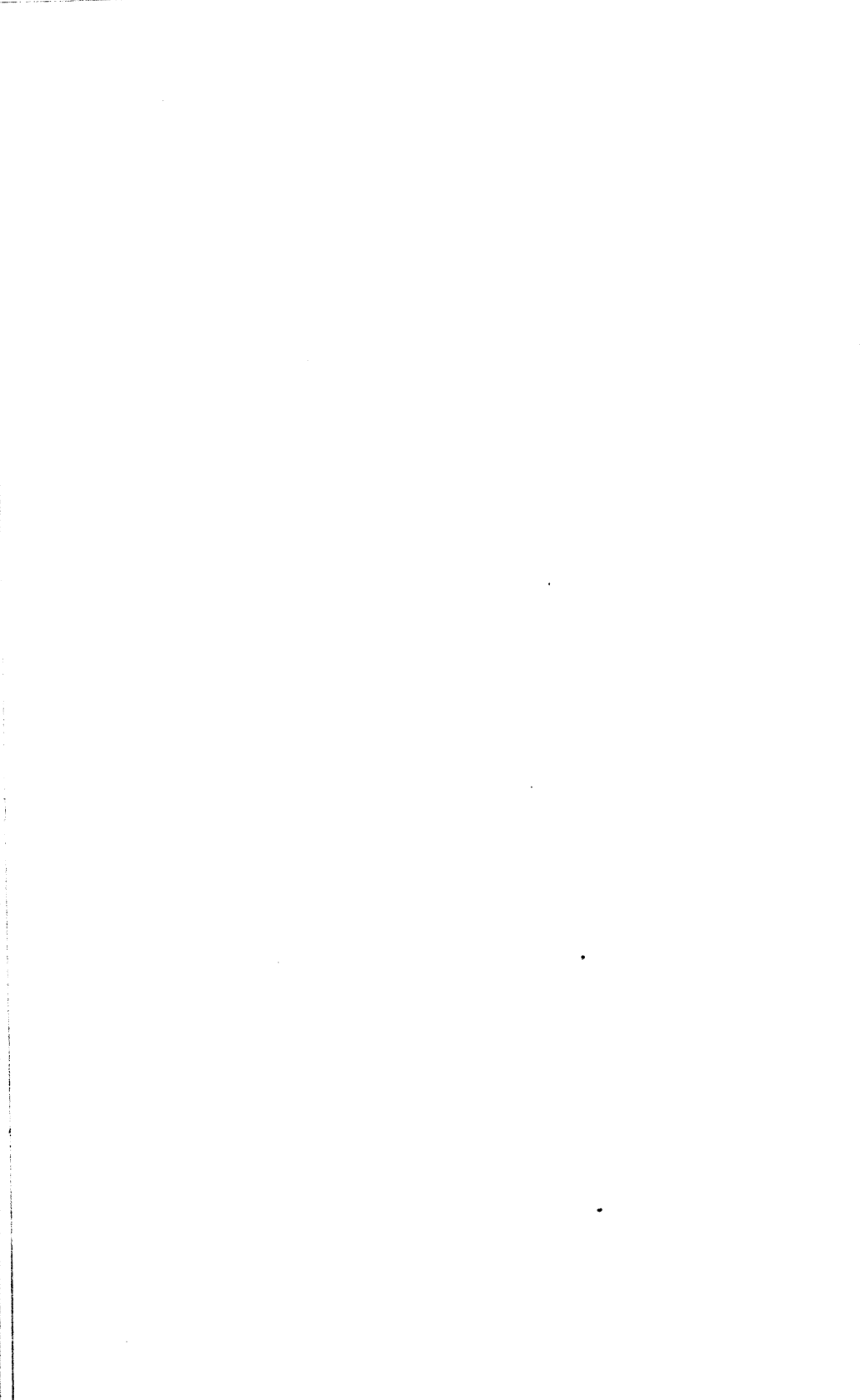
The Sister's of Charity, under the protection of the prelate, maintain 3 schools in San Juan, 2 in Ponce, 3 in Mayagüez, and 1 in each of the following towns: Yauco, Santurce, Coamo, Arecibo, San Germán, and Vega Baja.

The Franciscan Sisters, from Buffalo, N. Y., conduct schools in Arecibo and Río Piedras; while the Dominican Sisters, from Holland, maintain a school in Bayamón.

The College of St. Paul, maintained in San Juan by the Christian Brothers, of the New York Province, and the College of the Sacred Heart, in Santurce, are progressive institutions, affording



College of the Sacred Heart.



educational facilities to a large number of boys and girls, and are of great benefit to the island.

There has recently been much activity in parochial, missionary, and educational work; several priests have arrived from Spain and South America and a number of new schools have been opened.

According to the records of the church, the Right Reverend Bishop has administered the sacrament of confirmation to 36,247 persons during the past year; there have been 35,328 baptisms and 4,582 Catholic marriages.

The interests of the church are supported and religious news and educational matter circulated throughout the island by means of four periodicals; namely, the *Borinquen*, a monthly review published in San Juan in English and Spanish, the official organ of the local head of the church; another known as *El Ideal Católico*, the organ of the Catholic Association in Ponce; a weekly paper published under the name of *La Verdad*, by the Capuchin Fathers, in San Juan; and a weekly publication known as *El Bien Social*, edited by the Augustinian Fathers, in San Germán.

The Seventh Day Adventists have missionaries in Mayagüez and Arecibo and publish one periodical.

The Baptists have 21 church houses in different parts of the island, and 40 organized churches, with a total membership of 1,950. They maintain a school in Río Piedras for young men, and another for girls in Coamo.

The Christian Alliance has a total membership of 337, and one church building. It is carrying on work in Manatí, Barceloneta, Vega Baja, Vega Alta and Ciales.

The Christian Church, with a total membership of 179, has one church building, and its representatives are carrying on active work in Ponce, Salinas, and Santa Isabel.

The Church of Christ has congregations in Bayamón, Dorado and Toa Baja. It maintains under its direction two orphanages, one for girls and the other for boys, located at Bayamón.

The Church of Jesus has a mission and an orphan asylum at Quebrada Limón.

The Christian Scientists maintain an organization in San Juan, and although meetings are held in Ponce, no organization has as yet been completed at that place.



The Congregational Church, with a total membership of 477, has one center of work at Fajardo, and one at Humacao. It maintains a school in Santurce, and has undertaken medical work at different places in the island.

The Lutherans have two organized churches and two mission schools. They maintain a parochial school in Cataño and a chapel in Bayamón.

The Methodist Church has 13 American missionaries in the island and 50 native preachers and teachers. It maintains 46 church buildings and 210 congregations, with a total membership of 2,510. Medical work is carried on by it in Ponce, and it has a training school for boys and young men in process of construction at Hatillo. It supports an orphanage in Santurce and a kindergarten in San Juan. There are also other kindergartens and day schools conducted by it in other parts of the island.

The Presbyterian Church, the strongest Protestant organization in the island, has a total membership of 2,800, 39 organized churches, and approximately 80 congregations. In addition to medical work in Mayagüez the church maintains a large hospital in Santurce, as well as a seminary for young men and a training school for young women, also in Mayagüez. Five mission schools are maintained at different places in the island.

The Episcopal Church has 9 organized congregations and 5 churches in the island. Its cathedral in San Juan is a large, modern edifice. It conducts 4 mission schools and carries on medical work in Ponce and Mayagüez.

The United Brethren have workers in Ponce, Juana Díaz, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, and Yauco.

	Number of American male missionaries.	Number of American female missionaries.	Number of native ordained workers.	Number of native unordained workers.	Number of organized churches.	Number of church members.	Number of day schools.	Number of boarding schools.	Number of pupils in schools.	Number of orphan asylums.	Number of hospitals.	Number of school buildings.	Number of church buildings.	Value of mission property.	Number of Sunday schools.	Number of Sunday school attendants.	Number of church papers.	Circulation.
Protestant Episcopal.	2	5	.....	14	4	470	4	.....	395	.....	1	.....	4	\$117,301.55	7	694	.....	.....
Lutheran .....	2	1	.....	2	2	262	1	.....	60	.....	.....	1	2	5,000.00	8	616	.....	.....
Baptist .....	5	11	.....	25	40	1,950	1	1	40	.....	.....	1	21	98,000.00	46	2,270	1	1,200
Church of Christ.	3	6	.....	20	5	300	2	2	145	2	.....	2	5	35,900.00	4	386	.....	.....
Presbyterian....	13	21	.....	35	39	2,800	9	.....	900	.....	2	3	18	164,500.00	35	2,711	1	850
United Brethren	4	5	.....	12	14	903	2	.....	35	.....	.....	1	10	31,360.00	23	1,273	1	850
Congregational.	2	4	.....	8	9	477	1	.....	100	.....	.....	1	1	48,900.00	9	480	.....	.....
Christian Alliance.	.....	.....	.....	8	8	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,600.00	9	516	1	1,200
Methodist Episcopal.	13	6	.....	44	91	2,510	12	1	700	2	.....	3	46	155,000.00	83	5,541	1	1,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian .....	2	3	.....	5	5	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000.00	11	600	.....	.....
Reformed Episcopal.	1	1	.....	14	5	571	3	.....	93	1	.....	1	1	19,000.00	4	168	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peniel .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	1	32	.....	.....
Seventh Day Adventist....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000
Totals .....	50	66	25	189	222	10,767	35	2	2,468	6	3	12	110	685,561.55	240	15,287	6	7,700

**Mutual Aid Society  
of Porto Rico.**

It was largely for the purpose of affording medical attendance and hospital facilities to natives of Spain who, coming to Porto Rico as strangers, became ill and had no family to attend to them, that the *Sociedad de Auxilio Mutuo de Puerto Rico* was founded on November 19, 1882. It was officially recognized January 16, 1883. The proprietors of business establishments were the promoters of this institution. They recognized their responsibility for the welfare of men they had brought from Spain to work for them and felt it their duty to provide for them when ill. The employees who are members of the society pay but \$2 a month each, which entitles them to free medical treatment, surgical attendance, and hospital accommodations, no matter how many operations are required or how long confined. The plan was commenced on a modest scale, but was so successful that more spacious quarters had to be provided. The hospital was built in the suburbs of San Juan, and to this was added a dispensary, in San Juan, in charge of an able physician. The growth in membership and the increase in resources have made even a still larger building necessary, and to meet these new conditions a sanatorium is being erected in Hato Rey, near San Juan, which will cost \$150,000. The equipment of the sanatorium for medical and surgical work will be unequaled in the island. The society has at present 1,220 members, and, although the greater part is made up of subjects of Spain, there are also many Porto Rican, French, German, English, and American members. The expenditures of the society are now about \$20,000 a year, while the receipts amount to some \$30,000 annually, making a net gain of approximately \$10,000 a year. The progress has been very marked during the past few years and the balance of funds on hand at the end of 1910 was approximately \$108,000. The officers of the society, all of whom serve gratuitously, are the following: Avelino Vicente, president; Juan Cortines, first vice-president; and José Santisteban, second vice-president. The board of directors include the above-mentioned officers, together with the following: Luis Rupert, José María Lomba, Carlos Conde, Rafael Fabián, Wenceslao Boscch, Antonio Caubet, Angel González, Enrique Mitjans, Miguel Targa, Dionisio Trigo, Antonio Somoza, Miguel Cuétara, Generoso Candina, Evaristo Freiría, Segundo Cadierno, Julio Teixeira, Francisco Ortega, Joaquín Villamil, José González Padín, Joaquín Jarque, José Fernández, Bernardo Serrano, José López Pérez, Julio Font,

José Fernández Rodríguez, José Arriví, Alejandro Méndez, Roque González, Manuel Gómez, and Ricardo Casal.

This association, founded by Manuel Fernández Juncos, publicist and man of letters; José E. Levis, author, and other men who have distinguished themselves in the field of art and letters, was organized in January, 1906, and duly registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico on February 27 of the same year. The purposes of the organization, among others, are to promote and harmonize the interests of the members, maintain among them a spirit of good-fellowship and fraternity, establish a system of mutual aid and protection, defend them in such suits as are unjustly brought against them in the courts, secure a reduction in the necessary articles of life, and assist in the education of the orphans of deceased members. The association is represented by a commission in the principal towns of the island. The following are the officers of the association: Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, president; José G. Torres, vice-president; Dr. Felipe B. Cordero, treasurer; José B. Levis, secretary; and Conrado Asenjo, assistant secretary. The board of directors is composed of these officers and the following members: Justice Emilio del Toro y Cuevas, Luis R. Miranda, José María Lomba, Antonio Blanco Fernández, Manuel Vázquez Alayón, and Manuel García. The editors of the leading papers in the island are also members of the board.

**The Students' Fraternity of Porto Rico.** The *Fraternidad Escolar de Puerto Rico*, or the Students' Fraternity of Porto Rico, was organized in March of 1908 by men who were students in one of the institutions for higher education existing in Porto Rico between 1878 and 1887, known as the "Instituto Civil de Puerto Rico." The membership of the fraternity is limited to those who took an advanced course of study in the *Colegio de Segunda Enseñanza* or the *Instituto Civil de Segunda Enseñanza*. The fundamental purpose of the fraternity is "complete liberty in all political and religious matters, fraternal union among all members and mutual protection." The officers and directors of the fraternity are as follows: Luis Sánchez Morales, president; Francisco Parra Capó and Jaime Annexy, vice-presidents; Felipe Cordero, secretary; Rafael Castro González, treasurer; Ramón Córdova, Arturo Rodríguez Aguayo and Antolín Nin Martínez, directors. The district representatives

are: Pedro de Aldrey, San Juan; Félix Santoni, Arecibo; José Lacot, Ponce; Julio Guzmán, Humacao; Joaquín Cervera Silva, Mayagüez; Francisco Sein y Sein, and Tomás Bernardini de la Huerta, Guayama.

The American National Red Cross Society is represented in Porto Rico by a branch organized through **Red Cross Society.** the efforts of Brigadier-General George W. Davis, Military Governor of the island from May 9, 1899, to May 1, 1900. The local branch is duly affiliated with the central organization and renders the prescribed reports to the principal office of the American National Red Cross Society in Washington, D. C. The local organization has sixty-eight members; its officers are as follows: Miss Margery Colton, president; Juan Hernández López, vice-president; and M. Drew Carrel, secretary; and treasurer *ex officio*, the Treasurer of Porto Rico, S. D. Gromer.

The work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League was inaugurated on March 31, 1906. The **Anti-Tuberculosis League.** principal object was at that time the establishment of sanatoriums for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Funds were raised by donations, benefits, and festivals. The municipality of San Juan ceded a parcel of land in Santurce, valued at \$2,000, for a sanatorium site, besides allotting the sum of \$200 a month for the maintenance of the institution. The opening of the sanatorium took place on April 1, 1907. It consisted of an administration building, and open-air wards, with roofs of solid material, floors of cement, and walls of canvas to be rolled up and permit of the free circulation of air. The sanatorium has accommodations for fifty-eight patients. The Legislative Assembly has appropriated funds to assist the league in its work for several years. During the last three years 365 patients have been treated in the sanatorium. The league carries on in connection with its sanatorium work an educational campaign, one feature of which has been an exhibit loaned by the National Anti-Tuberculosis League. The exhibit was taken to nearly every town in the island, and in connection therewith lectures were given by leading physicians on the subject of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The league also distributes through the schools and other channels a large amount of printed matter, explaining what tuberculosis is and how, by scientific means, it may be prevented and cured. Dispensaries are maintained in many of the

principal towns of the island, under the control of the Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service, for which purpose the Legislature has also allotted funds. Besides medicines, these dispensaries furnish the patients disinfectants and sanitary articles for personal and home use, the league aiding in this work by sending nurses to the homes of the poor. At the International Congress held in Washington, the Porto Rican League was awarded a gold medal, and in 1909 another medal was awarded by the International Congress held in Barcelona, Spain. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Elbert Norton Wood, founder, and Hon. George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, honorary presidents; Miss Margery Colton, president; Mrs. Herminio Díaz Navarro and Dr. P. Gutiérrez Igaravidez, vice-presidents; Samuel D. Gromer, treasurer; M. Drew Carrel, secretary; Juan Hernández López, counselor; and José A. Canals, consulting engineer. The board of directors is composed of Miss Acacia G. del Arroyo, Mrs. Juan Guzmán Benítez, Mrs. Hernand Behn, Rev. William A. Jones, Rev. Jas. H. Van Buren, Hon. Luís Muñoz Rivera, Hon. Francisco de P. Acuña, Hon. Juan Vías Ochoteco, Hon. F. del Valle Atilés, Dr. José Gómez Brioso, Hon. Roberto H. Todd, Mr. Arturo Bravo, Dr. Edwin G. Dexter, Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, and Dr. Gustavo Muñoz. The sanatorium is under the direction of Dr. P. Gutiérrez Igaravidez, medical director, honorary; Dr. Salvador Giuliani, visiting physician; and Dr. Marie Louise Craven, superintendent.

The Pharmacists' Association was established on September 13, 1910. The purposes of the association are to defend and protect the interests of the profession, to maintain a spirit of fraternity among the members, prevent the importation into the island of inferior, adulterated or damaged drugs, and establish uniform schedules of prices. Among the purposes of the association is the publication of a monthly review devoted to all matters, scientific and otherwise, both at home and abroad, of interest to the profession. The editors of the publication are José Janer, Rafael del Valle Sárraga, J. Federico Legrand, Eduardo Dottin, José J. Monclova, Pedro del Valle Atilés, and Pedro C. Timothée. The association will hold two general meetings annually, and one meeting every two years, in the month of September, for the election of officers. The present officers are: Rafael Monagas, president; Rafael Arrillaga, vice-president; Pedro C. Timothée, secretary and treasurer; and Miss Carmen Benítez, Ramón Almazán and

Vasco S. Belaval, directors. The delegates from the seven districts of the island are: José Janer, San Juan; Julio Pérez Avilés, Arecibo; Luís Maisonava, Aguadilla; Enrique Arnaldo, Mayagüez; José A. Bruno, Guayama; Pedro Marquez, Ponce; and Avelino C. Peña, Humacao.

The Medical Association of Porto Rico is the first of its character in the island. It has been in existence since September 21, 1902. Its membership now embraces nearly all the physicians in Porto Rico.

The purpose of the association is to defend the interests of the medical profession, to maintain its morale on the same level with that of other countries, and to establish a place for the discussion and study of scientific and social problems, particularly those relating to pathology and hygiene in Porto Rico. The association holds its regular meetings semi-annually and scientific meetings quarterly, the latter being for the purpose of presenting cases and questions of special interest and reading papers on medical topics. The officers of the association are as follows: Dr. Eliseo Font y Guillot, president; Dr. Gustavo Muñoz Díaz, vice-president; Dr. Francisco Hernández, secretary; and Dr. Francisco Matanzo, treasurer. The directors include the aforementioned officers and the following, each representing a district of the island: Dr. Manuel Quevedo Báez, San Juan; Dr. Joaquín Martínez Guasp, Mayagüez; Dr. J. Barreras, Humacao; Dr. Francisco Susoni, Arecibo; Dr. A. Ruiz Soler, Guayama; Dr. Eusebio Coronas, Ponce; and Dr. A. Torregrosa, Aguadilla.

In organizing the Dental Association of Porto Rico the founders were actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the profession, secure legislation that would advance dentistry, and protect both the public and dentists against unlicensed practitioners and illegal practices, as well as foster a spirit of cordiality and fraternity among dentists in Porto Rico. The organization carefully guards the interests of the public and of the profession by denouncing any persons who attempt to practice without the certificate or license required by law. The work of organization began on October 22, 1907, but the Dental Association was not perfected until April 15, 1908, when the rules and regulations were approved and officers elected. Annual assemblies are held in the principal towns, where questions of a scientific and general character of interest

to the profession are discussed. The present officers are the following: Dr. Manuel V. del Valle, honorary president, *per vitam*; Dr. Eligo F. Ross, president; Francisco Ponte, vice-president; Mateo D. Fournier, secretary, and José Salgado Jiménez, treasurer. These officers, together with Dr. Emilio Chrevemont, compose the board of directors.

The Porto Rican Bar Association, known as the *Colegio de Abogados*, has a membership of over 100 attorneys-at-law who practice in the insular courts. Under the Spanish régime it had an official character, of which it was divested with the change of sovereignty. Formerly it was obligatory upon a lawyer to enroll as a member of this association before he was permitted to practice. The *colegio* was created by a Royal Decree of the Crown of Spain on May 28, 1838, but it was not until July 17, 1840, that the actual work of organization began. The decree embodied the by-laws which to this day govern the association. Its powers included that of reporting upon legal questions to the Government and the courts, examining into the conduct of lawyers, and defending them against any unjustified attacks or accusations. The first board of governors was composed of the senior practicing attorney, Juan Vicente de Goycoechea, Juan de Mata Aybar, Andres Avelino de Mena, and Agustín M. de Sirgado, the secretary. After the American occupation of the island Major-General Brooke issued General Order No. 20, on December 3, 1898, whereby the *colegio* was "reestablished in the manner prescribed by former statutes \* \* \* insofar as these are not opposed to the sovereignty and the Constitution of the United States." The present board of governors is composed of the senior attorney, Juan Hernández López, who became acting president upon the recent demise of Hilario Cuevillas; Manuel F. Rossy, secretary; Eduardo Acuña Aybar, treasurer; and Rafael López Landrón. The bar has an excellent library, and its prosperous condition is indicated by having in its treasury \$4,000.

Organized labor, as recognized in the United States, is represented in Porto Rico by the Free Federation of Workingmen (*Federación Libre de Trabajadores*), State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. Its history as a free institution is very brief, commencing almost simultaneously with the formal establishment of the American Govern-



ment in Porto Rico in 1898. The first work of organizing began on May 27, 1897, but doubts as to its legality prevented its completion until after the American occupation. At an assembly held in the Municipal Theater of San Juan, on October 20, 1898, two days after the island formally became an American possession, the federation was duly organized. Twelve organized unions composed the federation upon its inception, and on August 24, 1900, it was officially recognized by the Insular Government. The American Federation of Labor extended recognition and affiliation to the organization in 1901 and appointed Santiago Iglesias, the founder and organizer, its representative in Porto Rico. The present enrollment of the federation shows 130 local unions having an aggregate membership of 6,000 in good standing. The federation has paid out \$24,217.58 in benefits, as follows: Unemployed benefits, \$3,288; sick benefits, \$10,290; strikes and lock-out benefits, \$8,349.58; and death benefits, \$2,290. A congress of the labor unions is held every year, which elects delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, held annually in the United States. The local federation is governed by an executive council, composed as follows: Santiago Iglesias, president; Eugenio López Sánchez, Abraham Peña, Prudencio Rivera Martínez, Esteban Padilla, Manuel Alvarez, Alejandro Escalet, and José Ferrer y Ferrer, vice-presidents; Pedro San Miguel, treasurer; and Rafael Alonso, general secretary.

The Porto Rico Association is an organization of the representative men of the island, formed with a view to concerted effort toward promoting the commerce, industry and agriculture of Porto Rico. The objects of the organization, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are to assist all legitimate enterprises for the development of industrial activities; to encourage business by the interchange of opinions, mutual assistance, and helpfulness among men of affairs; to assist in improving the means of transportation, both as to passengers and freight; to attract and provide accommodations for visitors, tourists, and others who may come to the island; to encourage the investments and secure the cooperation of capitalists in Porto Rico; to compile and publish reports and statistics, general information, and advertising matter concerning the resources and advantages of the island, and to distribute the same whenever and wherever it may be deemed most advantageous to the country; to cooperate with other associations of a similar character, when such cooperation may

advance the interests of Porto Rico; to secure and maintain markets for the different products of the island and to assist the producer and manufacturer of Porto Rico in securing and maintaining the best prices for their products; and generally to aid in the advancement of the material well-being and prosperity of the people of Porto Rico.

The membership of the association embraces men from every walk in life, who are interested in the welfare of their country and are able to afford the annual membership fee of \$10. Headquarters of the association are maintained in the city of San Juan, while branches have been organized throughout the island. The active work of the association is in charge of a manager in San Juan, whose whole time is devoted to its affairs. He has his place of business at the headquarters in San Juan, where a bureau of information is maintained, and to which inquiries and correspondence regarding the resources, products and advantages of the island may be addressed.

The work of the association is carried on under the control of an executive committee consisting of 21 of Porto Rico's leading business men.

Among other things, the association has inaugurated an extensive advertising campaign through the press of the United States, and by means of printed matter for distribution through the mails and to visitors, and has adopted the following design as a seal to be placed upon all Porto Rican products, the quality and Porto Rican origin of which are guaranteed by the association:



The officers are: Eduardo Giorgetti, president; Luis Toro, vice-president; Arturo Bravo, secretary and treasurer; and Augusto

Palmer, chief clerk. The members of the Executive Committee are: Hernand Behn, Jorge Bird, Carlos Conde, R. H. Delgado, José D. Diego, Rafael Fabián, Eduardo Giorgetti, Charles Hartzell, José Lacot, Manuel Ledesma, X. Mariany, J. B. Merier, W. McK. Jones, Manuel Paniagua, L. Sánchez Morales, Marcelino Solá, Edmund Stevens, Luis Toro, Chase Ulman, F. M. Welty, and J. A. Wilson.

The San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange, which has become an important element in the commercial welfare of San Juan, was established on September 13, 1909. The exchange was limited to forty seats, upon its inception, of which only nine were occupied by provision merchants; but as it seemed advisable to admit all the merchants engaged in this branch of commerce, the number of seats was increased to seventy-five. But even this increase has not been sufficient, for at this time not only is there no vacancy, but there are eight firms and several individual applications on the waiting list. The financial condition of the exchange and the future prospects of the organization are good. Controversies between merchants are adjusted by the board of arbitration. Many of the sugar dealers transact their operations through the exchange; and, although there are other sugar operators, members of the exchange, who do not conduct their business through this agency, the last report showed sales reaching \$1,954,773. The plans for the future which are now under consideration comprehend, among other things, the acquisition of new quarters and the increasing of the space for the produce department of the exchange, the purchase of a site for the erection of an exchange building, the establishment of a benefit fund for the families of members, and the extension of the influence of the exchange to the towns of the island, appointing committees in each important city for the purpose of treating matters arising between members of the exchange and merchants living in those towns, so that the questions involved may be submitted to the board of governors for their action. The officers of the exchange are: Sosthenes Behn, president; Eduardo Giorgetti, vice-president; and Sergio Ramírez, secretary and treasurer. The board of governors is composed of the following: Sosthenes Behn, Manuel Paniagua, Rafael Fabián, Luis Toro, José M. Lomba, Damián Monserrat, Avelino Vicente, J. L. Pérez, Dionisio Trigo and Carlos Conde.

**Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico.** It was at the suggestion of General Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico, that a meeting of business

men was held, on May 10, 1899, at the Ateneo in San Juan, for the purpose of founding the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico. A committee was then appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws, composed of the following: Jorge I. Finlay, chairman; José G. del Valle, secretary; and William Körber, Manuel C. Román, Pedro Arzuaga, Fidel Guillermet, Manuel Egozcue, F. H. Dexter, Carlos M. Soler, Henry W. Dooley, and Robert H. Todd. This work took until December 15, 1899, when a general meeting was held, the report of the committee was adopted, and the following regular officers elected, the year 1900: Andrés Crosas, president; H. B. Luce and Pedro Arzuaga, vice-presidents; and Fidel Guillermet, treasurer.

The object and aim of the Chamber of Commerce is set forth in the following statement of the first board of directors, contained in their circular letter of January 1, 1900:

The Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico proposes to defend with all energy the general interests of its members; attend, equally, to their claims; hear their complaints; adjust all questions of an industrial or commercial character which may arise between them; solicit their opinion and advice at general meetings; establish and foment commercial courses and schools; establish permanent exhibits of domestic and foreign products, and to render, in fact, all such services as contribute to the betterment and progress of the interests which it represents, stimulating and protecting in this manner the productive resources in general.

Since its organization the Chamber of Commerce has taken an active and important part in work tending to the advancement of commerce. In 1900 the chamber sent a committee to Washington to represent local conditions to the authorities there and urge free trade or a reduction in the tariff. The matter of the tariff on Porto Rican coffee exported to France received much attention in 1901, 1902 and 1903. A delegation went to the United States in 1901 to investigate commercial and industrial conditions. In 1903 it rendered a report on certain features of the Code of Civil Procedure, which was before the Legislature. The necessity of dredging San Juan Harbor received persistent attention for several years, until the work was finally commenced. The chamber has been untiring in its efforts

to better the dock, steamship and mail service. It took part in the settlement of the stevedores' and cartmen's strike in 1905. The present officers and Board of Directors are: Ramón Valdés, president; Carlos Conde and Rafael Fabián, vice-presidents; Sergio Ramírez, treasurer; and Harry F. Besosa, secretary; and Pedro Arzuaga, R. González Castro, Angel González, José León, Waldemar Hepp, Antonio Caubet, Henry W. Dooley, Evaristo Freiría, Pedro Giusti, José M. Lomba, Francisco Ortega, and Reinaldo Paniagua, directors.

A feeling among fruit growers that they should have an agency of their own in the **Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.** United States to attend to the marketing of their products was the purpose in view in organizing and incorporating the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange on January 15, 1910. It was believed that the Porto Rican fruit was not receiving the recognition in the northern markets that it merits, and that fruit from other localities of an inferior or no better quality was being used to force down the prices on fruit from the island, and thereby the growers were being made to suffer from prices far lower than their fruit should bring.

The exchange established an office in New York City and secured the services of an experienced fruit salesman to manage it. The first shipment by the exchange, on April 5, 1910, represented 20 per cent of the pineapples exported to the United States that week, but the consignments have been increasing steadily, until at present the exchange is marketing 75 per cent of the pineapples and between 50 and 60 per cent of the cultivated oranges and grapefruit exported from the island.

The exchange advertises Porto Rican fruit in the United States and markets it at a minimum cost to any grower, who becomes a member by subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock at \$20 per share. The exchange's charter limits the amount of voting stock held by any one person or corporation to 25 shares. It was intended that investment should not be made in shares for profit, and to that end dividends are limited to the legal rate of interest in Porto Rico.

The board of directors and officers are as follows: H. H. Scoville, president; Edmund Stevens, first vice-president; James Struthers, second vice-president; Miss A. M. Bacon, secretary and treasurer; and F. F. Harding, August Kopf, E. G. Vivell, H. S. Hubbard, Antonio Pizá, E. L. Moore, A. A. English, E. A. Bailey, and F. E. Dyer.

**The Insular Fair.** The Legislative Assembly of 1910 made an appropriation to cover the expense of inaugurating an annual exhibition of insular products. General expositions have been held in Porto Rico heretofore, but for several years have been discontinued, and at this time when every effort of the progressive interests in the island is being bent toward the utmost development of industrial and commercial conditions, they have deemed it advisable to hold each year at some central point an exposition where samples of the products of the island may be brought together, in order to show not only the people of Porto Rico, but visitors from abroad what the island can produce. It has been the ancient custom to hold in San Juan during the week before Lent a celebration similar to the carnivals held in Havana and other tropical cities. It is planned to hold the annual fairs at this time, when the interest of the people throughout the island, as well as that of visitors, will be centered in the two concurrent events.

The work of organization is in control of a body known as the Insular Fair Board, composed of the Governor of the island, as honorary president, and six other prominent officials and business men. The plans for the exposition are in charge of an expert in this line of work, who has had long experience in a similar capacity on the mainland of the United States.

In addition to the exhibits of local products, the general plan includes also many attractions from abroad, such as are always found at similar expositions in other places.

The need of a club where residents of San Juan might unite for the purpose of promoting social intercourse was the prime motive in the organization of the Union Club. Its membership is cosmopolitan, embracing men of all nationalities residing in the island. It was founded in 1903 by some of the most prominent men in governmental, social and business circles, and since then the Governors of Porto Rico and other officials have figured prominently in its life. The club house is excellently located and commands a picturesque view of the ocean. It is equipped with a library, a café, bowling alley, tennis courts, stage for theatrical entertainments, and ball room. The success of the club has been such that it has outgrown its present quarters, and there is under consideration a project of either securing a new location or erecting a new building on the present site. The officers of the club are: Hernand Behn, presi-

dent; Martin Travieso, Jr., vice-president; William H. Hyland, secretary, and Charles F. Hill, treasurer.

**The City Club.** The City Club of San Juan was founded in November of 1910, as a corporate body, the purpose of which is to provide a meeting place for business men, promote social intercourse among them, and maintain a café and reading rooms, conveniently located near the business center of the city, where members and their guests can go for luncheon or refreshment during the day.

Its president is Mr. Luis Toro; vice-president, Mr. Wenceslao Borda; directors, Geo. R. Colton, Eduardo Giorgetti, Waldemar Hepp, L. Sánchez Morales, and J. Ruiz Soler; secretary, M. Drew Carrel; and treasurer, J. R. Bruce.

**Casino Español de San Juan de Puerto Rico.** The Spanish social life in Porto Rico is represented by Spanish casinos or clubs in different cities in the island, the largest of these organizations being the Casino Español of San Juan. The first movement toward organizing the casino was taken on September 9, 1871, when Francisco B. Barceló, Pablo Ubarri and José García Polavieja petitioned Governor General Sanz for a permit to establish the casino. The permit was granted, and on November 16 of the same year by-laws were approved, and in 1872 the following-named gentlemen were appointed as the first officers and directors: Ramón Fernández, Marqués de la Esperanza, president; Pedro Díaz Romero, vice-president; Francisco Larroca and Bartolomé García, secretaries; Francisco Bastón, auditor; and Antonio Arzuaga, treasurer; and Marqués de Casa Caracena, Manuel Cortés, Bartolomé Borrás, Pablo Ubarri and Francisco Barceló, directors. The object of the casino is to promote union and fraternity among Spanish subjects, promote social intercourse and friendship between Spaniards and Porto Ricans and other residents of the island, establish a club house for educational and social purposes, and to aid and assist Spanish subjects when in need. The casino, from time to time, celebrates important events, the most recent being an exposition and literary and scientific competition to commemorate the fourth centenary of the colonization of Porto Rico. In connection with this celebration the casino cooperated with the Government in removing the remains of Ponce de León, the first colonizer, to the Cathedral, where a monument, the work of Miguel Blay, the eminent sculptor, was erected. For several years past the casino has

maintained a class in English for its Spanish members. The membership, which reaches 675, includes Spaniards, Porto Ricans, Americans, French, Germans, English, and other nationalities. The financial report of the casino for the year just closed shows an expenditure of \$15,342.65, against receipts reaching \$18,799.32, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,456.67, which, together with mortgage bonds amounting to \$1,900, makes a total balance on hand of \$5,356.67. The officers and board of directors are as follows: Antonio Alvarez Nava, president; Antonio Sarmiento and Carlos Conde, vice-presidents; Julio Font, auditor; Bartolomé Coll, assistant auditor; Julián Simó, treasurer; Joaquín Villamil, assistant treasurer; José María Lomba and José Pérez Lozada, secretaries; Antonio Caubet, Rafael Fabián, Luis Rupert, Ramón Valdes, Sr., Abelardo de la Haba, Vicente Balbás, Antonio Ma. Somoza, Pedro Bolívar, Pío Pérez, Dionisio Trigo, Pedro de Castaños, Eduardo Villar, Miguel Cuétara, Pedro Arzuaga Peñagaricano, Francisco Rodríguez Alvarez, Eugenio Murúa, Pablo del Río, and Julio Tejeiro, directors.

The Casino of Ponce was organized by 100 prominent men of that city, in 1897, and will soon celebrate its fourteenth anniversary. The founders, in constituting the society, had as their object a club for social entertainment and lectures or conferences of an educational character, and their purpose has been attained with much success. The organization has done well financially. Besides expending considerable money in handsomely equipping and furnishing the building it occupies, it has a satisfactory surplus on hand for future improvements. It has a membership of 333, not including the absentees. The monthly income from membership fees amounts to \$625.

The officers and directors of the Casino for 1911 are: Mario Mercado, president; Juan N. Torruella, vice-president; Aurelio Martin, secretary; W. H. Biscombe, treasurer; and Joaquín Armstrong, Mario S. Belaval, Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso, Pedro Juan Rosaly, and Juan Torruella Cortada, directors.

The Centro Español de Mayagüez (Spanish Club) was founded by a number of Spaniards residing in Mayagüez on December 18, 1898. Though essentially a Spanish organization, one of its objects was to encourage bonds of friendship between Spanish subjects and natives of Porto Rico and



other countries residing in that city. It has been successful in its purpose, for the centro has now 206 members, including many foreigners. The officers and board of directors of the centro are: Miguel Esteves Blanes, president; Antonio Vicens Magrander, vice-president; Antonio Salom, treasurer; Agustín Hernández, auditor; Benigno Rodríguez Campoamor, secretary; and José Durán Esmoris, Salvador Suau, Pablo Marques, and Patricio Martínez, directors.

The Casino de Mayagüez is one of the oldest and most prominent social organizations in the island. **Casino de Mayagüez.** It was founded on December 20, 1874, thirty-six years ago, by seventy-four of the leading citizens of that town. The interests of the casino were at the beginning purely social, to which has been added, from time to time, others of an educational and literary nature. Its membership at present is 239, and its financial condition good, the report for 1910 showing an income of \$3,401.90, against expenditures amounting to \$3,389.24. The present officers and board of directors are as follows: José A. Domínguez, president; Juan Bianchi Green, vice-president; Pedro Monagas, treasurer; Armando Boothby, assistant treasurer; Victoriano Soler, secretary; Conrado Hernández, assistant secretary; Víctor Galanes, Luís F. Sánchez, and Eduardo I. Sánchez.

The purposes of the *Sociedad de la Historia de Puerto Rico* (Historical Society of Porto Rico) as set forth in their by-laws are as follows: 1. The study and investigation of the history of Porto Rico. 2. The establishment of a historical museum for Porto Rico. 3. The creation of a historical library. 4. To promote the study and knowledge of the history of the island by means of the press, pamphlets, books and lectures. 5. Foundation of a historical review in which will appear unpublished historical documents. 6. To send, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, a commission to Spain to examine the Archives of the Indies of Sevilla for the purpose of studying the documents relative to Porto Rico and making copies of such as are necessary to complete the history of the island during the Spanish colonial period. The society was founded in 1910 by Manuel Zeno Gandía, Manuel Rodríguez Serra, Francisco Ramírez de Arellano, Ramón Gandía Córdova, Angel Paniagua, Rafael Monagas, Ramón Negrón Flores, Augusto Malaret, Pedro de Elzaburu and Agus-

tín de Navarrete. In recognition of services rendered in making historical investigations, the society elected honorary presidents, Salvador Brau y Asencio, Dr. Agustín Stahl, Father José María Nazario y Cancel, and W. H. Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico, who is the head of the ecclesiastical archives of the island, which constitute a valuable source of historical information. The society already has corresponding members in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico and Spain. For the purpose of creating the museum, letters have been addressed to the different municipal councils of the island, requesting the donation or deposit of pictures, photographs, arms, seals, laws, municipal ordinances, etc., which were in use during the Spanish régime. The officers and directors of the society are: Agustín de Navarrete, president; Manuel Zeno Gandía, vice-president; Manuel Rodríguez Serra, treasurer; Francisco Ramírez de Arellano, and Ramón Gandía Córdova, Angel Paniagua, Rafael Monagas, Ramón Negrón Flores and Augusto Malaret.

The fear of a reduction in the duty on foreign sugar and opening the market to foreign competition, while the tariff was before Congress in February, 1909, was one of the reasons for the organization of the Sugar Producers' Association. Hon. Eduardo Giorgetti invited all the sugar manufacturers, plantation owners and cane growers to attend a meeting which was held on February 25 of that year for the purpose of determining the advisability of sending a commission to Washington to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to urge the retention of the existing tariff. Upon that occasion it was resolved to go still further by organizing a permanent association. The association lost no time in beginning its labors, and sent a commission of sugar men to Washington that was joined by representatives of the steamship companies doing business in Porto Rico. In April, 1910, the association held its general meeting, and besides electing officers for the year, it resolved to establish a sugar experimental station for the purpose of improving the methods of raising, and the quality of sugar-cane, and ascertaining the diseases of cane and the insects which attack it. To carry out this project the association has secured as director Thomas J. Crawley, of Harvard University, former director of the experimental station which the Cuban Government established at Santiago de las Vegas, as well as Dr. L. D. Van Dine and Dr. H.

Johnston, of the Department of Agriculture, as entomologist and pathologist, respectively. Steps have also been taken to obtain an expert sugar grower from Louisiana and a chemist. The association has purchased 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Río Piedras, which represents not only the average quality of soil now used for sugar purposes in Porto Rico, but also contains hilly sections similar to the land to which production will probably be extended in the future. Four concrete cement buildings for offices, laboratories, etc., are being erected. Meanwhile the time of the technical personnel has been employed in visiting different sugar plantations and making observations of all conditions existing in the island. The association, to carry out all its plans, has appointed a committee on agriculture, a committee on industry, and a committee on commerce. The association has given its support to many matters of public interest, such as the securing of a more frequent mail service, the acquisition of favorable legislation in Congress, and the adjustment of local railroad rates on the transportation of sugar-cane, molasses, etc. The association is preparing an elaborate exhibit for the Insular Fair. It obtains funds for its support from contributions from sugar factories and plantations, which pay 25 cents for every ton of sugar manufactured, and 1 cent for each ton of sugar-cane from *colonos* of less than 200 acres in area. The following are the officers: Eduardo Giorgetti, president; Luis J. Verges, vice-president; Ramón H. Delgado, treasurer; Agustín Navarrete, secretary, and A. J. Greif, P. McLane, Ramón Aboy, Rafael Fabián, Jorge Bird, Luis Rubert, Federico Calaf, Lucas Valdivieso and Arturo Quintero, directors. The executive committee is composed of the following: Eduardo Giorgetti, chairman; Luis J. Verges, vice-chairman; A. J. Greif, P. McLane and Rafael Fabián.

The coffee growers of Porto Rico, at a convention held in Ponce in November, 1909, organized the National Coffee Growers' Association. The principal object of the organization was "to secure from Congress some reasonable measure of protection against foreign competition, to which the island is, by right, entitled, and a just participation in the benefits obtained by virtue of treaties with other nations; to contribute in every possible way toward the development and progress of the coffee industry, giving preference to the study and propagation of the best methods of cultivation, examination

of soils, and study and introduction of seeds and fertilizers which are best suited to our soil; to secure the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental stations devoted exclusively to the raising of coffee, and to urge the Insular Legislature to promulgate laws which would benefit the coffee industry in all its aspects." To stimulate interest in the movement the association held a series of meetings in the various coffee districts of the island, which resulted in the affiliation of a large number of growers. Congress has, in a measure, responded to the representations of the association by appropriating funds for the creation of a coffee experiment station, under the direction of a coffee expert, who is still to be named by the Department of Agriculture. The Insular Government has taken an active interest in the work of the association. The cooperation of municipalities, banking and industrial corporations and business men generally has been enlisted in the cause, and as a result the membership already exceeds 1,300. A report on the coffee industry of a historical, scientific and commercial character has been made for the United States Census by Xavier Mariani, Jorge Armstrong and R. A. Almonte, on behalf of the association, which is replete with information invaluable both to the grower and layman. The officers and directors are the following: Xavier Mariani, president; Antonio Ozonas, vice-president; Jorge Armstrong, secretary; R. A. Almonte, assistant secretary; and Eugenio Morales, Baltazar Márquez, Juan E. Totti, Miguel Morell, Juan Cardona, Manuel Rodríguez Cabrero, Ricardo Gómez Cabot, Julio Osvaldo Abril, Luis Fernández Cancela, Francisco Coira, Antonio Mayoral and Fernando Vázquez. The executive committee is composed of the following: Ermelindo Salazar, chairman; Jorge Armstrong, secretary; R. A. Almonte, assistant secretary; Rodulfo del Valle, Francisco Parra Capó, Rafael Collazo, A. B. Marvin and Guillermo Arbona.

The party known as "Unión de Puerto Rico"

**Union Party of Porto Rico.** was organized at a general assembly held in San Juan February 19, 1904.

This party has no platform like those adopted by political parties on the mainland of the United States, but according to a pamphlet published by the central committee it declared on the date of its organization certain principles which its adherents are pledged to uphold.

These, in brief, are: The securing of a definite political status for the island, based upon a government deriving its power from

the consent of the governed; recognition of the right to protection in seeking suitable markets for Porto Rican products; or recognition of the right of the island, with the consent of the United States Government, to seek such markets by herself; acquisition of a definite citizenship for the Porto Ricans; and acceptance of any form of political organization whereby self-government may be secured, either as an autononical country with American citizenship, as a State of the Union, or as an independent nation under the protectorate of the United States.

Later on a resolution was adopted re-endorsing the previous declaration that complete self-government is the general aspiration of the Porto Rican people, but reserving to adherents of the party the liberty of supporting any form of political organization that might lead in their own opinion to the attainment of that end.

On December 2, 1904, the Union Party of Porto Rico again pledged itself to the support of the above-mentioned principles, and at the same time declared its purpose to obtain, by means of the following modifications to the present Organic Act, as much self-government as possible: Election of all members of the Upper Branch of the Legislature by the people through special electors; separation of legislative from executive functions; appointment of heads of departments by the Governor with the consent of the Upper House; and the taxation of foreign coffee imported into the United States, to provide the same protection to Porto Rico coffee that is afforded to other agricultural products of the United States; the Union Party at the same time assuring to the Government authorities its entire, active and sincere cooperation in carrying on their work under the present plan of organization.

By virtue of subsequent resolutions adopted, the party has petitioned the Congress of the United States for the election of all the members of the upper branch of the Legislature by direct vote.

The central board of the Union Party is composed of the following officers and members: President, Mr. Eduardo Giorgetti; vice-president, Mr. Carlos M. Soler; members, Mr. Francisco de P. Acuña, Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Mr. José G. Torres, Mr. Tulio Larrínaga, Mr. Manuel Zeno Gandía, Mr. Herminio Díaz Navarro, Mr. Ramón H. Delgado, Mr. Acisclo Bou de la Torre, Mr. Laurentino Estrella Colón, Mr. Pablo Vilella Pol,

Mr. José de Diego, Mr. Luis Porrata Doria, Mr. Celestino Domínguez Gómez, Mr. Antonio R. Barceló; secretary, Mr. Pedro de Elzaburu.

The total number of votes cast by the Union Party in the elections of 1910 was 100,634.

This party was organized in the year 1899. In accordance with a pamphlet published by its central committee, the party, at a convention held in Guayama during the 31st day of July and the 1st and 2d days of August, 1910, ratified its conformity to the political system established in the United States, under which Porto Rico may become a State of the Union; expressed its desire for collective citizenship for all Porto Ricans; its desire for entire separation of the executive from the legislative functions of government; for an elective senate; that the appropriation bills originate in the House of Delegates; that the island be divided into thirty-five electoral districts; and that delegates be required to reside in their districts. Other aspirations announced were: The increase of the administrative power of municipalities; a more effective intervention of the people in educational matters, in the building of roads, and in the granting of privileges and franchises; increase and perfection of the educational system of the island; completion of the road system; forest conservation and irrigation of lands; protection for Porto Rican coffee; the deposit in Porto Rico of all funds pertaining to The People of Porto Rico; establishment of an agricultural bank; periodical holding of fairs and expositions; modification of system for the registration of titles of real property; enactment of a sanitary code; establishment of the grand jury system for criminal cases; organization of the District Court of the United States in the same form as established in the Union; establishment of a bureau of labor to collect information concerning labor conditions; creation of an arbitration committee to decide questions arising between labor and capital; and the establishment of juvenile courts.

The territorial committee of said party is formed by the following gentlemen: President, Mr. José Guzmán Benítez; vice-president, Mr. Prisco Vizcarrondo; members, Messrs. Joaquín Becerril, José Tous Soto, José Benet, Antonio Godínez, Juan Roig, José Barber and Edgardo Vázquez.

The number of votes cast by this party in the election of 1910 aggregated 58,572.

## APPENDIX.

# MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AND STATISTICS.

## ROSTER OF INSULAR OFFICIALS.

### Legislative.

*Executive Council.*—Samuel D. Gromer, Treasurer of Porto Rico, President; José C. Barbosa; Edwin Grant Dexter, Commissioner of Education; Foster V. Brown, Attorney-General; John A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior; J. W. Bonner, Auditor of Porto Rico; Luis Sánchez Morales; Martín Travieso, Jr.; Rafael del Valle; Juan Vías Ochoteco, Director of Health, Charities, and Correction.

*Employees.*—W. Reese Bennett, secretary; Pedro de Castro, assistant secretary and translator.

*House of Delegates.*—José de Diego, Speaker, Mayagüez; Francisco L. Amadeo, San Juan; Antonio R. Barceló, Humacao; Engenio Benítez Castaño, Humacao; Carlos Benítez Santana, Humacao; Celedonio Carbonell, Mayagüez; Eduardo Cautiño, Guayama; Francisco Cervoni, Guayama; Francisco Coira, Arecibo; Cayetano Coll-Cuchí, San Juan; Rafael Cuevas Zequeira, Humacao; Ramón H. Delgado, Humacao; Herminio Díaz Navarro, Guayama; José de Elzaburu, Aguadilla; Juan García Ducós, Aguadilla; Eduardo Giorgetti, San Juan; Antonio C. González, Aguadilla; Miguel Guerra, Mayagüez; Juan Lacot, Ponce; José R. Larrauri, Ponce; Antonio López del Valle, San Juan; José F. Lluveras, Aguadilla; Alexander Marvin, Ponce; Domingo Massari, Mayagüez; Gustavo Muñoz, Guayama; Julio Rivera, Ponce; Francisco Roig Cardosa, Aguadilla; José Ruiz Soler, Arecibo; Nicolás Santini, Guayama; Félix Santoni, Arecibo; Carlos María Soler, San Juan; Antonio Suliveres, Arecibo; José G. Torres, Arecibo; Vicente Trelles Oliva, Mayagüez; Vicente Usera, Ponce.

*Employees.*—José Muñoz Rivera, secretary; Juan R. Baiz, interpreter.

*Resident Commissioner to the United States.*—Luis Muñoz Rivera, Washington, D. C.

### Executive.

*Chief Executive Office.*—George R. Colton, Governor; Vernor H. Petre, private secretary.

*Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico.*—M. Drew Carrel, Acting Secretary; R. Siaca Pacheco, Acting Assistant Secretary.

*Office of the Auditor.*—J. W. Bonner, Auditor; C. B. Morton, Acting Assistant Auditor.

*Department of the Treasury.*—Samuel D. Gromer, Treasurer; Benjamin R. Dix, Assistant Treasurer.

*Department of Justice.*—Foster V. Brown, Attorney-General; Henry L. Lyons, Assistant Attorney-General.

*Department of Education.*—Edwin Grant Dexter, Commissioner; Frederick E. Libby, Assistant Commissioner.

*Department of the Interior.*—John A. Wilson, Commissioner; Edwin E. A. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner.

*Department of Health, Charities, and Correction.*—Juan Vías Ochoteco, Director; Jaime Annexy Cayol, Assistant Director.

*Insular Police Service.*—George R. Shanton, Chief of Police; ——— (vacant), Assistant Chief of Police.

*Insular Police Commission.*—Juan R. Baiz, President; D. E. Richardson and Francisco del Valle Atilas, Members.

*Civil Service Board.*—Edmund Enright, Chairman and Secretary; Juan de Guzmán Benítez and José Lugo Viña.

*Superior Board of Health.*—Felipe B. Cordero, Supervisor of Health, Chairman; Francisco de Paula Acuña, Rafael Monagas, Esteban Saldaña, and Rafael del Valle Zeno, Members.

*Board of Medical Examiners.*—José E. Saldaña, President; Manuel Quevedo Baez, José M. Carbonell, and Gerónimo Carreras, Members.

*Board of Dental Examiners.*—Manuel del Valle Atilas, President; José Modesto Bird and Lorenzo R. Noa, Members.

*Board of Pharmacy.*—Pedro Juliá, President; Clemente Ramírez, Rafael del Valle Sarraga, José J. Monclova, and Carlos A. del Rosario, Members.

*Board of Trustees, University of Porto Rico.*—E. G. Dexter, President; A. J. Greif, Federico Degetau, José de Diego, Samuel D. Gromer, José C. Hernández, and Manuel V. Domenech, Members.

*Board of Trustees, Insular Library.*—E. G. Dexter, President; John A. Wilson, Vice-President; Cayetano Coll y Toste, José G. Torres, Charles Hartzell, and C. O. Lord, Members.

*Board of Advisors, Insular School for Trained Nurses.*—W. F. Lippitt, President; R. Ruiz Arnau, Bailey K. Ashford, Francisco del Valle Atilas, and Rafael del Valle, Members.

*Board of Trustees, Teachers' Pension Fund.*—Emiliano J. Díaz, President; Eladio J. Vega, Treasurer; Juana Nin y Martínez, Secretary; José Becerra and Antonio Sarriera y Egozceu, Members.

*Insular Fair Board.*—George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, Honorary President and *ex officio* member; D. W. May, Director United States Experiment Station, *ex officio* member; Eduardo Giorgetti, President; John A. Wilson, Luis Sánchez Morales, and Xavier Mariani, Members.



*Board of Visitors to Charitable, Penal, Correctional, and Sanitary Institutions.*—Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilas, Chairman; Juan Hernández López and Frank M. Welty, Members.

*Advisory Board on Apportionment, Assignment, Use and Disposition of Public Buildings and Real Property.*—The President of the Executive Council, Chairman; José de Diego, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Foster V. Brown, Attorney-General, John A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior, and The Secretary of Porto Rico, Members.

*Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.*—Henry F. Hord and Manuel Rodríguez Serra, Members.

### Judicial.

*Supreme Court.*—José C. Hernández, Chief Justice; James H. MacLeary, Adolph G. Wolf, and Emilio del Toro, Associate Justices; Jesús M. Rossy, Fiscal; Samuel C. Bothwell, Marshal; Antonio F. Castro, Secretary.

*District Court of San Juan.*—Pedro de Aldrey, Judge, Section 1; Martin E. Gill, Judge, Section 2; Louis Campillo, Fiscal; Alberto Marín, Secretary.

*District Court of Ponce.*—Charles E. Foote, Judge; R. Palacios Rodríguez, Fiscal; S. Vivaldi Pacheco, Secretary.

*District Court of Mayagüez.*—Otto Schoenrich, Judge; Domingo Sepúlveda, Fiscal; José Basora Mestre, Secretary.

*District Court of Arecibo.*—Félix Córdova Dávila, Judge; Angel Acosta, Fiscal; Manuel L. Corbet, Secretary.

*District Court of Humacao.*—Enrique Lloreda, Judge; José R. Aponte, Fiscal; Jesús L. Pereyó, Secretary.

*District Court of Guayama.*—Harry P. Leake, Judge; Salvador Mestre, Fiscal; E. S. Mestre, Secretary.

*District Court of Aguadilla.*—Ysidoro Soto Nussa, Judge; Libertad Torres Grau, Fiscal; Telesforo Cabán Cortés, Secretary.

*Judges of Municipal Courts.*—José Cobián Rivera, Adjuntas; Enrique González Mena, Aguadilla; Vicente Urrutia, Añasco; Pedro Amado Rivera, Arecibo; Pedro Arroyo, Barros; Leopoldo Santiago, Bayamón; Pedro F. Colberg, Cabo Rojo; Miguel F. Chiqués, Caguas; José S. Aybar, Carolina; Gabriel Castejón, Cayey; Pablo Alfaro, Coamo; Juan Penedo Benítez, Fajardo; Eduardo Marín, Guayama; Luis Pereyó Quiñones, Humacao; Tomás Bryan, Lares; José S. Alegría, Manatí; Luis Montalvo, Mayagüez; J. Antonio López, Ponce; Manuel O. Figueroa, Salinas; J. J. Siebert, San Germán; Francisco Lassalle, San Juan; José N. Quiñones, San Lorenzo; Salvador Vilella, San Sebastián; Alberto Brusi, Utuado; José Náter Girona, Vega Baja; Harold M. Stiles, Vieques; Rafael Ortiz, Yabucoa; D. Wheeler Combs, Yauco.

## ROSTER OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

## Judicial.

## District Court of the United States for Porto Rico.

*Court Officials.*—John J. Jenkins, Judge, San Juan; J. R. F. Savage, United States Attorney, San Juan; Harry S. Hubbard, United States Marshal, San Juan; John L. Haas, Chief Deputy Marshal, San Juan; Fred E. Burnett, Deputy Marshal, San Juan; George Trautman, Field Deputy Marshal, Ponce; Raleigh F. Haydon, Field Deputy Marshal, Mayagüez; Rafael Guillermet, Clerk, San Juan; Antonio Aguayo, Deputy Clerk, Ponce; Ricardo Nadal, Deputy Clerk, Mayagüez; Andrés B. Crosas, Referee in Bankruptcy, San Juan; Salvador Suau, Referee in Bankruptcy, San Juan; Frank Antonsanti, United States Commissioner, San Juan; William Falbe, United States Commissioner, Mayagüez; F. E. Lee, United States Commissioner, Ponce; Santiago Oppenheimer, Referee in Bankruptcy, Ponce; Leopoldo Feliu, Referee in Bankruptcy, Mayagüez.

## United States Army.

*The District of Porto Rico*—Embracing Posts of San Juan, San Juan, and Henry Barracks, Cayey.—Headquarters at Casa Blanca, San Juan. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; Capt. Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, acting adjutant general.

*The Post of San Juan.*—Garrison, Headquarters, Non-Commissioned Staff and Band, Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine Gun Platoon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and Detachment Hospital Corps, United States Army. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; Capt. John M. Field, adjutant Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant; Capt. Frank C. Wood, quartermaster Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, quartermaster; Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, captain Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, acting commissary.

*Medical Department.*—Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps, United States Army, surgeon; First Lieut. Luis G. de Quevedo, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, assistant surgeon; Maj. William M. Morrow, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding Second Battalion; First Lieut. Teófilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant Second Battalion; Second Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, quartermaster and commissary Second Battalion.

*Company C, at Fort San Cristóbal.*—Capt. Orval P. Townshend, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Pascual López, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company D, at Fort El Morro.*—Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Enrique Urrutia, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company E, at Infantry Barracks.*—Capt. Abram I. Miller, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Arturo M. Calderón, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company F, at Infantry Barracks.*—First Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Adolfo J. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company G, at Infantry Barracks.*—First Lieut. Eduardo Iriarte, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Enrique de Orbeta, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company H, at Infantry Barracks.*—Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Carlos M. López, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Machine Gun Platoon, at Infantry Barracks.*—First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis S. Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Post of Henry Barracks, Cayey.*—Maj. Munroe McFarland, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; First Lieut. William H. Armstrong, adjutant, First Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant; Second Lieut. Daniel Rodríguez, quartermaster and commissary, First Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas M. Foley, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, surgeon.

*Company A.*—First Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Felix Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Rafael Bird, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Company B.*—First Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Urbino Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

*Officers on Detached Service.*—Capt. Stewart M. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, on detached service at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Capt. Frank L. Graham, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, awaiting retirement at Washington, D. C.; Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, sick at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, on detached service at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Capt. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, on detached service at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; First Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, on detached service as military aide to the Governor of Porto Rico.

#### United States Navy.

*United States Naval Station.*—Capt. B. T. Walling, United States Navy, commandant; Passed Asst. Surg. F. E. Porter, United States Navy; Paymaster F. H. Holt, United States Navy; Paymaster's Clerk C. E. Beatty, United States Navy; Boatswain H. H. Richards, United States Navy.

*U. S. S. Peoria.*—Boatswain W. Derrington, United States Navy, commanding; Boatswain M. J. Wilkinson, United States Navy.

*United States Naval Hospital.*—Surg. R. M. Kennedy, United States Navy, commanding.

*United States Marine Barracks.*—Capt. R. S. Hooker, United States Marine Corps, commanding; First Lieut. S. A. Merriam, United States Marine Corps.

*Wireless Station.*—Chief Electrician A. A. Penland, United States Navy, in charge.

#### **United States Customs Service.**

Donald E. Richardson, collector of customs, headquarters at San Juan; Paul Cook, special deputy collector, port of San Juan; Hayden L. Moore, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Ponce; James G. Woods, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Mayagüez; Alejandro Salierup, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Arecibo; Pedro San Clemente, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Arroyo; Pedro Reichard, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Aguadilla; Juan Serrano, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Humacao; Rafael Soltero, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Fajardo; R. C. Lewis, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Guánica; Eugenio López, inspector, in charge of Island of Vieques.

#### **United States Postal Service.**

*San Juan.*—W. K. Landis, postmaster; E. H. Hathaway, post-office inspector; P. Boissonneau, Jr., chief clerk, Railway Mail Service.

#### **United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.**

Passed Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico; Acting Asst. Surg. P. del Valle Atilas; Pharmacist B. E. Holsendorf, San Juan, P. R.; Acting Asst. Surg. Julie Ferrer Torres, Ponce; Acting Asst. Surg. R. U. Lange Miranda, Mayagüez; Acting Asst. Surg. M. Martínez Roselle, Arecibo; Acting Asst. Surg. Buenaventure Jiménez, Aguadilla; Acting Asst. Surg. José A. Díaz, Fajardo; Acting Asst. Surg. James W. Brice, Humacao; Acting Asst. Surg. Juan Trujillo Piza, Arroyo; Acting Asst. Surg. Harry B. Knapp, Guánica.

#### **United States Weather Bureau.**

Oliver L. Fassig, section director; F. Eugene Hartwell, observer.

#### **United States Immigration Service.**

Graham L. Rice, commissioner, San Juan, P. R.

#### **United States Department of Agriculture.**

*Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.*—D. W. May, special agent, in charge, Mayagüez, P. R.

#### **United States Light-House Service.**

*Ninth Light-House District.*—Lieut. M. Joyce, United States Navy, light-house inspector; Camille A. Lamy, superintendent; Edward T. O'Melia, chief clerk; John R. Monteiro, master, light-house tender *Ivy*.

#### **United States Civil Service Commission.**

P. Boissenneau, secretary board of examiners, San Juan, P. R.

## Roster of Consular Representatives in Porto Rico.

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Austria-Hungary.	Joannes D. Stubbe.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Belgium.....	Ch. de Waepenaert.....	Consul General for Porto Rico and dependencies.	San Juan.
	J. E. Saldaña.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	J. Lacot.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	A. Bravo.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Brazil.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
Colombia.....	M. R. Calderón.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	M. R. Morales.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
Costa Rica.....	Sergio Ramírez.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Cuba.....	Octavio Lamar y Paez.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Carlos Morales Alvarado.....	Honorary Consul.....	Ponce.
	Alberto Bravo González.....	Honorary Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Fernando Añeman y Vallee.....	Honorary Consul.....	Arecibo.
	Otto Philippi.....	Honorary Consul.....	Aguadilla.
Denmark.....	T. G. I. Waymonth.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
	Carlos Armstrong.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
	Alberto Bravo.....	Vice Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Antonio Roig.....	Vice-Consul.....	Humacao.
	Victor Dutell.....	Vice-Consul.....	Vieques.
France.....	Joseph René Pierre Daubrée.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Louis Raphael Vicent Leccia.....	Consular Agent.....	Ponce.
	Dr. André Orisini.....	Consular Agent.....	Mayagüez.
	Damián Pizá.....	In charge of Consular Agency.	Arecibo.
	P. Sandoz.....	Consular Agent.....	Humacao.
	Vicent Antonetti.....	Consular Agent.....	Arroyo-Guayama.
	Ch. Le Brun.....	Consular Agent.....	Vieques.
Germany.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Julius Umbach.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	Hubert Koberg.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Adolph Koester.....	Vice-Consul.....	Arecibo.
	Otto Philippi.....	Vice-Consul.....	Aguadilla.
Great Britain.....	William Brown Churchward.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	T. G. I. Waymonth.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
	Fernando Miguel Toro.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	Adolfo Steffens.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Lorenzo Oliver.....	Vice-Consul.....	Arecibo.
	Antonio Roig.....	Vice-Consul.....	Humacao.
	Henry A. McCormick.....	Vice-Consul.....	Arroyo-Guayama.
Guatemala.....	Charles Vére.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Haiti.....	Charles Vére.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Paul Vicenti.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	Adolfo Steffens.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Italy.....	Alessandro Bozzo.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	F. F. Costa.....	Consular Agent.....	Ponce.
	Giacomo Antonio Caino.....	Consular Agent.....	Mayagüez.
Mexico.....	Manuel Paniagua y Oller.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
	Federico Gatelly García de Quevedo.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Netherlands.....	Albert E. Lee.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Otto E. A. F. Wantzellus.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	Jacobo Bravo.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Norway.....	Alfonso Manuel Fernández.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Thomas E. Lee.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
Panama.....	Charles Vére.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Paraguay.....	Manuel Fernández Junco.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Peru.....	Dr. Manuel J. Nuñez.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Portugal.....	José Maria Lomba.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Dr. Esteban García Cabrera.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
Spain.....	Felix de Sioniz y Colarte.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Florencio Suarez.....	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	Juan Vazquez y Lopez Amor.....	Honorary Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Angel Sanz y Ambros.....	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Arecibo.
	Emilio Mazarredo.....	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Aguadilla.
	Antonio Ma. Oms y Call.....	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Humacao.
	Avelino Portela Kolan.....	Honorary Vice-Consul.....	Vieques.
Sweden.....	Johann Friedrich von Uffel Schomburg.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Max Karl Wilhelm Heine.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
Uruguay.....	Carlos Conde.....	Honorary Consul.....	San Juan.
	Carlos Armstrong.....	Vice Consul.....	Ponce.
	Jacobo Bravo y González.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Venezuela.....	Julio Sarria, Jr.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Rafael W. Camejo.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
	Adolfo Steffens.....	Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Sebastián Bonet.....	Consul.....	Arecibo.

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

*Porto Rico Association.*—President, Eduardo Giorgetti; vice-president, Luis Toro; board of governors, Eduardo Giorgetti, Luis Sánchez Morales, D. E. Richardson, W. McK. Jones, Xavier Mariani, J. R. Bruce, Manuel F. Rossy, Luis Toro, John A. Wilson, Edward S. Paine, Ramón H. Delgado, Frank M. Welty, Manuel Ledesma, Chase Ulman, Hernand Behn, Carlos Ma. Soler, Ramón Aboy, José de Diego, Rafael Fabián, John M. Turner, Charles Hartzell; executive committee, Eduardo Giorgetti, Charles Hartzell, Luis Sánchez Morales, Hernand Behn, Carlos Ma. Soler. (Secretary and treasurer to be elected by board of governors.)

*Association of Sugar Growers.*—President, Eduardo Giorgetti; vice-president, L. F. Verges; treasurer, Ramón H. Delgado; secretary, Agustín Navarrete; directors, A. J. Greif, P. McLane, Rafael Fabián, Ramón Aboy, Jorge Bird, Luis Rubert, Federico Calaf, Lucas Valdivieso, Arturo Quintero; executive committee: President, Eduardo Giorgetti; vice-president, Luis F. Verges; A. J. Greif, Rafael Fabián, P. McLane; agricultural committee: President, Luis Rubert; vice-president, H. S. Brandon; D. W. May, E. E. Olding; industrial committee: President, G. Riefkohl; vice-president, H. Edson; H. Sapley, J. C. McCormick; commercial committee: President, Ramón Aboy Benítez; vice-president, A. S. Alcaide; Manuel Ledesma, F. H. Waymouth.

*San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange.*—President, Sosthenes Behn; vice-president, Eduardo Giorgetti; secretary and treasurer, Sergió Ramírez; board of governors, Sosthenes Behn, Manuel Paniagua, Rafael Fabián, Luis Toro, Sergio Ramírez, José M. Lomba, Damián Monserrat, Avelino Vicente, J. L. Pérez, Dionisio Trigo, Carlos Conde.

*The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.*—President, H. H. Scoville; first vice-president, Edmund Stevens; second vice-president, James Struthers; secretary and treasurer, Miss A. M. Bacon; directors, H. H. Scoville, Ed. Vivell, James Struthers, J. D. Gillies, C. P. Avery, A. Kopf, Edmund Stevens, E. A. Bailey, F. F. Harding, H. de H. Castle, N. L. Reed, W. H. Whitehouse.

*Tobacco Growers' Association.*—President, Manuel F. Rossy; vice-president, Francisco Giménez Lajara; directors: Rafael María González, San Juan; Rafael Hernández, Gurabo; Rafael Burgos, Bayamón; Antonio Colón, Comerío; Ramón Flores Planellas, Aibonito; Dr. José Barreras, Juncos; José Fernando Aponte, San Lorenzo; Nicolás Quiñones Cabezudo, Caguas; Luis Benet, Cayey; José L. Berríos, Yabucoa.

*San Juan Chamber of Commerce.*—President, Ramón Valdés; first vice-president, Carlos Conde; second vice-president, Rafael Fabián; treasurer, Sergio Ramírez; secretary, Harry F. Besosa; directors, Pedro Arsuaga, Angel González, José León, Henry W. Dooley, Pedro Giusti, Francisco Ortega, R. Castro González, Waldemar Hepp, Antonio Caubet, Evaristo Freiria, José M. Lomba, Reinaldo Paniagua, Dionisio Trigo.

*The Porto Rico Horticultural Society.*—President, Edmund Stevens; first vice-president, Chase Ulman; second vice-president, James Struthers; third vice-president, F. M. Pennock; secretary and treasurer, F. F. Harding.

*National Coffee Growers' Association.*—President, Xavier Mariani; secretary and treasurer, Jorge Armstrong; board of directors: E. Salazar, president; Francisco Parra Capó, Rodulfo del Valle, Rafael Collazo, Jorge Armstrong, A. B. Marvin.

*Board of Trade of Porto Rico.*—President, John A. Wilson; secretary, F. F. Harding; treasurer, John M. Turner.

*Insular Fair Board.*—Honorary president, George R. Colton, Governor Porto Rico; president, Eduardo Giorgetti; Luis Sánchez Morales, John A. Wilson, Xavier Mariani, D. W. May; secretary and treasurer, D. A. Richardson.

#### Legal Holidays.

The legal holidays in Porto Rico, prescribed by local legislation, are—Sundays.

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Emancipation Day, March 22.

Good Friday.

Decoration Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Landing of United States Troops in Porto Rico, July 25.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Christmas Day, December 25.

Election Day, first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Such other holidays as may be designated by the President of the United States, the Governor of Porto Rico, or the Legislative Assembly.

Year.	Population of Porto Rico.	Number of Inhabitants.
1765.....		44, 833
1775.....		80, 504
1782.....		81, 120
1783.....		87, 994
1784.....		91, 845
1785.....		93, 300
1786.....		96, 233
1787.....		98, 877
1788.....		101, 398
1789.....		103, 051
1790.....		106, 679
1791.....		112, 712
1792.....		115, 557
1793.....		120, 022
1794.....		127, 133
1795.....		129, 758
1796.....		132, 982
1797.....		138, 758
1798.....		144, 525
1799.....		153, 232
1800.....		155, 426
1801.....		158, 051
1802.....		163, 192
1803.....		174, 902
1812.....		183, 014
1815.....		220, 892
1834.....		358, 836
1846.....		443, 139
1860.....		583, 308
1877.....		731, 648
1887.....		806, 708
1897.....		894, 302
1899.....		953, 243
1910.....		1, 118, 012



**Comparative Statement Showing Total Urban and Rural Population of Porto Rico, by Municipalities, for 1910 and 1899.**

NOTE.—Where there is more than one urban center in a municipality, each is shown separately, by indentation under the municipality.

Municipality.	1910.			1899.		
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Adjuntas.....	16,951	1,406	15,548	19,481	1,963	17,521
Aguada.....	11,587	909	10,678	10,581	1,135	9,446
Aguadilla.....	21,119	6,135	15,284	17,830	6,425	11,405
Aguas Buenas.....	8,292	1,166	7,126	7,977	1,309	6,668
Aibonito.....	10,815	2,153	8,662	8,596	2,085	6,511
Añasco.....	14,407	3,061	11,343	13,311	2,183	10,828
Arcebo.....	42,429	9,612	32,817	36,910	8,008	28,902
Arroyo.....	6,910	3,220	3,720	4,867	2,137	2,730
Barceloneta.....	11,644	693	10,951	9,357	(b) 672	(a) 8,685
Barranquitas.....	10,503	772	9,731	8,103	666	7,437
Barros.....	15,028	1,008	14,020	14,845	962	13,883
Bayamón.....	29,986	13,519	16,467	19,940	4,519	15,391
Bayamón.....		5,272			2,218	
Pájaros Barrio.....	(c) 3,461				(d) .....	
Cataño.....		4,786			2,331	
Cabo Rojo.....	19,562	3,817	15,715	16,151	2,741	13,410
Caguas.....	27,160	10,354	16,806	19,857	5,450	14,407
Camuy.....	11,312	1,118	10,194	10,887	(b) 718	(a) 10,169
Carolina.....	15,327	3,244	12,083	11,965	2,177	9,788
Cayey.....	17,711	4,498	13,213	14,412	3,763	10,679
Ciales.....	18,398	1,683	16,715	18,115	1,356	16,759
Cidra.....	10,595	1,535	9,060	7,552	1,034	6,518
Coamo.....	17,129	3,869	13,260	15,144	3,244	11,900
Comerio.....	11,170	1,908	9,262	8,219	1,191	7,028
Corozal.....	12,978	1,301	11,677	11,508	1,057	10,451
Culebra.....	1,315	381	931	704	(b) 206	(b) 498
Dorado.....	4,885	916	3,939	3,804	937	2,867
Fajardo.....	21,135	8,797	12,338	16,782	(a) 5,576	(a) 11,206
Fajardo.....		6,086			3,114	
Ceiba.....		920			(b) 753	
Fajardo Playa.....		632			(b) 506	
Luquillo.....		1,159			903	
Guayama.....	17,379	8,321	9,058	12,749	5,331	7,415
Guayanilla.....	10,354	1,141	9,213	9,540	973	8,567
Gurabo.....	11,139	2,230	8,909	8,700	1,309	7,391
Hatillo.....	10,630	599	10,031	10,449	669	9,780
Humacao.....	26,678	6,541	20,137	22,915	(a) 5,802	(a) 17,113
Humacao.....		5,159			4,428	
Humacao Playa.....		988			616	
Las Piedras.....		394			(b) 728	
Isabela.....	16,852	1,268	15,581	14,888	881	14,007
Juana Díaz.....	29,157	2,092	27,065	27,896	2,216	25,650
Juncos.....	11,692	4,141	7,551	8,429	2,026	6,403
Lajas.....	11,071	720	10,351	8,789	(b) 483	(a) 8,306
Lares.....	22,650	2,751	19,899	20,883	3,714	17,169
Las Marías.....	10,016	263	9,783	11,279	(b) 296	(a) 10,983
Loíza.....	13,317	1,021	12,296	12,522	833	11,689
Manatí.....	17,240	4,439	12,801	13,989	4,194	9,495
Maricao.....	7,158	732	6,426	8,312	1,179	7,133
Mauabo.....	7,106	652	6,454	6,221	1,277	4,944
Mayagüez.....	42,429	16,939	25,490	38,915	(a) 15,422	(a) 23,494
Mayagüez.....		16,591			15,187	
Hormigueros.....		318			(b) 235	
Moca.....	13,640	1,585	12,055	12,410	1,470	10,940
Morovis.....	12,446	1,063	11,383	11,309	1,064	10,245
Murabo.....	14,365	3,303	11,062	10,873	1,812	9,061
Naranjito.....	8,876	769	8,107	8,101	614	7,487
Patillas.....	14,448	2,228	12,220	11,163	1,590	9,573
Penuelas.....	11,901	1,042	10,949	12,129	1,129	11,000
Ponce.....	63,444	35,027	28,417	55,477	27,952	27,525
Quebradillas.....	8,152	1,224	6,928	7,432	1,166	6,266
Rincón.....	7,275	308	6,967	6,641	(b) 271	(a) 6,370
Río Grande.....	13,948	1,843	12,105	12,365	1,285	11,080
Río Piedras.....	18,880	3,084	15,796	13,760	2,249	11,511
Salina Grande.....	11,523	2,636	8,887	10,560	2,531	8,029
Salinas.....	11,403	1,857	9,546	5,731	1,192	4,539
San Germán.....	22,143	4,999	17,144	20,246	3,954	16,292

**Comparative Statement Showing Total Urban and Rural Population of Porto Rico, by Municipalities, for 1910 and 1899—Continued.**

NOTE.—Where there is more than one urban center in a municipality, each is shown separately, by indentation under the municipality.

Municipality.	1910.			1899.		
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
San Juan.....	48,716	48,716	.....	32,048	32,048	.....
San Lorenzo.....	14,278	2,663	11,615	13,433	2,084	11,349
San Sebastián.....	18,901	1,920	16,984	16,412	1,700	14,712
Santa Isabel.....	6,959	1,290	5,669	4,858	1,142	3,716
Toa Alta.....	9,127	905	8,222	7,908	991	6,917
Toa Baja.....	6,254	2,404	3,850	4,030	(a) 1,716	(a) 2,314
Toa Baja.....	.....	1,759	.....	.....	1,300	.....
Palo Seco.....	.....	645	.....	.....	(b) 416	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	6,345	573	5,772	5,685	1,025	4,658
Utua.....	41,051	3,958	37,096	43,860	(a) 4,520	(a) 39,340
Utua.....	.....	3,208	.....	.....	3,619	.....
Jayuya.....	.....	750	.....	.....	(b) 901	.....
Vega Alta.....	8,134	1,667	6,467	6,107	1,081	5,026
Vega Baja.....	12,831	3,082	9,749	10,305	2,288	8,017
Vieques.....	10,425	3,158	7,267	5,938	2,646	3,292
Yabucoa.....	17,338	2,816	14,522	13,905	1,838	12,067
Yauco.....	31,501	8,357	23,147	27,119	(a) 7,471	(a) 19,648
Yauco.....	.....	6,589	.....	.....	6,108	.....
Guánica.....	.....	1,768	.....	.....	(b) 1,363	.....
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	283,798	834,214	953,243	(a) 217,614	(a) 735,629

(a) Partly estimated; certain urban centers not separately reported in 1899.

(b) Estimated; not separately reported for 1899.

(c) Urban population of barrio Pájaros, which, while not included in barrios composing the town of Bayamón, is contiguous to and, to all intents and purposes, forms part of the town of Bayamón.

(d) Was rural in 1899.

**Municipalities.**

Name.	Location.		Population of district.		Assessed local wealth.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	1910.	1899.	
	<i>Degs. Min.</i>	<i>Degs. Min.</i>			
Adjuntas.....	18 10	66 43	16,954	19,484	\$1,292,466
Aguada.....	18 23	67 12	11,587	10,581	1,018,743
Aguadilla.....	18 26	67 9	21,419	17,830	1,078,062
Agua Buenas.....	18 15	66 7	8,292	7,977	358,603
Albionito.....	18 8	66 16	10,815	8,596	765,152
Añasco.....	18 17	67 8	14,407	13,311	1,316,408
Arellibo.....	18 28	66 43	42,429	36,910	5,651,358
Arroyo.....	17 58	66 4	6,940	4,867	1,038,198
Barceloneta.....	18 26	66 32	11,644	(1) 9,357	.....
Barranquitas.....	18 11	66 18	10,503	8,103	358,619
Barros.....	18 13	66 24	15,028	14,845	545,840
Bayamón.....	18 23	66 10	29,986	19,940	3,048,759
Cabo Rojo.....	18 5	67 8	19,562	16,154	1,453,732
Caguas.....	18 14	66 3	27,160	19,857	3,171,920
Camuy.....	18 29	66 51	11,312	10,887	685,162
Carolina.....	18 23	65 58	15,327	11,965	1,674,580
Cayey.....	18 7	66 11	17,711	14,442	1,411,477
Ciales.....	18 20	66 28	18,308	18,115	980,045
Cidra.....	18 11	66 10	10,595	7,552	486,217
Coamo.....	18 5	66 22	17,129	15,144	1,253,385
Comerio.....	18 13	66 13	11,170	8,249	918,123
Corozal.....	18 20	66 19	12,978	11,508	375,194
Culebra Island.....	18 20	65 17	1,315	704	190,469

(1) Included in municipality of Manatí; to become a distinct municipality after January 1, 1911.

## Municipalities—Continued.

Name.	Location.		Population of district.		Assessed local wealth.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	1910.	1899.	
	<i>Degs. Min.</i>	<i>Degs. Min.</i>			
Dorado.....	18 27	66 16	4,885	3,804	666,581
Fajardo.....	18 19	65 39	21,135	16,782	4,821,954
Guayama.....	17 59	66 7	17,379	12,749	2,809,525
Guayanilla.....	18 1	66 47	10,354	9,540	1,058,936
Gurabo.....	18 15	65 58	11,139	8,700	1,027,686
Hatillo.....	18 29	66 49	10,630	10,149	756,946
Humacao.....	18 8	65 50	26,678	(2) 22,915	3,858,187
Isabela.....	18 31	67 2	16,852	11,888	662,219
Juana Díaz.....	18 3	66 31	29,157	27,806	2,819,247
Juncos.....	18 13	65 55	11,692	8,429	1,905,741
Lajas.....	18 3	67 3	11,071	8,789	1,213,374
Lares.....	18 17	66 53	22,650	20,883	1,166,852
Las Marías.....	18 15	67 00	10,046	11,279	1,291,866
Loíza.....	18 26	65 53	13,317	12,522	2,079,224
Manatí.....	18 25	66 29	17,240	13,989	3,386,109
Maricao.....	18 11	66 59	7,158	8,312	1,018,250
Mannabo.....	18 00	65 54	7,106	6,221	552,861
Mayagüez.....	18 12	67 9	42,429	(3) 38,945	5,336,802
Moca.....	18 21	67 7	13,640	12,110	460,318
Morovis.....	18 19	66 21	12,446	11,309	497,403
Naguabo.....	18 12	65 44	14,365	10,873	1,605,711
Naranjito.....	18 18	66 15	8,876	8,101	240,104
Peñuelas.....	18 00	66 2	11,448	11,163	993,320
Patillas.....	18 3	66 43	11,901	12,129	739,052
Ponce.....	18 00	66 37	63,444	55,477	11,719,447
Quebradillas.....	18 28	66 56	8,152	7,432	328,519
Rincón.....	18 21	67 15	7,275	6,611	321,203
Río Grande.....	18 23	65 50	13,948	12,365	1,149,681
Río Piedras.....	18 24	66 3	18,880	13,760	2,747,703
Sábana Grande.....	18 5	66 57	11,523	10,560	519,558
Salinas.....	17 58	66 18	11,403	5,731	2,517,987
San Germán.....	18 5	67 3	22,143	20,216	1,661,632
San Juan.....	18 28	66 7	48,716	32,048	23,628,248
San Lorenzo.....	18 11	65 58	11,278	13,433	706,703
San Sebastián.....	18 20	67 00	18,904	16,412	999,406
Santa Isabel.....	17 58	66 21	6,959	4,858	2,111,541
Toa Alta.....	18 23	66 15	9,127	7,908	421,678
Toa Baja.....	18 26	66 15	6,251	4,030	1,078,455
Trujillo Alto.....	18 21	66 00	6,345	5,683	512,292
Utua.....	18 15	66 42	41,051	43,860	2,326,990
Vega Alta.....	18 24	66 20	8,134	6,107	689,358
Vega Baja.....	18 26	66 23	12,831	10,305	1,030,760
Vieques.....	18 9	65 27	10,425	(4) 5,938	2,396,184
Yabucoa.....	18 2	65 53	17,338	13,905	1,881,506
Yauco.....	18 2	66 51	31,504	27,119	4,748,006
Total.....			1,118,012	953,243	133,817,931

(2) Includes population (8,602) of municipality of Las Piedras; annexed to Humacao since 1899.

(3) Includes population (3,215) of municipality of Hormigueros; annexed to Mayagüez since 1899.

(4) Excludes population (704) of the Island of Culebra; shown separately in 1910.

### Assessed Value of Property in Porto Rico, Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1902-1911.

Fiscal year.	Assessed value.
1901-1902.....	\$97, 000, 966
1902-1903.....	93, 870, 957
1903-1904.....	94, 246, 645
1904-1905.....	89, 916, 858
1905-1906.....	94, 048, 066
1906-1907.....	99, 549, 290
1907-1908.....	108, 407, 794
1908-1909.....	117, 587, 873
1909-1910.....	122, 219, 884
1910-1911.....	133, 817, 931

## Total Assessed Value of Real Property, by Municipalities and Classes, for the Fiscal Year 1910.

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	U R B A N .			R U R A L .		
	Lots.	Improve- ments	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.
Adjuntas.....	\$16,481	\$57,558	\$74,039	\$12,430	\$159,756	\$3,100
Aguada.....	1,528	13,487	15,015	313,050	29,501	856
Aguadilla.....	58,415	305,255	363,680	119,840	3,740	1,445
Aguas Buenas.....	405	42,085	42,580	1,020	57,785	7,595
Aibonito.....	470	98,549	99,019	430	84,175	103,592
Añasco.....	3,486	94,175	97,661	396,233	194,361	.....
Arecibo.....	142,034	717,765	859,799	992,347	121,988	10,101
Arroyo.....	19,050	133,376	152,425	258,400	5,428	20
Barraquitas.....	165	25,171	25,336	1,310	23,736	31,753
Barros.....	.....	32,385	32,385	120	95,075	8,540
Bayamón.....	167,639	684,990	852,329	240,621	19,087	4,070
Cabo Rojo.....	1,945	97,320	99,265	456,616	2,402	440
Caguas.....	7,458	689,519	676,977	190,360	13,309	186,503
Camuy.....	1,130	35,940	36,170	87,860	44,171	9,425
Carolina.....	15,480	157,309	172,879	357,447	2,655	20
Cayey.....	38,205	251,208	289,503	600	254,037	103,074
Ciales.....	4,020	82,150	86,170	1,955	345,178	6,160
Cidra.....	260	31,163	31,423	1,350	24,602	136,852
Coamo.....	1,847	192,266	194,113	34,285	119,896	30
Comerio.....	500	52,362	52,862	100	42,017	91,561
Corozal.....	1,558	33,245	34,803	3,855	30,901	509
Culebra.....	491	15,915	16,406	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	680	19,733	2,413	255,770	2,630	.....
Fajardo.....	1,377	335,290	336,676	593,130	20	20
Guayama.....	1,768	504,402	506,170	711,922	111,132	575
Guayanilla.....	7,050	43,935	50,985	223,900	118,530	1,550
Gurabo.....	.....	60,000	60,000	134,000	10,994	287,193
Hatillo.....	80	29,419	29,499	28,785	19,660	19,315
Humacao.....	20,777	427,709	448,486	703,956	1,712	219,518
Isabela.....	3,366	40,470	43,836	53,390	2,784	18,893
Juana Díaz.....	12,807	134,682	147,489	893,893	195,720	702
Juncos.....	1,910	157,450	159,360	129,030	490	179,200
Lajas.....	245	7,380	7,625	407,236	5,157	651
Lares.....	2,510	149,608	152,118	3,660	687,432	90
Las Marias.....	1,239	9,179	10,418	3,570	636,416	120
Loíza.....	175	18,132	18,307	219,730	70,366	13,047
Manatí.....	7,277	236,810	244,087	739,605	69,560	5,415
Maricao.....	4,800	44,293	49,093	420	561,670	.....
Maunabo.....	215	27,016	27,261	144,710	4,655	325
Mayagüez.....	423,979	1,512,771	1,936,750	586,625	486,570	1,690
Moca.....	1,466	13,997	15,463	42,575	120,232	.....
Morovis.....	345	30,930	31,275	18,871	82,382	3,433
Naguabo.....	4,563	99,900	104,463	345,780	830	.....
Naranjito.....	343	14,349	14,692	180	37,667	8,345
Patillas.....	643	52,425	53,068	277,158	17,780	40
Peñuelas.....	3,373	33,302	36,675	185,393	77,811	1,330
Ponce.....	4,828,937	2,643,463	4,472,400	2,119,543	251,363	.....
Quebradillas.....	90	35,314	35,404	21,415	28,060	4,413
Rincón.....	545	6,189	6,734	76,214	3,980	.....
Río Grande.....	1,917	77,293	79,210	214,655	42,778	25
Río Piedras.....	132,635	422,604	555,239	101,760	21,880	35
Sabana Grande.....	140	64,227	64,367	24,139	39,124	5,796
Salinas.....	13,739	80,192	93,931	655,607	1,806	80
San Germán.....	14,262	302,370	316,632	364,720	117,008	4,777
San Juan.....	4,287,551	7,321,178	11,608,729	.....	.....	6,801
San Lorenzo.....	850	85,806	86,656	20,145	17,852	14,688
San Sebastián.....	2,431	62,669	65,100	14,831	347,064	50
Santa Isabel.....	7,551	48,656	56,207	566,290	.....	.....
Toa Alta.....	4,028	45,377	49,405	11,588	3,059	2,185
Toa Baja.....	3,965	36,584	40,549	391,225	220	.....
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	15,170	15,170	4,130	1,380	.....
Utua.....	14,851	213,115	227,966	7,275	709,842	55,590
Vega Alta.....	362	31,038	31,400	113,862	4,863	724
Vega Baja.....	6,196	111,847	118,043	206,543	3,490	878
Yabucoa.....	590	134,235	134,825	526,587	.....	.....
Yauco.....	1,030	103,853	104,883	499,738	694	6,227
Totals.....	7,315,504	20,106,180	27,421,684	16,596,632	7,163,794	1,578,176

**Total Assessed Value of Real Property, by Municipalities and Classes, for the  
Fiscal Year 1910—Continued.**

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	RURAL—Continued.						
	Cotton.	Orange.	Pine-apple.	Cocoa-nut.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Marsh-land.
Adjuntas.....		\$500			\$112,607	\$117,973	\$120
Aguada.....				\$12,705	24,271	100,811	20
Aguadilla.....	\$1,395			7,340	52,605	119,644	698
Aguas Buenas.....					26,800	143,657	
Aibonito.....	40			60	27,632	131,516	
Añasco.....				5,421	31,075	115,107	980
Arecibo.....	60	46,797	\$2,860	555	64,511	517,265	6,323
Arroyo.....				1,040	7,497	128,772	1,900
Barranquitas.....					46,178	108,597	
Barros.....					71,184	149,752	84
Bayamón.....		78,687	9,780	4,020	35,308	414,834	780
Cabo Rojo.....	1,040	4,000		26,472	92,288	277,793	675
Caguas.....	1,600				12,182	408,984	
Camuy.....	1,910			240	33,602	194,347	40
Carolina.....				860	17,551	459,242	3,760
Cayey.....					60,511	207,698	
Ciales.....					59,258	105,558	600
Cidra.....					38,545	135,192	
Coamo.....					61,859	399,017	
Comerio.....					25,791	125,793	190
Corozal.....					24,735	125,940	
Culebra.....					60	60,243	900
Dorado.....		14,560		1,875	4,592	149,548	
Fajardo.....		30,000		4,880	6,222	441,077	5,300
Guayama.....				2,150	2,132	477,378	512
Guayanilla.....					69,623	117,383	1,500
Guabo.....					13,150	148,253	
Hatillo.....	50			1,060	28,556	376,040	200
Humacao.....	40			2,888	8,026	435,247	1,706
Isabela.....	12,565			95	75,128	205,206	36
Juana Díaz.....				60	70,242	585,097	4,721
Juncos.....					7,593	178,072	
Lajas.....	2,500			180	88,171	371,788	5,310
Lares.....					53,901	165,815	
Las Marias.....		15,400			17,336	68,691	
Loíza.....		500		45,200	31,042	232,784	11,987
Manatí.....	435	83,971	6,405	2,390	25,845	397,008	1,071
Maricao.....					5,015	71,993	
Maunabo.....				1,815	1,941	58,309	216
Mayagüez.....		300	890	9,550	52,770	313,453	745
Moca.....					25,125	113,032	1,005
Morovis.....				25	28,226	155,247	
Naguabo.....		4,500		2,800	28,082	294,846	2,865
Naranjito.....					16,683	76,258	
Patillas.....				1,840	7,840	187,214	
Peñuelas.....		310			45,686	112,776	310
Ponce.....		355	425		70,342	764,022	702
Quebradillas.....	2,270				16,473	96,468	
Rincón.....				340	16,402	44,221	
Río Grande.....				9,098	12,773	372,010	7,235
Río Piedras.....		72,858	27,975	23,550	22,900	779,078	1,270
Sabana Grande.....				150	63,539	97,316	220
Salinas.....				210	47,135	501,749	620
San Germán.....	860			480	85,092	188,624	505
San Juan.....						122,495	
San Lorenzo.....					14,541	194,015	860
San Sebastián.....					38,811	156,327	220
Santa Isabel.....				3,715	3,799	373,700	1,795
Toa Alta.....		16,850		30	11,691	192,933	
Toa Baja.....		73,157	7,100		1,710	162,904	3,225
Trujillo Alto.....		15,485	3,000		15,090	176,885	
Utua.....		1,000			156,351	298,292	80
Vega Alta.....		12,260		400	5,693	107,069	
Vega Baja.....		27,852	15,400	1,200	9,605	209,992	4,165
Vieques.....	240			150	8,074	456,496	3,825
Yabucoa.....					8,059	291,804	
Yauco.....					179,286	408,345	945
Totals.....	25,005	499,342	73,850	174,844	2,444,673	16,304,875	80,221

## Total Assessed Value of Real Property, by Municipalities and Classes, for the Fiscal Year 1910—Continued.

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	RURAL—Continued.					Total real property.
	Timber and brush.	Miscellaneous.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.	Total.	
Adjuntas.....	\$176,791	\$14,981	\$121,981	\$62,033	\$1,085,272	\$1,159,311
Aguada.....	14,742	6,704	37,387	219,850	759,897	774,912
Aguadilla.....	23,794	12,379	42,492	21,840	410,212	773,892
Aguas Buenas.....	29,917	4,677	17,357	7,225	296,123	338,703
Aibonito.....	43,260	10,443	30,451	138,682	570,281	669,300
Añasco.....	42,476	6,760	62,000	199,465	1,053,878	1,151,539
Arceibo.....	186,928	8,611	120,092	735,046	2,813,484	3,673,283
Arroyo.....	20,210	.....	21,967	163,425	611,659	764,085
Barranquitas.....	44,361	12,960	21,518	.....	290,413	315,749
Barros.....	98,625	14,322	41,883	5,160	485,045	517,430
Bayamón.....	88,970	3,145	107,901	324,686	1,331,889	2,184,218
Cabo Rojo.....	83,976	67,698	96,027	26,670	1,145,097	1,244,362
Caguas.....	52,385	5,391	77,372	758,045	1,706,141	2,383,118
Camuy.....	71,285	205	68,409	14,080	525,664	561,834
Carolina.....	25,115	14,230	44,717	269,967	1,195,861	1,368,743
Cayey.....	86,205	15,921	84,984	41,580	854,610	1,144,113
Ciales.....	172,087	2,710	97,485	43,812	834,803	920,973
Cidra.....	40,940	7,205	23,761	.....	408,447	439,870
Coamo.....	103,157	135	50,117	52,172	820,768	1,014,881
Comerio.....	25,852	180	23,162	414,816	749,762	802,624
Corozal.....	43,418	160	29,130	13,635	272,283	307,086
Culebra.....	7,322	3,935	6,370	.....	78,830	95,236
Dorado.....	12,097	.....	22,736	60,300	524,108	544,521
Fajardo.....	116,175	39,453	54,092	1,746,835	3,037,204	3,373,880
Guayama.....	72,711	800	38,240	287,830	1,726,382	2,232,552
Guayanilla.....	54,938	4,460	58,685	120,220	770,789	821,774
Gurabo.....	26,932	12,123	21,311	157,859	811,845	871,845
Hatillo.....	63,846	14,930	55,732	1,025	609,199	638,698
Humacao.....	29,073	5,318	86,571	238,691	1,777,756	2,226,242
Isabela.....	50,115	5,590	64,201	9,290	515,593	559,429
Juana Díaz.....	139,887	21,790	133,310	272,496	2,317,918	2,465,407
Juncos.....	12,902	1,810	11,158	72,715	592,970	752,330
Lajas.....	62,648	21,074	64,949	42,870	1,072,534	1,080,159
Lares.....	97,419	4,814	139,892	67,959	1,220,982	1,373,100
Las Marías.....	105,279	8,965	153,054	66,906	1,075,737	1,086,155
Loíza.....	37,183	.....	38,709	190,596	381,144	909,451
Manatí.....	118,920	17,439	85,244	1,034,338	2,587,646	2,831,733
Maricao.....	65,563	8,650	152,413	91,444	957,108	1,006,201
Munabo.....	22,439	.....	5,364	159,030	398,804	426,065
Mayagüez.....	60,168	3,938	275,095	479,100	2,300,894	4,237,644
Moca.....	39,480	3,045	49,649	5,418	399,561	415,024
Morovis.....	74,602	2,925	38,295	7,415	411,421	442,696
Naguabo.....	37,723	5,607	40,814	544,749	1,308,596	1,413,059
Naranjito.....	56,366	1,280	15,918	3,970	196,667	211,359
Patillas.....	50,664	1,705	21,927	178,760	744,928	797,996
Peñuelas.....	89,395	6,651	60,265	42,206	622,136	658,811
Ponce.....	199,446	36,593	207,573	827,360	4,477,724	8,950,124
Quebradillas.....	22,146	3,438	28,032	3,195	266,250	261,654
Rincón.....	58,197	4,000	40,489	76,640	274,965	281,669
Río Grande.....	58,927	579	49,415	46,662	828,194	907,404
Río Piedras.....	22,364	130,239	119,610	421,051	1,721,170	2,276,409
Sabana Grande.....	38,938	7,423	45,142	16,911	338,848	403,215
Salinas.....	80,221	6,445	32,505	667,545	2,033,923	2,127,854
San Germán.....	23,554	9,955	146,621	30,330	972,526	1,289,158
San Juan.....	.....	46,450	50	1,046,133	1,221,929	12,830,658
San Lorenzo.....	30,381	547	21,286	50,100	364,365	451,021
San Sebastián.....	162,764	8,142	117,880	15,563	861,682	926,782
Santa Isabel.....	55,364	735	15,638	570,605	1,591,641	1,647,848
Tor Alta.....	19,943	.....	21,971	7,155	287,205	336,610
Tor Baja.....	17,853	4,625	40,273	112,580	814,872	855,421
Trujillo Alto.....	534	9,462	27,434	161,928	415,328	430,498
Utuado.....	333,073	10,866	225,116	119,858	1,917,943	2,145,309
Vega Alta.....	42,938	2,590	7,662	254,880	552,961	584,361
Vega Baja.....	52,224	8,020	25,373	105,265	759,947	877,990
Vieques.....	111,650	510	56,570	323,700	1,487,802	1,622,627
Yabucoa.....	32,705	.....	24,093	316,270	1,179,590	1,284,473
Yauco.....	144,940	14,551	168,969	2,055,303	3,507,442	3,957,227
Totals.....	4,382,407	755,469	4,342,519	16,486,245	70,908,052	98,329,736

## Total Assessed Value of Personal Property, by

Corrected to

Municipality.	Money.	Merchan- dise.	Cattle.	Horses.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,414	\$19,225	\$11,127	\$11,222
Aguada.....	121,636	31,924	33,834	7,233
Aguadilla.....	5,870	128,960	40,746	14,462
Aguas Buenas.....	30	7,780	19,792	3,877
Aibonito.....	2,860	30,939	33,205	7,559
Añasco.....	.....	40,057	37,802	6,764
Arecibo.....	26,878	351,143	95,971	34,882
Arroyo.....	22,822	53,805	53,306	8,376
Barranquitas.....	542	5,953	22,888	5,995
Barros.....	80	7,305	14,953	5,465
Bayamón.....	16,341	121,151	107,955	28,371
Cabo Rojo.....	6,157	26,652	100,532	12,619
Caguas.....	30,333	197,045	113,511	18,075
Camuy.....	.....	12,764	52,493	12,710
Carolina.....	3,755	39,037	171,589	23,889
Cayey.....	54,447	98,706	44,719	16,075
Ciales.....	100	12,589	21,693	12,111
Cidra.....	300	4,520	23,957	7,278
Coamo.....	7,987	43,584	126,269	30,080
Comerio.....	2,181	15,662	22,129	7,694
Corozal.....	500	10,494	45,089	9,123
Culebra.....	.....	2,545	25,177	2,479
Dorado.....	.....	8,601	33,955	8,967
Fajardo.....	10,171	139,035	108,042	24,081
Guayama.....	23,637	223,290	126,234	26,713
Guayanilla.....	1,780	17,295	45,448	8,761
Gurabo.....	156	20,875	57,292	8,927
Hatillo.....	.....	4,180	83,918	17,905
Humacao.....	17,501	140,478	156,596	27,844
Isabela.....	286	18,333	68,330	15,174
Juana Díaz.....	10,795	71,216	116,919	24,735
Juncos.....	5,737	112,071	81,027	7,835
Lajas.....	590	8,088	99,229	13,572
Lares.....	870	29,325	21,033	14,577
Las Marías.....	385	3,095	4,394	7,929
Loíza.....	5,183	11,652	80,612	16,729
Manatí.....	73,799	94,569	97,159	23,135
Maricao.....	800	3,742	4,431	6,397
Maunabo.....	555	17,278	31,273	4,811
Mayagüez.....	112,549	594,619	51,859	23,318
Moca.....	1,240	3,707	22,284	7,299
Morovis.....	870	1,830	36,489	9,029
Naguabo.....	7,692	34,745	107,138	27,074
Naranjito.....	.....	1,110	21,593	6,390
Patillas.....	500	29,941	55,834	10,994
Peñuelas.....	150	7,204	33,967	7,298
Ponce.....	504,772	1,522,320	157,856	39,753
Quebradillas.....	.....	8,800	33,704	8,492
Rincón.....	100	7,085	23,941	4,930
Río Grande.....	6,338	38,994	118,393	19,800
Río Piedras.....	3,700	62,739	178,656	28,861
Sabana Grande.....	3,381	10,545	38,886	6,807
Salinas.....	4,466	26,167	165,229	22,279
San Germán.....	22,110	150,523	85,911	14,472
San Juan.....	709,651	2,482,596	1,700	8,517
San Lorenzo.....	3,500	22,651	93,345	10,772
San Sebastián.....	1,040	21,687	30,394	13,317
Santa Isabel.....	850	25,750	62,296	11,599
Toa Alta.....	160	16,146	43,581	5,881
Toa Baja.....	678	23,543	46,208	5,747
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	2,468	72,205	12,111
Utuado.....	1,570	53,172	33,759	24,476
Vega Alta.....	565	15,553	27,594	6,421
Vega Baja.....	4,208	31,903	41,220	9,747
Vieques.....	412	55,667	183,518	14,388
Yabucoa.....	4,632	52,661	58,798	14,816
Yauco.....	34,206	348,002	64,612	19,803
Totals.....	1,885,821	7,840,121	4,325,599	938,822

## Municipalities and Classes, for the Fiscal Year 1910.

August 31, 1909.

Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Vessels.	Other personal property.	Total personal property.	Grand total real and personal property.
\$7,380	\$622	\$108		\$1,200	\$55,298	\$1,214,609
60	68	7	\$20	12,482	207,154	982,066
70	408	122	3,742	17,404	211,774	885,666
160	23			2,648	34,220	372,923
720	62	13		37,440	112,238	781,538
2,265	78	6	33	36,910	122,370	1,273,909
	518	101	4,541	641,285	1,157,584	4,830,867
	23	52	6,270	29,347	174,001	938,096
50	69	1		2,035	37,533	353,282
965	268	15		1,229	30,280	547,710
934	789	152	17,125	146,859	439,657	2,623,875
	395	379	395	11,911	159,040	1,403,402
90	157	48		267,844	627,103	2,010,221
1,570	414	62		10,620	90,633	652,467
255	163	250	200	34,765	273,903	1,642,646
3,837	180	29		35,019	253,012	1,397,125
5,630	130	29		13,470	65,812	986,785
250	38			1,120	37,463	477,333
9,618	250	182		19,840	237,810	1,252,691
1,609	64			13,983	63,325	865,949
455	306	22		2,211	68,230	375,316
20	39	55	350	947	31,612	126,848
640	73	182	170	41,038	93,626	638,147
527	261	46	14,051	52,095	348,309	3,722,189
1,511	160	137	270	60,510	462,462	2,695,014
1,793	136	35	1,430	18,527	95,205	916,979
110	257	16		4,031	91,664	963,509
735	349	20		4,964	112,071	750,769
450	391	140	2,400	335,280	681,080	2,907,322
10	491	64	20	5,314	108,022	667,451
5,083	172	649	60	31,607	261,266	3,726,673
70	92	39		372,888	579,689	1,332,019
3,685	357	276		13,515	135,697	1,215,856
3,583	481	71		13,296	83,338	1,456,438
80	132	156		1,875	21,649	1,107,704
2,310	314	105	280	274,676	389,631	1,299,082
3,450	144	41		78,521	369,678	3,201,411
	84	8		6,623	25,535	1,031,736
	22	4		7,205	61,148	487,213
1,874	119	106	10,251	295,579	1,090,274	5,327,918
217	91	57		4,688	39,583	454,607
1,210	75	4		677	50,184	492,880
80	102	77	2,237	66,721	245,866	1,658,925
115	164	15		410	29,797	241,156
158	72			47,635	145,135	943,131
1,445	147	49		9,492	59,752	718,563
17,340	194	92	50,105	658,622	2,951,054	11,901,178
1,102	230	81		4,575	56,984	318,638
	149		100	5,425	41,730	323,429
90	189	13	60	9,319	193,190	1,100,600
2,525	112	189		44,081	320,863	2,597,272
475	233	237	40	3,629	64,233	467,448
1,543	169	477		109,644	329,974	2,457,828
610	322	105		90,021	364,074	1,653,232
			151,090	3,228,744	6,582,298	19,412,956
	201	35		1,790	132,294	583,315
1,120	182	17	10	4,459	72,226	999,008
	148	71	75	157,518	258,307	1,906,155
50	137	4		2,526	68,485	405,095
2,420	30	21		9,964	88,611	944,032
750	48			2,546	90,128	520,626
11,136	637	146		21,934	146,830	2,292,139
15	161	75		47,025	97,409	681,770
396	234	52		13,412	104,172	982,162
105	68	222	7,685	80,171	342,236	1,964,863
	310	75		183,906	315,198	1,599,671
5,709	384	115	790	371,877	845,498	4,802,725
110,520	13,888	5,957	273,800	8,141,885	23,536,413	121,866,149



## Average Value Per Acre of Cultivated Land for the Fiscal Year 1910.

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	REAL PROPERTY.					
	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Cotton.	Orange.
Adjuntas.....	\$74.88	\$48.96	\$77.50	\$14.85		\$33.33
Aguada.....	86.96	40.63	17.83	13.60		
Aguadilla.....	82.08	28.33	20.07	12.37	\$19.65	
Aguaa Buenas.....	78.16	32.68	32.05	13.88		
Albonito.....	35.83	36.41	53.48	14.99	40.00	
Añasco.....	82.89	46.91		15.50		
Arecibo.....	120.34	40.27	37.41	20.47	30.00	46.06
Arroyo.....	115.67	40.51	40.00	25.94		
Barranquitas.....	37.42	42.23	49.76	11.00		
Barros.....	60.00	28.87	32.47	10.07		
Bayamón.....	67.74	34.57	52.86	18.47		56.73
Cabo Rojo.....	82.48	30.41	44.00	16.81	20.00	200.00
Caguas.....	86.10	35.59	80.98	21.13	40.00	
Camuy.....	50.58	37.02	34.27	19.74	56.17	
Carolina.....	83.24	41.48	20.00	23.93		
Cayey.....	40.00	69.88	54.47	18.45		
Ciales.....	43.44	55.33	45.97	15.11		
Cidra.....	50.00	33.42	80.40	12.39		
Coamo.....	49.40	33.67	30.00	13.25		
Comerio.....	25.00	42.61	49.38	14.35		
Corozal.....	41.90	34.56	39.15	9.68		
Culebra.....				16.61		
Dorado.....	86.03	21.04		19.56		56.43
Fajardo.....	72.25	10.00	20.00	19.87		300.00
Guayama.....	101.41	72.54	25.00	22.47		
Guayanilla.....	122.48	49.32	45.59	17.69		
Guirabo.....	81.55	41.80	100.06	18.17		
Humacao.....	73.61	41.48	45.66	26.75	50.00	
Isabela.....	68.12	32.92	110.92	16.83	20.00	
Isabana.....	48.89	30.56	36.19	18.47	28.24	
Juana Diaz.....	112.79	51.89	46.80	19.21		
Juncos.....	57.47	32.67	89.38	17.86		
Lajas.....	79.13	39.67	31.00	20.06	62.50	
Lares.....	60.00	57.97	30.00	14.04		
Las Marias.....	71.40	47.57	40.00	14.17		50.00
Loíza.....	82.14	48.06	34.98	15.46		50.00
Manatí.....	106.54	45.32	44.02	23.41	18.91	58.75
Maricao.....	60.00	52.13		15.18		
Maunabo.....	69.64	59.68	20.31	14.16		
Mayagüez.....	91.78	54.44	112.67	23.56		100.00
Moca.....	51.61	46.58		11.64		
Morovis.....	67.16	52.17	40.39	16.33		
Naguabo.....	55.50	48.82		20.67		45.00
Naranjito.....	60.00	33.39	24.91	10.04		
Patillas.....	117.32	33.23	20.00	15.50		31.00
Peñuelas.....	117.33	41.52	41.56	15.35		
Ponce.....	173.46	43.76		25.30		88.75
Quebradillas.....	44.34	41.88	24.24	16.15	20.26	
Rincón.....	69.08	46.82		10.07		
Río Grande.....	65.80	26.77	25.00	17.88		
Río Piedras.....	66.51	55.82	35.00	33.73		87.26
Sabana Grande.....	55.49	46.41	33.31	12.63		
Salinas.....	96.46	31.14	20.00	19.67		
San Germán.....	83.52	44.56	47.30	13.70	28.67	
San Juan.....			755.67	231.52		
San Lorenzo.....	40.77	31.26	46.61	8.97		
San Sebastián.....	63.38	45.08	16.66	12.43		
Santa Isabel.....	113.50			30.46		
Toa Alta.....	102.59	40.78	57.50	17.12		36.15
Toa Baja.....	106.63	16.92		24.71		76.20
Trujillo Alto.....	40.89	49.29		16.49		63.72
Utua.....	67.99	40.73	50.03	12.43		10.00
Vega Alta.....	109.18	33.30	18.00	22.18		22.16
Vega Baja.....	90.88	29.32	15.96	20.01		80.96
Vieques.....	63.31			28.00	40.00	
Yabucoa.....	88.68	23.13	51.89	17.60		
Yauco.....	133.48	47.03	39.19	15.81		
General average.....	92.73	47.01	68.54	18.27	29.11	61.19

## Average Value Per Acre of Cultivated Land for the Fiscal Year 1910—Cont'd.

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	REAL PROPERTY—Continued.						Total.
	Cocoa-nut.	Minor Fruit.	Pine-apples.	Marsh-land.	Timber and brush.	Miscellaneous.	
Adjuntas.....		\$23.26		\$8.00	\$9.55	\$18.20	\$21.52
Aguada.....	\$62.28	18.11		5.00	7.88	12.79	31.96
Aguadilla.....	56.90	16.38		10.26	5.46	16.51	17.21
Aguaa Buenas.....		18.60			6.27	13.54	14.35
Aibonito.....	20.00	21.17			9.38	24.86	20.70
Añasco.....	83.40	20.54		18.49	8.52	11.84	33.67
Arecibo.....	55.50	18.57	\$92.26	9.26	5.99	105.01	26.70
Arroyo.....	40.00	30.35		10.00	16.21		46.80
Barranquitas.....		17.17			7.69	23.86	13.37
Barros.....		13.49		6.00	7.09	14.39	11.36
Bayamón.....	33.50	18.05	88.91	20.00	10.00	17.28	22.86
Cabo Rojo.....	69.66	19.13		5.00	7.88	36.05	25.44
Caguas.....		5.60			5.41	55.58	24.21
Camuy.....	60.00	20.61		5.00	6.92	4.40	17.67
Carolina.....	47.78	22.33		10.11	10.20	51.37	32.05
Cayey.....		21.05			8.39	44.10	24.03
Ciales.....		20.30		15.00	7.17	20.22	17.13
Cidra.....		16.35			8.62	36.38	18.60
Coamo.....		17.78			9.97	6.75	14.91
Comerio.....		16.81		5.42	7.39	390.00	18.60
Corozal.....		13.80			6.13	16.00	10.03
Culebra.....		10.00		3.00	7.82	15.55	14.16
Dorado.....	75.00	12.82			8.00		34.23
Fajardo.....	51.37	17.53		20.00	11.68	67.33	29.61
Guayama.....	46.73	19.89		4.27	9.05	11.76	35.89
Guayanilla.....		26.00		2.74	5.70	10.90	24.50
Gurabo.....		17.31			8.56	53.61	37.07
Hatillo.....	75.71	25.02		18.18	7.73	27.69	21.88
Humacao.....	103.14	14.46		14.10	13.32	53.47	34.54
Isabela.....	38.00	21.12		4.00	5.03	42.03	16.07
Juana Díaz.....	30.00	23.21		6.03	11.20	27.79	32.27
Juncos.....		17.06			9.39	23.21	31.56
Lajas.....	60.00	20.13		9.79	9.63	52.29	27.02
Lares.....		16.52			9.24	8.93	26.60
Las Marías.....		19.79			9.86	27.08	28.09
Loíza.....	55.73	26.60		7.41	8.41		23.99
Manatí.....	74.69	16.43	120.85	5.70	6.99	29.51	31.60
Maricao.....		24.70			10.70	10.85	31.62
Manuabo.....	37.04	10.72		5.14	5.05		21.29
Mayagüez.....	67.73	27.95	98.89	14.33	14.18	25.08	42.47
Moca.....		17.81		3.61	5.73	11.15	15.69
Morovis.....	50.00	20.37			6.93	9.08	15.29
Naguabo.....	50.00	28.11		8.76	8.50	20.46	26.88
Naranjito.....		14.09			6.76	14.71	11.25
Patillas.....	43.81	16.16			5.64	4.86	21.33
Peñuelas.....		18.85		11.07	6.75	17.32	19.30
Ponce.....		22.91	8.17	3.25	10.87	12.97	47.37
Quebradillas.....	42.50	29.10			6.62	16.69	16.53
Rincón.....	52.89	19.11			7.38	100.00	22.03
Río Grande.....	62.80	17.35	30.00	6.94	6.23	38.60	19.67
Río Piedras.....	150.00	20.88	124.33	6.68	16.62	96.98	39.28
Sabana Grande.....		18.68		1.57	6.52	7.78	14.09
Salinas.....	70.00	22.21		19.38	10.62	39.06	31.27
San Germán.....	80.00	20.31		2.01	7.74	21.93	27.59
San Juan.....						7,741.66	180.06
San Lorenzo.....		13.60		10.00	4.64	9.11	9.52
San Sebastián.....		17.15		8.46	8.87	14.72	17.47
Santa Isabel.....	72.84	38.86		4.09	12.29	29.40	44.94
Toa Alta.....	15.00	14.89			8.73		17.17
Toa Baja.....		7.43	131.48	5.64	11.49	128.47	48.39
Trujillo Alto.....		21.16	100.00		7.97	52.28	18.69
Utuado.....		17.51		5.00	7.36	7.97	15.99
Vega Alta.....	100.00	14.67			5.57	10.00	19.40
Vega Baja.....	100.00	12.60	616.00	3.49	5.87	37.83	24.81
Vieques.....	50.00	31.05		5.00	19.76	5.00	35.26
Yabucoa.....		18.35			5.18		28.83
Yanco.....		22.22		1.65	6.90	110.23	22.25
General average.....	59.41	19.21	125.28	6.46	8.00	29.35	25.39

## Average Value of Domestic Animals Per Head for the Fiscal Year 1910--Cont'd.

Corrected to August 31, 1909.

Municipality.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.				
	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Adjuntas.....	\$24.51	\$30.58	\$39.26	\$3.82	\$1.37
Aguada.....	35.80	28.93	.....	4.53	1.00
Aguadilla.....	22.61	24.19	30.00	2.24	1.59
Aguas Buenas.....	25.71	24.54	35.00	3.29	.....
Albonito.....	23.20	24.38	22.86	2.58	1.30
Añasco.....	42.38	30.89	26.67	3.25	2.00
Arecibo.....	27.70	24.63	55.25	2.83	1.60
Arroyo.....	33.89	28.11	.....	1.92	1.00
Barranquitas.....	20.52	25.18	50.00	2.65	1.00
Barros.....	19.06	21.18	22.98	3.94	2.14
Bayamón.....	22.00	23.25	71.85	5.16	2.14
Cabo Rojo.....	24.94	23.68	.....	2.01	1.50
Caguas.....	26.14	27.34	45.00	2.49	1.09
Camuy.....	26.43	23.45	58.14	2.65	1.10
Carolina.....	26.13	27.02	23.18	2.25	3.62
Cayey.....	22.18	29.54	49.83	3.33	1.20
Ciales.....	23.52	29.68	44.80	3.82	1.26
Cidra.....	21.66	24.83	50.00	2.90	.....
Coamo.....	24.69	25.57	35.62	2.11	1.07
Comerio.....	23.84	26.35	32.18	3.20	.....
Corozal.....	19.85	22.09	35.00	2.13	1.29
Culebra.....	16.44	19.06	10.00	2.60	1.61
Dorado.....	24.06	20.37	91.42	6.63	1.58
Fajardo.....	35.90	23.11	32.94	2.81	1.44
Guayama.....	27.77	29.88	33.58	4.00	1.99
Guayanilla.....	28.01	27.99	33.83	2.15	1.09
Gurabo.....	27.81	24.52	22.00	2.73	1.06
Hatillo.....	28.31	31.57	43.24	9.69	5.00
Humacao.....	20.62	26.05	25.00	2.37	1.51
Isabela.....	25.94	27.10	10.00	2.60	1.88
Juana Díaz.....	26.95	23.45	30.99	2.20	6.43
Juncos.....	30.42	20.68	.....	2.19	1.70
Lajas.....	21.53	17.74	23.33	1.80	1.66
Lares.....	22.28	25.62	34.44	2.80	1.34
Las Marias.....	25.70	31.34	33.49	3.00	1.97
Loíza.....	21.88	19.49	40.00	2.99	2.44
Manatí.....	27.45	36.78	85.56	2.67	2.56
Maricao.....	25.03	20.34	59.48	2.89	.89
Maunabo.....	30.78	35.02	.....	1.69	1.00
Mayagüez.....	27.32	29.37	36.75	2.05	3.34
Moca.....	29.09	28.07	18.08	2.68	1.68
Morovis.....	21.35	24.47	41.72	2.21	1.00
Naguabo.....	23.71	27.08	40.00	2.83	1.75
Naranjito.....	19.74	22.19	38.33	2.98	2.50
Patillas.....	33.21	27.21	30.50	2.06	.....
Peñuelas.....	28.88	26.16	38.03	2.23	1.44
Ponce.....	34.85	32.66	139.84	2.62	1.33
Quebradillas.....	23.95	25.89	78.71	2.53	1.50
Rincón.....	26.11	25.31	.....	3.63	.....
Rio Grande.....	24.79	23.57	45.00	2.73	1.63
Rio Piedras.....	31.05	32.69	120.21	4.31	3.78
Sabana Grande.....	18.72	21.14	31.66	2.45	1.09
Salinas.....	24.96	28.56	53.20	2.38	2.46
San Germán.....	26.14	26.60	46.92	1.89	1.91
San Juan.....	19.77	47.06	.....	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	21.50	23.06	.....	2.20	.97
San Sebastián.....	20.34	23.87	44.80	2.33	1.89
Santa Isabel.....	29.84	29.56	.....	3.08	1.73
Toa Alta.....	23.67	25.24	50.00	2.91	1.00
Toa Baja.....	24.10	31.06	161.33	2.31	1.61
Trujillo Alto.....	27.06	30.43	1.50	2.29	.....
Utúado.....	21.69	27.81	44.54	2.54	1.40
Vega Alta.....	27.53	28.28	15.00	2.59	12.50
Vega Baja.....	22.92	25.58	99.00	3.44	2.60
Vieques.....	28.13	28.21	21.00	2.34	2.74
Yabucoa.....	24.07	21.07	.....	2.34	1.33
Yauco.....	23.62	22.46	47.18	4.46	1.08
General average.....	25.48	25.86	47.62	2.75	1.85

## Gross Receipts of Municipalities, Detailed by Sources and Destination, Fiscal Year 1909-1910.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Totals.....	\$1,587,223.92	\$1,306,501.17	\$86,364.54	\$154,502.52	\$39,855.69
General revenues.....	1,125,280.33				
Taxes.....	\$1,329,937.55				
Property taxes.....	992,315.96	766,388.53	86,364.54	139,562.89	
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,544.85	131,544.85			
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	1,419.52	1,419.52			
Licenses and permits.....	182,810.59				
Business licenses.....	168,789.77	168,789.77			
Dog and other licenses.....	1,258.75	1,258.75			
Permits.....	12,762.07	12,762.07			
Fines.....	16,480.80	16,480.80			
Subventions, grants and gifts.....	529.19	529.19			
Miscellaneous.....	4,836.64	4,836.64			
Commercial revenues.....	\$257,286.37				
Department services.....	41,772.88				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....	15,160.17	15,160.17			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	555.78	555.78			
Fees and charges.....	8,957.00	8,957.00			
Rents.....	7,162.48	7,162.48			
Sales.....	9,937.45	9,937.45			

## Gross Receipts of Municipalities, Detailed by Sources and Destination, Fiscal Year 1909-1910—Continued.

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Bond redemption and sinking funds.	On account of debt.
Privileges.....	\$1,829.75	\$1,829.75			
Interest.....	17,266.87	2,327.24		\$14,939.63	
Public-service enterprises.....	156,561.18				
Water-supply systems.....	105,765.20	105,765.20			
Electric light plants.....	6,246.49	6,246.49			
Markets.....	22,294.08	22,294.08			
Slaughter houses.....	3,148.01	3,148.01			
Meat shops.....	2,588.80	2,588.80			
Animal pounds.....	7,871.13	7,871.13			
Cemeteries.....	5,681.45	5,681.45			
Theatres.....	2,918.00	2,918.00			
Others.....	48.02	48.02			
Receipts on account of debt.....	39,855.69				\$39,855.69
Total current receipts.....	1,587,223.92	1,306,501.17	\$86,364.54	154,502.52	39,855.69
Cash on hand, June 30, 1909.....	926,084.38	134,107.31	28,283.23	539,718.95	223,974.89
Total available for expenditure.....	2,513,308.30	1,440,608.48	114,647.77	694,221.47	263,830.58
Total expenditures during year.....	1,468,058.64	1,277,823.17	80,389.39	66,015.00	43,831.08
Cash on hand, June 30, 1910.....	1,045,249.66	162,785.31	34,258.38	628,206.47	219,999.50

## Detailed Expenditures of Municipalities, Fiscal Year 1909-1910.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Totals.....	\$1,066,146.57	\$557,137.20	\$509,009.37	\$78,539.80	\$181,482.33	\$141,889.94
General Government.....	305,293.63	251,958.32	53,335.31	.....	47,190.97	7,091.23
Executive and finance offices .....	209,187.70	183,385.21	25,802.49	.....	3,640.56	3,570.38
Legal services and costs.....	4,124.62	2,850.00	1,274.62	.....	.....	552.60
Municipal buildings.....	25,438.21	9,099.57	16,338.64	.....	43,432.31	2,078.18
Courts.....	36,407.02	35,257.11	1,149.91	.....	33.10	594.84
Civil register.....	22,061.67	21,366.43	695.24	.....	.....	284.23
Traveling expenses .....	8,074.41	.....	8,074.41	.....	85.00	11.00
Protection of life and property .....	17,299.89	4,244.41	13,055.48	.....	1,472.01	1,551.50
Fire Department.....	17,299.89	4,244.41	13,055.48	.....	1,472.01	1,551.50
Health Conservation and Sanitation.....	130,853.92	90,405.34	40,448.58	.....	6,964.18	5,004.92
Supervision and inspection.....	64,569.84	61,354.35	3,215.49	.....	690.40	3,650.90
Anemia Service.....	3,604.72	2,305.33	1,299.39	.....	2.50	508.30
Sewers and sewage disposal.....	3,469.70	3,228.00	241.70	.....	.....	.....
Street cleaning and refuse disposal .....	53,059.05	23,397.66	29,661.39	.....	2,161.25	284.53
Miscellaneous.....	6,150.61	120.00	6,030.61	.....	4,110.03	561.19
Highways.....	226,365.96	24,177.82	202,188.14	1,033.82	49,970.72	20,644.20
Streets, sidewalks and plazas.....	60,180.76	17,045.99	43,134.77	.....	35,180.79	10,922.41
Street sprinkling.....	5,166.07	2,400.00	2,766.07	.....	893.18	7.50
Street lighting.....	98,853.07	1,331.00	97,522.07	.....	2,109.85	709.80
Vecinal and rural roads.....	62,166.06	3,200.83	58,965.23	1,033.82	11,786.90	9,004.49

## Detailed Expenditures of Municipalities, Fiscal Year 1909-1910—Continued.

Department or service.	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Charities and correction.....	\$288,783.89	\$133,434.28	\$155,349.61	.....	\$4,309.03	\$4,086.30
Outdoor poor relief.....	60,992.01	48,555.58	12,436.43	.....	.....	366.17
Medicines.....	56,025.68	9,336.98	46,688.70	.....	83.00	1,169.55
Poor in institutions.....	14,062.85	2,774.90	11,287.95	.....	.....	250.00
Miscellaneous charities.....	3,283.51	192.00	3,091.51	.....	.....	41.75
Hospitals and relief stations.....	117,364.83	55,530.66	61,834.17	.....	3,854.03	2,024.33
Jails.....	37,055.01	17,044.16	20,010.85	.....	372.00	234.50
Education.....	12,963.62	2,657.50	10,306.12	.....	360.04	5,713.16
Scholarships.....	8,294.41	.....	8,294.41	.....	.....	.....
Libraries.....	3,773.09	2,657.50	1,115.59	.....	260.04	933.00
Miscellaneous.....	896.12	.....	896.12	.....	100.00	4,780.16
Recreation.....	14,981.90	6,091.25	8,890.65	.....	2,960.75	186.86
Playgrounds.....	8.04	.....	8.04	.....	.....	.....
Music.....	10,220.41	5,399.65	4,820.76	.....	1,262.18	58.00
Bath, bath-houses, etc.....	771.62	691.60	80.02	.....	1,698.57	.....
Celebrations and entertainments.....	3,981.83	.....	3,981.83	.....	.....	128.86
Miscellaneous.....	3,708.81	149.57	3,559.24	\$77,505.98	1,373.69	86,208.04
Public service enterprises.....	65,894.95	44,018.71	21,876.24	.....	66,880.94	11,403.73
Water supply systems.....	34,559.42	18,582.99	15,976.43	.....	23,225.96	10,472.76
Electric-light systems.....	3,891.99	3,025.00	866.99	.....	732.82	.....
Markets.....	4,361.10	4,147.00	214.10	.....	36,531.97	.....
Slaughterhouses.....	2,402.14	1,216.74	1,185.40	.....	4,529.97	428.47
Meat shops.....	2,897.72	2,424.74	472.98	.....	1,051.82	5.00
Animal pounds.....	1,442.04	1,277.00	165.04	.....	84.05	8.00
Cemeteries.....	15,543.25	12,873.24	2,670.01	.....	724.35	489.50
Theatres.....	530.01	472.00	58.01	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	267.28	.....	267.28	.....	.....	.....

## Insular Loans to Municipalities.

Municipality.	Date of Approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan Received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo .....	July 2, 1901 .....	\$2,800.00 .....	.....	\$2,800.00 .....	.....
Comerio .....	July 11, 1901 .....	2,500.00 .....	.....	2,500.00 .....	.....
Aguas Buenas .....	July 19, 1904 .....	4,311.67 .....	.....	4,311.67 .....	.....
Ponce .....	Sept. 9, 1904 .....	35,000.00 .....	.....	35,000.00 .....	.....
Vega Baja .....	Oct. 15, 1904 .....	3,000.00 .....	.....	3,000.00 .....	.....
Yauco .....	Oct. 15, 1904 .....	11,772.25 .....	.....	11,772.25 .....	.....
Sabana Grande .....	Nov. 23, 1904 .....	3,644.27 .....	.....	3,644.27 .....	.....
Bayamón .....	Jan. 23, 1905 .....	6,420.72 .....	.....	6,420.72 .....	.....
San Sebastián .....	Jan. 23, 1905 .....	8,669.42 .....	.....	8,669.42 .....	.....
Mayagüez .....	Mar. 28, 1905 .....	12,000.00 .....	.....	12,000.00 .....	.....
San Juan .....	May 15, 1905 .....	2,500.00 .....	.....	2,500.00 .....	.....
Vieques .....	May 22, 1905 .....	.....	\$3,000.00 .....	3,000.00 .....	.....
Total fiscal year 1904-1905 .....		92,618.33 .....	3,000.00 .....	95,618.33 .....	.....
Vega Alta .....	Aug. 12, 1905 .....	1,000.00 .....	.....	1,000.00 .....	.....
Adjuntas .....	Aug. 22, 1905 .....	14,922.44 .....	77.56 .....	15,000.00 .....	\$6,666.67 .....
Rincón .....	Aug. 28, 1905 .....	2,643.49 .....	.....	2,643.49 .....	.....
Aguadilla .....	Sept. 14, 1905 .....	5,943.79 .....	6,056.21 .....	12,000.00 .....	.....
Naguabo .....	Sept. 14, 1905 .....	108.81 .....	2,891.19 .....	3,000.00 .....	.....
San Juan .....	Sept. 26, 1905 .....	.....	15,000.00 .....	15,000.00 .....	.....
Arroyo .....	Mar. 8, 1906 .....	.....	4,200.00 .....	4,200.00 .....	.....
Coamo .....	Apr. 2, 1906 .....	.....	2,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....	.....
Lares .....	Apr. 2, 1906 .....	.....	12,000.00 .....	12,000.00 .....	2,400.00 .....
Juana Díaz .....	Apr. 7, 1906 .....	1,950.03 .....	4,049.97 .....	6,000.00 .....	.....
Patillas .....	Apr. 7, 1906 .....	.....	2,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....	400.00 .....
Toa Baja .....	May 18, 1906 .....	.....	1,500.00 .....	1,500.00 .....	900.00 .....
Aguada .....	June 16, 1906 .....	114.16 .....	3,885.84 .....	4,000.00 .....	800.00 .....
Aibonito .....	June 16, 1906 .....	558.00 .....	9,442.00 .....	10,000.00 .....	6,000.00 .....
Total fiscal year 1905-1906 .....		27,240.72 .....	63,102.77 .....	90,343.49 .....	17,166.67 .....
Maricao .....	June 25, 1906 .....	1,088.00 .....	5,912.00 .....	7,000.00 .....	1,400.00 .....
Morovis .....	June 25, 1906 .....	4,000.00 .....	.....	4,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....
San Sebastián .....	June 26, 1906 .....	5,500.00 .....	4,500.00 .....	10,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....
Ciales .....	July 14, 1906 .....	5,000.00 .....	.....	5,000.00 .....	.....
Toa Alta .....	July 14, 1906 .....	3,000.00 .....	.....	3,000.00 .....	600.00 .....
Añasco .....	July 14, 1906 .....	10,000.00 .....	.....	10,000.00 .....	.....
Aguas Buenas .....	July 30, 1906 .....	5,000.00 .....	.....	5,000.00 .....	3,000.00 .....
Barros .....	July 30, 1906 .....	3,000.00 .....	.....	3,000.00 .....	600.00 .....
Aguadilla .....	Aug. 11, 1906 .....	.....	2,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....	400.00 .....
Guayanilla .....	Aug. 11, 1906 .....	.....	2,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....	.....
Arroyo .....	Sept. 19, 1906 .....	.....	16,000.00 .....	8,000.00 .....	4,000.00 .....
Guayama .....	Sept. 19, 1906 .....	6,000.00 .....	.....	6,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....
San Lorenzo .....	Sept. 20, 1906 .....	.....	25,000.00 .....	25,000.00 .....	15,000.00 .....
Coamo .....	Sept. 25, 1906 .....	.....	20,000.00 .....	19,400.00 .....	11,400.00 .....
Yabucoa .....	Sept. 25, 1906 .....	7,000.00 .....	.....	7,000.00 .....	.....
Manatí .....	Oct. 16, 1906 .....	.....	750.00 .....	750.00 .....	.....
Comerio .....	Oct. 27, 1906 .....	.....	20,000.00 .....	15,081.38 .....	7,084.38 .....
Bayamón .....	Jan. 4, 1907 .....	2,270.44 .....	.....	2,270.44 .....	.....
Humacao .....	Dec. 28, 1906 .....	.....	12,000.00 .....	12,000.00 .....	9,955.54 .....
Cabo Rojo .....	Mar. 9, 1907 .....	.....	60,000.00 .....	60,000.00 .....	43,000.00 .....
Caguas .....	Apr. 9, 1907 .....	.....	52,000.00 .....	52,000.00 .....	29,714.28 .....
San Juan .....	Apr. 9, 1907 .....	.....	6,000.00 .....	6,000.00 .....	3,000.00 .....
Lajas .....	Apr. 9, 1907 .....	.....	2,750.00 .....	2,750.00 .....	1,375.00 .....
Cidra .....	Apr. 20, 1907 .....	1,400.00 .....	.....	1,400.00 .....	.....
Mayagüez .....	May 8, 1907 .....	.....	10,000.00 .....	10,000.00 .....	7,000.00 .....
Bayamón .....	May 21, 1907 .....	.....	4,000.00 .....	4,000.00 .....	2,000.00 .....
Patillas .....	May 31, 1907 .....	.....	5,000.00 .....	5,000.00 .....	3,566.76 .....
Vega Baja .....	May 31, 1907 .....	.....	1,000.00 .....	1,000.00 .....	442.04 .....
Toa Alta .....	May 31, 1907 .....	.....	7,000.00 .....	7,000.00 .....	5,237.70 .....
Las Marías .....	June 10, 1907 .....	23,000.00 .....	12,000.00 .....	35,000.00 .....	21,000.00 .....
Mayagüez .....	June 10, 1907 .....	.....	10,000.00 .....	10,000.00 .....	4,600.86 .....
Juana Díaz .....	June 10, 1907 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total fiscal year 1906-1907 .....		76,258.44 .....	279,912.00 .....	342,654.82 .....	180,376.56 .....



## Insular Loans to Municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of Approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan Received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907.....	.....	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$1,800.00
Salinas.....	July 26, 1907.....	.....	10,700.00	10,700.00	5,350.00
Aguadilla.....	July 26, 1907.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	5,752.99
Santa Isabel.....	July 26, 1907.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,587.08
Santa Isabel.....	Aug. 12, 1907.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	7,500.00
San Germán.....	Aug. 12, 1907.....	.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	8,400.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Naguabo.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Ponce.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....	\$14,000.00	50,000.00	61,000.00	44,800.00
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907.....	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Fajardo.....	Nov. 5, 1907.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,750.00
Loíza.....	Dec. 4, 1907.....	.....	16,000.00	11,000.00	7,800.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907.....	.....	22,000.00	16,000.00	.....
Cayey.....	Dec. 21, 1907.....	.....	35,516.13	35,516.13	31,961.52
Aibonito.....	Dec. 30, 1907.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908.....	.....	10,000.00	8,983.92	6,983.92
Gurabo.....	Feb. 7, 1908.....	.....	308.22	308.22	.....
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908.....	.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Hatillo.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Arecibo.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
Arecibo.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
Quebradillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	250.00	250.00	125.00
Quebradillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	250.00	250.00	125.00
Patillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908.....	.....	750.00	750.00	450.01
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908.....	.....	750.00	750.00	400.00
Río Piedras.....	Apr. 24, 1908.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Toa Alta.....	May 28, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00
San Sebastián.....	June 12, 1908.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,943.82
Moca.....	June 27, 1908.....	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
Total fiscal year 1907-1908.....		14,750.00	222,174.35	218,908.27	137,532.34
Utua.....	Oct. 20, 1908.....	.....	27,300.00	27,300.00	25,300.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,000.00
Total fiscal year 1908-1909.....		.....	52,300.00	52,300.00	48,300.00
Juncos.....	Aug. 26, 1909.....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
San Germán.....	Mar. 31, 1910.....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Total fiscal year 1909-1910.....		.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	4,500.00
Total fiscal years 1904-1905 to 1909-1910.....		210,867.49	627,089.12	807,324.91	387,875.57

## Insular Loans to School Boards.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Adjuntas .....	June 2, 1901 .....	\$980.00	.....	\$980.00	.....
Aguada .....	June 2, 1901 .....	408.00	.....	408.00	.....
Aguadilla .....	June 2, 1901 .....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Aguas Buenas .....	June 2, 1904 .....	355.00	.....	355.00	.....
Añasco .....	June 2, 1901 .....	806.00	.....	806.00	.....
Arecibo .....	June 2, 1901 .....	1,411.00	.....	1,411.00	.....
Barros .....	June 2, 1901 .....	348.00	.....	348.00	.....
Bayamón .....	June 2, 1904 .....	672.00	.....	672.00	.....
Camuy .....	June 2, 1901 .....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Cayey .....	June 2, 1901 .....	734.00	.....	734.00	.....
Ciales .....	June 2, 1901 .....	323.33	.....	323.33	.....
Comerio .....	June 2, 1904 .....	925.00	.....	925.00	.....
Fajardo .....	June 2, 1904 .....	182.00	.....	182.00	.....
Lajas .....	June 2, 1901 .....	550.00	.....	550.00	.....
Las Marias .....	June 2, 1901 .....	675.00	.....	675.00	.....
Manatí .....	June 2, 1901 .....	700.00	.....	700.00	.....
Maricao .....	June 2, 1901 .....	216.00	.....	216.00	.....
Mayagüez .....	June 2, 1901 .....	3,680.00	.....	3,680.00	.....
Morovis .....	June 2, 1901 .....	600.00	.....	600.00	.....
Naguabo .....	June 2, 1901 .....	492.00	.....	492.00	.....
Patillas .....	June 2, 1901 .....	394.00	.....	394.00	.....
Ponce .....	June 2, 1901 .....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Sabana Grande .....	June 2, 1901 .....	425.00	.....	425.00	.....
San Lorenzo .....	June 2, 1904 .....	800.00	.....	800.00	.....
Utua .....	June 2, 1901 .....	862.00	.....	862.00	.....
Vega Baja .....	June 2, 1901 .....	208.00	.....	208.00	.....
Total fiscal year 1904-1905 .....		19,496.33	.....	19,496.33	.....
Aguada .....	Aug. 31, 1905 .....	\$1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Arecibo .....	Aug. 28, 1905 .....	900.00	.....	1,096.00	.....
Aguadilla .....	Sept. 14, 1905 .....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Añasco .....	Oct. 3, 1905 .....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
Sabana Grande .....	Oct. 3, 1905 .....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	\$533.34
San Germán .....	Oct. 3, 1905 .....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Manatí .....	Oct. 11, 1905 .....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
Camuy .....	Sept. 14, 1905 .....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Hatillo .....	Sept. 11, 1905 .....	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Lares .....	Mar. 26, 1906 .....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00
Río Piedras .....	Mar. 26, 1906 .....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,750.00
Coamo .....	Apr. 2, 1906 .....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,600.00
Naguabo .....	Apr. 9, 1906 .....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Toa Baja .....	May 18, 1906 .....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	900.00
Total fiscal year 1905-1906 .....		5,896.00	27,100.00	32,996.00	7,783.34
Arroyo .....	June 5, 1906 .....	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	1,444.45
Patillas .....	Aug. 11, 1906 .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	600.00
Bayamón .....	Aug. 17, 1906 .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Humacao .....	Aug. 21, 1906 .....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
Salinas .....	Aug. 25, 1906 .....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Juana Díaz .....	Oct. 1, 1906 .....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	1,500.00
Isabela .....	Oct. 1, 1906 .....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....
Guayama .....	Oct. 24, 1906 .....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00
Lajas .....	Feb. 25, 1907 .....	.....	6,000.00	5,230.40	3,230.40
San Germán .....	Mar. 9, 1907 .....	.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Yauco .....	Mar. 9, 1907 .....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	4,540.82
Ponce .....	Apr. 9, 1907 .....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	21,000.00
San Juan .....	Apr. 9, 1907 .....	.....	48,000.00	48,000.00	32,000.00
Santa Isabel .....	June 17, 1907 .....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00
Total fiscal year 1906-1907 .....		1,050.00	143,300.00	143,480.40	75,515.67

## Insular Loans to School Boards—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1907.....		\$12,000.00	\$2,671.65	\$271.65
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907.....		200.00	200.00	
Mayagüez.....	Aug. 23, 1907.....		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Peñuelas.....	Mar. 7, 1908.....		3,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908.....		12,200.00	12,200.00	10,457.14
Total fiscal year 1907-1908.....			29,300.00	18,471.65	12,028.79
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	July 13, 1908.....		6,000.00		
Manatí.....	July 13, 1908.....		6,000.00		
Caguas.....	July 13, 1908.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	6,400.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908.....		30,000.00	30,000.00	27,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908.....		1,000.00	900.00	700.00
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909.....		13,000.00	13,000.00	11,700.00
Maunabo.....	May 29, 1909.....		6,000.00		
Total fiscal year 1908-1909.....			65,000.00	52,900.00	46,800.00
Total fiscal years 1904-1905 to 1909-1910.			\$26,442.33	264,600.00	267,314.38
					142,127.80

NOTE.—No loans approved during fiscal year 1909-1910.

# REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

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Total Value Imports into and Exports from Porto Rico, 1836 to 1910.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1836.....	\$1,005,944	\$4,099,575	1863.....	\$10,513,766	\$3,557,195	1887.....	\$8,946,356	\$8,931,691
1837.....	4,209,489	4,861,636	1864.....	10,379,824	4,965,382	1888.....	12,031,499	10,082,821
1838.....	4,302,149	5,254,945	1865.....	8,529,740	6,059,820	1889.....	11,517,122	8,989,996
1841.....	6,062,362	5,962,445	1866.....	8,871,327	5,592,247	1890.....	15,179,338	8,918,001
1843.....	4,342,540	5,054,905	1867.....	8,551,892	6,023,502	1891.....	14,030,586	8,224,625
1844.....	5,257,228	6,204,764	1868.....	8,754,690	5,730,239	1892.....	14,339,104	12,748,859
1845.....	6,094,887	6,257,699	1869.....	9,066,902	6,535,352	1893.....	12,642,667	12,222,913
1846.....	5,550,590	5,369,020	1870.....	13,479,951	8,104,619	1894.....	13,037,961	11,401,142
1847.....	5,763,945	5,865,818	1871.....	15,484,808	9,047,426	1895.....	10,366,052	9,387,159
1848.....	4,469,751	5,595,137	1872.....	15,435,323	8,008,125	1896.....	12,183,790	12,222,935
1849.....	4,981,584	5,402,371	1873.....	13,564,815	8,500,553	1897.....	10,725,563	11,155,962
1850.....	5,222,029	5,877,319	1874.....	13,249,355	7,111,636	1898.....	9,805,919	10,156,541
1851.....	6,073,870	5,761,975	1875.....	13,364,131	7,693,281	1900.....	9,989,505	6,612,499
1852.....	6,298,396	4,652,340	1876.....	13,324,865	7,085,563	1901.....	8,918,136	8,583,967
1853.....	5,335,910	5,299,327	1877.....	13,119,847	10,460,959	1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,856
1854.....	5,536,681	5,062,017	1878.....	14,426,905	13,129,927	1903.....	12,449,286	15,089,079
1855.....	5,785,891	4,971,715	1879.....	12,753,189	10,647,193	1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903
1856.....	6,571,160	5,371,804	1880.....	10,884,749	7,779,078	1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565
1857.....	7,999,005	4,429,350	1881.....	13,299,375	11,736,276	1906.....	21,827,629	23,257,530
1858.....	7,456,364	5,357,155	1882.....	11,977,275	10,397,113	1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300
1859.....	6,764,673	4,289,494	1883.....	11,340,494	10,258,669	1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490
1860.....	7,545,957	5,454,057	1884.....	10,072,919	10,033,577	1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225
1861.....	8,676,811	6,063,445	1885.....	9,072,919	12,048,575	1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219
1862.....	9,199,108	5,793,962	1886.....	10,089,570	8,416,637	.....	.....	.....

Nore.—Data for the years 1836 to 1900, inclusive, from the report of the Porto Rico Chamber of Commerce; subsequent data from the reports of the United States Customs Service.

**Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Exported from Porto Rico to the  
United States and Other Countries, 1871-1897 and 1901-1910.**

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.		Coffee.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871.....	95.039	6,198.201	7,210.428	686.705	20,822.299	1,249.338
1872.....	81.935	5,343.577	5,571.956	530.662	18,355.133	1,101.308
1873.....	87.639	5,715.608	4,897.200	466.100	25,810.533	1,550.432
1874.....	71.755	4,679.703	5,126.703	488.257	17,769.195	1,066.151
1875.....	71.609	4,865.808	5,602.668	533.587	26,162.690	1,569.761
1876.....	69.923	4,129.776	6,532.890	622.180	20,826.390	1,249.583
1877.....	56.652	5,512.042	3,676.706	665.309	15,843.887	3,010.338
1878.....	76.537	7,487.278	4,367.592	751.402	17,051.486	3,325.040
1879.....	71.249	4,265.553	4,306.420	431.395	30,527.901	4,765.604
1880.....	46.260	2,757.703	3,343.060	310.810	21,832.862	3,368.046
1881.....	57.367	3,385.839	3,812.048	379.303	47,182.029	6,404.800
1882.....	83.566	4,875.972	4,556.858	612.683	29,435.446	3,403.308
1883.....	79.738	4,503.029	6,172.873	613.567	37,109.800	1,152.686
1884.....	98.974	5,555.561	6,687.300	602.981	25,756.611	2,864.811
1885.....	88.959	4,959.131	6,129.119	630.784	47,165.476	5,203.418
1886.....	63.777	3,389.633	4,137.265	405.916	36,436.769	3,837.334
1887.....	80.792	4,266.047	5,822.362	567.571	27,284.241	2,854.760
1888.....	61.987	3,368.880	4,220.511	423.463	50,189.967	5,437.381
1889.....	63.610	3,358.801	4,140.723	403.645	37,719.768	3,946.634
1890.....	58.192	3,149.430	3,316.312	334.352	43,300.983	1,643.769
1891.....	48.094	2,600.780	2,473.942	246.983	41,130.154	1,407.291
1892.....	67.303	3,202.344	3,826.616	614.855	46,704.514	7,496.431
1893.....	43.088	2,149.224	2,037.869	260.312	48,544.873	8,475.339
1894.....	48.409	2,165.368	1,447.619	166.996	49,803.672	7,853.024
1895.....	59.911	2,404.872	3,195.092	332.229	39,683.160	5,610.055
1896.....	55.775	2,401.617	3,923.099	328.966	57,961.291	8,915.975
1897.....	57.649	2,407.201	2,305.826	242.354	51,097.821	7,340.901
1901.....	68.909	4,715.611	2,818.314	595.902	12,157.240	1,678.765
1902.....	91.912	5,890.302	3,080.132	579.097	26,906.399	3,195.662
1903.....	113.108	7,170.122	4,278.479	664.570	35,207.139	3,970.574
1904.....	129.647	8,690.811	3,500.030	621.326	31,329.972	3,903.257
1905.....	135.663	11,925.804	4,612.062	576.125	16,849.739	2,141.009
1906.....	205.277	14,184.667	6,045.531	553.850	28,290.322	3,481.102
1907.....	204.079	14,770.682	7,923.110	597.128	38,756.750	4,693.004
1908.....	234.607	18,690.504	4,804.458	267.181	35,256.189	4,304.609
1909.....	244.257	18,432.446	9,108.263	491.915	28,489.509	3,715.744
1910.....	284.522	23,545.922	9,682.517	599.124	45,209.792	5,669.602

Year.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871.....	5,381.081	215.243	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	6,318.421	260.484	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	4,999.086	199.963	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	4,236.475	172.907	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	6,325.781	268.121	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	6,490.595	332.122	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	5,997.988	511.220	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	5,237.861	878.554	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	3,961.298	545.633	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	5,540.235	754.115	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	7,570.459	954.352	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	5,077.174	683.468	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	3,821.507	497.891	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	2,721.584	352.443	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	7,598.680	977.271	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	4,464.082	547.370	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	7,527.154	916.955	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	3,301.239	413.925	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	7,630.105	929.496	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	3,930.817	490.812	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	5,213.867	650.476	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	4,148.713	605.363	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	4,149.337	585.147	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	3,322.682	423.165	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Quantities and Values of Principal Articles Exported from Porto Rico to the United States and Other Countries, 1871-1897 and 1901-1910—Continued.**

Year.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	3,614,002	411,869				
1896.....	2,188,987	271,969				
1897.....	6,050,215	717,308				
1901.....	4,990,237	375,527	11,831	306,115	1,243	2,749
1902.....	2,052,973	212,768	70,678	1,519,235	427	29,513
1903.....	2,251,627	194,857	67,964	1,753,795	282	9,412
1904.....	3,104,754	286,106	59,671	1,460,496	205	5,929
1905.....	2,513,271	437,882	87,961	2,152,051	486	9,360
1906.....	1,443,970	480,607	113,579	3,074,226	187	11,707
1907.....	4,311,659	1,232,058	129,211	4,241,410	9,106	21,998
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	106,273	3,414,140	12,328	29,352
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237	142,088	4,383,893	11,574	29,998
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317	149,746	4,480,030	11,955	24,867

(Data 1871-1897 from Report of the Porto Rico Chamber of Commerce; subsequent data from Reports of United States Customs Service.)

**World's Commerce With Porto Rico and Share of the United States Therein, 1887 to 1910.**

Year.	World's commerce with Porto Rico.	United States commerce with Porto Rico.	Share of United States.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1887.....	16,352,560	5,932,347	35
1888.....	21,292,070	5,371,336	25
1889.....	19,789,368	5,332,878	27
1890.....	23,253,932	5,102,642	22
1891.....	21,476,278	4,790,583	22
1892.....	26,661,760	6,104,010	28
1893.....	23,995,285	5,099,175	21
1894.....	23,583,755	4,613,537	20
1895.....	19,061,849	4,063,289	21
1896.....	23,552,488	4,196,803	18
1897.....	21,881,526	4,169,912	19
1898.....		3,920,302	
1899.....	19,962,457	7,411,926	37
1900.....	16,602,004	10,302,691	62
1901.....	17,701,216	12,606,505	71
1902.....	25,643,566	19,261,419	75
1903.....	29,538,365	23,297,040	79
1904.....	29,434,932	22,932,886	78
1905.....	35,245,824	29,607,215	84
1906.....	45,085,195	38,367,342	85
1907.....	56,263,472	47,756,418	85
1908.....	56,470,155	48,568,657	86
1909.....	56,935,551	50,012,857	88
1910.....	68,595,326	59,193,551	86

**Statement by Countries of Values of Goods Shipped from Porto Rico to the  
United States and Foreign Countries for the Past Five Years  
Ending June 30, 1910.**

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
United States (foreign and domestic) .....	\$19,142,461	\$22,070,133	\$25,891,281	\$26,394,312	\$32,095,615
Austria-Hungary .....	274,932	527,651	626,578	445,783	833,604
Belgium .....	11,723	17,250	18,499	10,931	12,662
Denmark .....	7,465	8,272	3,921	7,996	12,244
France .....	631,311	975,162	677,414	547,337	584,193
Germany .....	136,106	128,528	553,328	105,775	259,508
Gibraltar .....	8,076	28,623	20,703	23,639	8,736
Italy .....	210,011	283,123	320,113	401,826	377,517
Netherlands .....	39,898	33,857	79,465	36,154	94,990
Norway .....				586	
Russia .....					1,200
Spain .....	813,479	863,500	843,360	780,871	1,058,197
Sweden .....	4,335	13,622	18,883	6,545	12,827
United Kingdom .....	134,380	32,620	19,619	41,485	13,195
Panama .....				249	
Mexico .....	936	13			
Canada .....	166,513	43,119	1,420	19,191	5,437
West Indies:					
British .....	23,659	1,564	3,334	460	396
Danish .....	11,141	11,678	8,591	20,504	19,984
Dutch .....	3,439	3,109	17,423	7,685	3,939
French .....	669		88	592	569
Cuba .....	1,582,904	1,910,387	1,481,301	1,432,909	2,470,078
Haiti .....	553	336	583	342	288
Santo Domingo .....	46,914	41,916	48,019	96,900	88,347
British Guiana .....	78				
Argentina .....			70	80	
Canary Islands .....		15	4,141	1,987	1,811
Bolivia .....			520		
Columbia .....	330		500	3,209	347
Ecuador .....			28		
Uruguay .....		200	630		747
Venezuela .....	599	80	745	734	586
French Africa .....	2,618	1,242	3,900	3,140	1,284
Morocco .....					1,888
Totals.....	23,257,530	26,996,300	30,644,490	30,391,225	37,960,219

**Statement by Countries of Values of Merchandise Brought Into Porto Rico  
from the United States and Foreign Countries for the Past Five Years  
Ending June 30, 1910.**

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
United States (foreign and domestic) .....	\$19,224,881	\$25,686,285	\$22,677,376	\$23,618,545	\$27,097,654
Austria-Hungary .....	18,589	13,993	9,573	8,826	7,030
Belgium .....	111,939	313,187	91,551	55,406	97,340
Denmark .....	34,668	49,441	58,948	48,388	67,127
France .....	345,785	556,377	351,719	336,855	345,469
Germany .....	148,971	251,779	310,229	250,981	493,856
Italy .....	38,812	69,619	79,028	72,106	76,611
Netherlands .....	48,181	90,751	130,250	122,842	164,314
Norway .....				2,097	414
Portugal .....	97	511	2,646	1,055	993
Spain .....	642,200	753,274	694,941	585,792	708,573
Turkey .....				558	
Switzerland .....	50	206	2,608	3,725	373
United Kingdom .....	264,112	317,605	335,018	352,087	366,241
Canada .....	575,787	634,659	517,015	536,260	555,729
Newfoundland .....		21,628	41,099	170,107	77,074
Mexico .....	22,857	36,858	48,547	26,674	13,226
Miquelon, etc. ....					5,183
West Indies:					
British .....	550		307	8,343	1,954
Danish .....	6,629	906	3,260	3,754	12,128
Dutch .....	1,372	4,308	6,553	8,673	38,504
French .....		58			
Cuba .....	61,529	63,734	26,495	42,360	56,511
Haiti .....		415	1,038		
Santo Domingo .....	11,989	28,379	29,523	13,156	41,396

**Statement by Countries of Values of Merchandise Brought Into Porto Rico  
from the United States and Foreign Countries for the Past Five Years  
Ending June 30, 1910—Continued.**

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Panama .....			\$265	\$803	\$85
Argentina .....	\$24,839	\$58,981	54,729	19,263	43,005
Brazil .....					765
Columbia .....	250		364	3,656	3,248
Peru .....					172
Uruguay .....	93,273	102,567	183,617	126,614	199,341
Venezuela .....	20,899	5,446	9,222	8,191	7,925
Japan .....				56	142
Ecuador .....					
British Guiana .....				795	
British India .....	98,078	152,066	141,843	115,340	109,406
Canary Islands .....	31,328	14,839	17,841	21,018	43,066
Totals .....	21,827,665	29,267,172	25,825,665	26,544,326	30,634,855

**Domestic and Foreign Merchandise Shipped from Porto Rico to the United  
States and Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1910.**

Principal Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa .....	Lb.		59,997	\$8,774
Coffee .....	Lb.	163,350	\$21,875	45,046,442
Cotton, sea island .....	Lb.	62,513	18,150	5,647,726
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges .....	Box	296,018	582,616	40
Pineapples .....	Crate	276,877	551,863	72
Grapefruit .....	Crate	48,401	162,549	40
All other, green, ripe or dried .....	Box	2,560	7,722	
Canned fruits .....	Box	34,867	106,587	
All other prepared .....		357	2,039	90
Nuts:				
Cocoanuts .....		8,336	216,015	116
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	546,074	117,617	226,231
Honey .....			9,170	
Leather, sole .....	Lb.	28,856	7,562	8,541
Seeds:				
Cotton .....	Lb.			395,856
Annatto .....	Lb.	297,070	16,122	49,484
Spirits, distilled:				
Alcohol .....	Gallon	13,802	3,882	24,352
Rum .....	Gallon	53	103	103
Straw hats .....				7,684
Sugar .....	Ton	284,520	23,545,665	2
Molasses .....	Gallon	9,604,926	593,650	77,591
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf .....	Lb.	2,924,173	1,137,529	50,958
Scraps .....	Lb.	1,196,246	117,126	4,795
Manufactures of—				
Cigars .....	M	149,469	4,473,123	277
Cigarettes .....	M	11,903	24,757	52
Tallow .....	Lb.	26,471	1,500	318,265
All other domestic articles .....			375,513	51,611
Total exports of domestic merchandise .....			32,095,536	5,822,595
Total exports of foreign merchandise .....			109	42,015
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise .....			32,095,645	5,864,574



**Merchandise Brought into Porto Rico from the United States and Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1910.**

ARTICLES.	Domestic merchandise from the United States.		Foreign merchandise imported through the United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements						
Animals		\$29,380				\$15,904
Breadstuffs:		15,377				484
Bread and biscuits	3,422,832	205,736				17,521
Corn meal	36,591	118,163				
Oats	147,709	77,869	742	\$391	901	423
Wheat flour	325,734	1,819,724				
Macaroni			67,482			
All other		48,552				
Candles	1,259,719	104,062		334		9,243
Cars, carriages and parts of		685,680			23,129	13,054
Cement	131,880	166,264				2,348
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicine		360,771			1,047	393
Coal and coke	85,592	264,714		10,201		1,647
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared		16,516			7	112,859
Cotton, manufactures of:					227,272	73
Cloths	35,531,990	2,021,210	48,946			46,308
All other manufactures of		1,515,645		6,316	134,325	28,687
Earthen, stone and chinaware		78,997		134,145		49,580
Explosives		21,619		7,974		17,431
Fertilizers	10,459	453,009		1,162		211
				7,345	12,563	538,880

Fibers vegetable and textile grasses :									
Cordage.....	Lbs.	826,783	61,102	.....	.....	.....	25,306	.....	5,159
Jute bags.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,707	.....	.....	.....	156,299
All other.....	.....	.....	61,636	.....	22,352	.....	.....	.....	37,144
Fish :									
Codfish.....	Lbs.	9,250,642	431,580	112,581	.....	5,791	11,480,648	.....	522,449
Herring.....	.....	533,692	14,962	110,973	.....	4,317	1,830,153	.....	36,379
All other.....	.....	.....	93,147	.....	.....	1,275	.....	.....	42,923
Fruit and nuts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glassware.....	.....	.....	126,278	.....	.....	9,039	.....	.....	36,626
India rubber, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	127,520	.....	.....	1,867	.....	.....	23,654
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....	.....	.....	115,659	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	1,630
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	205,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	.....	3,310,535	.....	.....	10,530	.....	.....	240,790
Meat and dairy products.....	.....	.....	1,009,726	.....	.....	531	.....	.....	40,607
Meat products—									
Bacon.....	Lbs.	199,920	27,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hams and shoulders.....	Lbs.	2,830,978	341,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, pickled.....	Lbs.	8,700,904	940,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard.....	Lbs.	1,911,960	252,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard compounds.....	Lbs.	8,525,069	844,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other meat products.....	.....	.....	193,216	.....	.....	813	.....	.....	219,309
Dairy products—									
Butter.....	Lbs.	614,898	125,647	.....	.....	.....	181,762	.....	65,384
Cheese.....	Lbs.	432,393	71,970	17,222	.....	3,575	1,383,893	.....	165,114
Condensed milk.....	Lbs.	1,300,067	94,155	.....	.....	.....	346,411	.....	23,985
Musical instruments and parts of.....	.....	.....	47,002	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	6,360
Oils:									
Animal.....	Gals.	1,708	1,484	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	24

Merchandise Brought into Porto Rico from the United States and Foreign Countries During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1910—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Domestic merchandise from the United States.		Foreign merchandise imported through the United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Oils—Continued.</i>						
Mineral.....Gals.	2,681,754	\$409,003	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable.....	.....	100,054	.....	\$867	.....	\$124,854
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	102,757	.....	942	.....	25,263
Paper, manufactures of.....	.....	407,341	.....	1,498	.....	91,796
Perfumeries, cosmetics and toilet preparations. . .	.....	55,240	.....	5,839	.....	27,286
Rice.....Lbs.	117,527,269	3,747,215	56,700	2,390	147,087	4,878
Seeds.....	.....	2,777	.....	3,353	.....	3,584
Silk, manufactures of.....	.....	254,476	.....	13,605	.....	9,877
<i>Soap:</i>						
Toilet or fancy ..	.....	21,038	981	365	196,787	5,628
All other.....Lbs.	10,150,562	410,765	.....	240	.....	4,858
Spices.....Lbs.	.....	.....	163,831	13,798	137,119	11,926
<i>Spirit wines and malt liquors:</i>						
Malt liquors—						
In bottles.....Doz. qts.	142,180	196,886	15	15	30,784	22,977
In other coverings.....Gals.	1,044	430	32	30	.....	.....
<i>Spirits, distilled—</i>						
Alcohol.....Proof gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandy.....Proof gals.	.....	.....	1,333	5,588	3,524	13,036
All other.....Proof gals.	15,825	38,149	2,424	6,651	6,272	12,015

Wines.....	59,306						13,495
Champagne.....		Doz. qts.	57	919	966		
Still wines.....							35,017
In casks.....		Gals.	1,728	919	107,013		67,353
In bottles.....		Doz. qts.	31	158	19,399		
Sugar.....		Lbs.	23,815	1,409			
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....	438,545						
Straw and grass manufactures of.....	58,285						
Tobacco and manufactures of:				8,053			270
Leaf.....	325,078	Lbs.	111,923	44,961			606
All other manufactures of.....	27,076						5,115
Toys.....	58,887			2,082			
Vegetables:							
Beans and dried peas.....	473,846	Bushs.	11,011	26,184	25,127		56,726
Onions.....	18,392	Bushs.	43	45	57,985		54,169
Potatoes.....	134,037	Bushs.			27,172		18,165
All others in natural state.....				90,413			81,833
All others preserved.....	35,259			5,673			12,383
Wood and manufactures of:							
Boards, deals and planks.....	613,503	M. ft.	157	6,028	7,019		122,503
Furniture.....	301,547						12,986
All other.....	496,375			3,575			29,373
Wool, manufactures of.....	138,835			459			13,404
All other articles.....	990,847			29,551			176,943
Total value.....	26,478,106			619,548			3,537,201

## Consolidated Report of Financial Institutions in Porto Rico at the Close of Business June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	First National Bank of Porto Rico.	Crédito y Ahorro Ponceno.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos San Germán.	Banco Popular San Juan.	Union Bank of Halifax.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
Bonds.....	\$153,000.00	\$445,900.00	\$1,498,238.77	\$100,000.00	\$102,217.80					\$2,197,356.57
Stock investment.....			142,385.36	140,675.00						283,070.36
Amount due by stockholders.....	300,000.00	275,215.00								575,215.00
Amount loaned on collateral.....	543,187.10	154,300.00	799,057.53	19,900.00			\$58,110.90	\$281,454.06	\$308,971.36	2,164,980.95
Amount loaned on personal securities.....	799,037.30	716,732.66	599,798.38	61,264.76	267,349.05	\$103,912.02		309,176.32	483,700.87	3,133,971.36
Amount loaned on real estate.....	283,618.95	715,102.39	149,190.02		15,834.08	2,566.25	73,171.00	12,635.87		1,239,485.69
Overdrafts.....			2,381.10	135.20					2,194.60	17,536.77
Due from banks, institutions and private firms.....	444,081.03	311,511.45	513,996.59	159,290.11	421,716.01	74,139.75	47,397.26	7,198.51	259,717.69	2,239,318.10
Real estate:										
Owned.....	40,000.00	70,000.00	26,526.30		49,856.10	375.26	173.04			186,630.70
By foreclosure.....	11,101.98	156,978.54								168,080.52
Furniture and fixtures.....	7,211.20	2,368.97	12,217.08	850.00	2,608.39	718.97	278.08	514.77		26,828.06
Taxes.....	5,652.95		235.00	1,116.51	1,358.47	472.88				8,835.81
Expense account.....	27,380.83		16,574.64	2,792.16	6,527.92	1,419.24	2,110.93	4,503.50	1,006.39	62,315.61
Cash on hand:										
Bills—										
Legal tender notes.....	439,789.00	499,108.00	400,113.00	28,655.00	206,601.00	17,736.00	1,321.00	399,354.00	262,498.00	2,254,581.00
Spanish bank notes.....	34,563.00	2,665.00	1,365.00	855.00	70.00			1,010.00	135.00	40,693.00
Gold coin.....	62,287.50	38,625.00	87,568.66	950.00	15,705.00	2,605.00	4,415.00	1,942.62	6,190.22	220,289.00
Silver dollars.....	63,698.00	4,750.00	9,000.00	356.00	590.00		150.00	2,360.00	1,000.00	82,214.00
Silver fractional coin.....	6,766.52	1,403.11	31,105.69	290.37	39,905.42	7,616.52	128.59	4,961.98	1,080.50	93,237.70
Cash items, checks on other banks.....	222,867.21	153,670.08	484,159.50	14,279.44	10,626.87	56,530.15		128,554.85	40,501.20	1,111,192.30
Assets not included in above heads.....	53,605.95	112,108.69	51,279.77	12,343.00	56,600.00	1,628.95	1,152.00			288,718.36
Total.....	3,497,788.52	3,558,138.89	4,825,402.39	546,112.55	1,197,572.11	270,250.99	188,414.40	1,213,896.48	1,367,001.83	16,694,881.16
LIABILITIES.										
Authorized capital stock.....	750,000.00	697,900.00								1,447,900.00
Capital stock paid in.....			400,000.00	100,000.00	130,000.00	45,630.00	18,000.00			638,000.00

Bank building rents	1,690.06	310,000.00	17,500.00	60,000.00	6,100.32	4,529.62	1,690.06
Stocks fund	250,000			8,000.00			618,129.91
Prudential reserve	4,107.37			8,000.00			12,107.37
Amount due depositors	1,806,995.23	3,819,503.90	318,302.19	788,388.02	209,591.78	150,167.88	11,081,383.51
Notes issued	5,500.00						250,000.00
Amount due other banks	165,762.33						291,280.61
Dividends unpaid	6,635.26				186.66		8,961.17
Undivided profits	2,208.18	102,003.53	5,965.15		2,120.13	182.07	161,090.83
Commission account	1,948.63					5,015.65	3,075.90
Interest account	56,074.16	25,803.59	5,571.91	16,123.35	5,989.33	6,709.92	152,038.12
Exchange account	6,325.08			3,196.19			12,612.11
Bills payable				80,107.21			80,007.21
Interest accrued	7,726.65			9,176.25			27,170.60
Mortgage bonds issued	50,000.00						872,015.50
Other liabilities not included in above head							
Total	3,497,788.52	4,825,402.30	516,112.55	1,197,572.11	270,250.99	188,111.10	16,691,881.16

# Transactions in Porto Rico in the Calendar Year 1909 by Surety and Insurance Companies.

## Guaranty Insurance.

Name of company.	Bonds written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1909.	Losses incurred in 1909.
American Surety Company of New York.....	\$1,784,500.00	\$7,247.17	\$584.24	\$584.24
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.....	1,979,280.00	9,415.12	2,697.26	2,697.26
National Surety Company..	320,726.00	2,059.56	156.97	156.97
Total.....	4,084,506.00	18,721.85	3,438.47	3,438.47

## Life Insurance.

Name of company.	Policies in force December 31, 1909.		Policies written, revived, etc., in 1909.	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1909.	Policies in force December 31, 1909.	Annuities in force, annual payments.
	Number.	Amount.				
New York Life.....	1,501	\$2,322,639.00	\$173,088.00	\$238,325.00	\$2,257,402.00	\$700.00
Sun Life Assurance.....	723	1,615,134.00	255,000.00	147,006.00	1,723,127.00	947.34
Manufacturers' Life.....	197	418,500.00	127,000.00	24,000.00	531,500.00	737.65
The Mutual Life.....	122	216,863.00	256.00	8,762.00	208,357.00	.....
Total.....	2,543	4,573,136.00	555,344.00	418,093.00	4,720,386.00	1,437.65

## Marine Insurance.

Name of company.	Marine insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1909.	Losses incurred in 1909.
International Lloyd.....	\$711,030.80	\$2,734.99	\$247.60	\$340.40
British and Foreign.....	3,850,677.37	8,700.75	947.34	947.34
Mannheim.....	2,085,789.00	6,225.39	1,946.64	1,946.64
North German.....	1,631,132.76	5,384.44	2,039.63	2,039.63
Indemnity Mutual.....	238,210.00	1,152.68	.....	.....
German Lloyd.....	311,767.75	1,226.58	100.00	100.00
Agrippina.....	132,979.00	692.32	480.38	480.38
Total.....	8,961,586.68	26,117.15	5,761.59	5,854.39

## Fire Insurance.

Name of company.	Fire insurance written.	Gross premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1909.	Losses incurred in 1909.
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	\$993,510.00	\$6,629.09	.....	.....
Palatine.....	773,600.00	5,395.06	.....	.....
Royal (Limited).....	3,033,346.00	16,657.95	\$3,101.94	\$3,104.94
Commercial Union Assurance.....	1,626,528.69	12,874.65	717.61	717.61
North British and Mercantile.....	8,883,709.96	38,463.17	13,498.97	13,498.97
Hamburg-Bremen Fire.....	4,027,027.19	15,882.70	10,218.04	10,218.04
Aachen-Munich Fire.....	2,839,823.19	13,570.19	14,386.76	14,386.76
Northern Assurance Co.....	3,195,783.00	14,861.32	.....	.....
Feuer Assecuranz von Hamburg.....	965,705.00	8,618.71	700.00	700.00
Western Assurance.....	1,413,099.80	11,423.54	806.00	806.00
Guardian Assurance.....	1,513,093.00	12,460.19	140.00	140.00
Lancashire (Royal).....	1,067,020.00	7,496.54	995.00	995.00
Magdeburg.....	1,606,998.25	12,825.88	8,586.62	8,586.62
Prussian National.....	1,612,921.00	11,657.31	7,972.11	7,972.11
North German.....	2,527,577.20	19,957.08	15,853.23	15,853.23
Norwich Union Society.....	3,531,283.63	28,670.98	15,247.00	20,747.00
British-American Assurance.....	491,281.25	3,723.94	.....	.....
La Baloise.....	2,091,066.03	7,728.33	3,367.56	3,367.56
L'Union de Paris.....	582,055.00	4,865.67	1,050.00	1,050.00
London Assurance Corporation.....	221,165.00	2,034.48	.....	.....
Total.....	42,906,593.21	255,796.78	96,643.84	102,143.84

List of Domestic Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
*Banco de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Banking..	\$450,000.00	\$750,000.00
*Banco Popular de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	18,000.00	18,000.00
*Banco Territorial y Agrícola de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	320,672.77	2,400.00
*Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán.....	San Germán.....	Banking.....	.....	39,614.52
*Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Banking.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
*Sociedad Anónima Luz Eléctrica de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Electric light and power.....	38,100.00	38,100.00
*Sociedad Anónima Tranvía de Mayagüez.....	Mayagüez.....	Electric power.....	27,840.00	27,840.00
The Bonnie Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	13,940.00	20,000.00
La Carmelita Company.....	Ponce.....	Coffee, fruits, etc.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
The American Grocery and Ship Supply Company.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Walcott Fruit and Land Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits, etc.....	8,000.00	20,000.00
Arecibo Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	24,800.00	60,000.00
Ponce Agricultural and Industrial Company.....	Ponce.....	Agricultural products.....	10,000.00	25,000.00
The Santorce Industrial Company.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.....	34,000.00	100,000.00
Mayagüez Light and Power Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Electric light and power.....	15,000.00	60,000.00
The Providencia Central Company.....	Arroyo.....	Sugar.....	175,000.00	750,000.00
The Enriqueta Land Company.....	Arroyo.....	Real estate development.....	75,000.00	250,000.00
Central Cambalache.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.....	600,000.00	1,200,000.00
The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.....	Charitable work.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
The Solitaria Land Company.....	Humacao.....	Real estate development.....	11,000.00	500,000.00
The Juncos Central Company.....	Humacao.....	Sugar.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
The San Juan Hippodrome Company.....	San Juan.....	Horse racing.....	7,500.00	7,500.00

\*Organized and incorporated under Spanish law prior to American occupation.



## List of Domestic Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
La Fortuna Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	\$2,000.00	\$25,000.00
Ponce Commission Company.....	Ponce.....	Commission merchants.....	1,000.00	10,000.00
The Fajardo Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	70,400.00	100,000.00
The Caribbean Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	16,410.00	20,000.00
The Yabucoa Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	600,000.00	1,000,000.00
Porto Rico Pineapple Company.....	San Juan.....	Pineapples, etc.....	11,400.00	150,000.00
Alta Vista Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	8,600.00	50,000.00
The Mabilla Mining Company.....	San Juan.....	Mining.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Arecibo Orange and Pineapple Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	9,000.00	25,000.00
The Mayagüez Fruit Cultivating Company of Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.....	Fruits.....	15,000.00	25,000.00
Enterprise Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	9,600.00	10,000.00
The Salto Grande Company.....	San Juan.....	Mining, etc.....	1,000.00	500,000.00
The Insular Dock Company.....	San Juan.....	Docks and wharves.....	160,000.00	200,000.00
Plazuela Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	800,000.00	800,000.00
Sabana Seca Plantation.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	22,100.00	50,000.00
Miramar Apartment House Company.....	San Juan.....	Apartment houses.....	14,500.00	15,000.00
Concepción Mining Company.....	San Juan.....	Mining.....	1,000.00	500,000.00
Porto Rico Ice Company.....	San Juan.....	Ice.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Central Fureka, Incorporated.....	Mayagüez.....	Sugar.....	71,600.00	100,000.00
Puerto Rico Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	322,000.00	500,000.00
The Standard Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	16,050.00	40,000.00
The Porto Rican Fruit Growing and Packing Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Fruits.....	8,350.00	50,000.00
The Ponce Lighter Company.....	Playa de Ponce.....	Lighterage, etc.....	27,000.00	60,000.00
La Buenaventura Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	10,000.00	2,600.00
Colonial Pineapple Company of Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Pineapples, etc.....	5,200.00	100,000.00
Hipódromo de San Germán.....	San Germán.....	Horse racing.....	5,220.00	7,500.00

Cerro Gordo Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	12,300.00	50,000.00
The Mesilla Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
The Glorieta Garden Company.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	1,905.00	2,000.00
The Advertising Company of Porto Rico.	San Juan.....	General advertising.....	4,600.00	10,000.00
Loiza Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Palmaréjo Fruit Growers' Association...	San German.....	Fruits.....	2,820.00	15,000.00
Sea Island Grape Fruit Company.....	Santurce, San Juan.	Grape fruit, etc.....	2,238.00	10,000.00
Compañía Tabacalera de Puerto Rico....	San Juan.....	Growing & manufacturing tobacco	1,000.00	500,000.00
Compañía Tipográfica de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Printing, etc.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Loetitia Estate Company.....	Ponce.....	Agricultural products.....	3,000.00	100,000.00
Mayagüez Sugar Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Sugar.....	150,000.00	230,000.00
Hipódromo de Mayagüez.....	Mayagüez.....	Horse racing.....	5,140.00	10,000.00
Borinquen Park Company.....	Santurce, San Juan.	Amusements.....	1,005.00	2,000.00
The McMurtrie-Guiler Company.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	75,000.00	350,000.00
Consejo Construction Company.....	San Juan.....	Construction work.....	1,000.00	35,000.00
San Juan Transportation and Lighterage	San Juan.....	Lighterage.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Company.....				
Gillies and Woodward.....	San Juan.....	Cigars, tobacco, etc.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Porto Rico Automobile Transportation	San Juan.....	Automobile transportation.....	1,000.00	100,000.00
Company.....				
Santa Isabel Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	600,000.00	720,000.00
Nathaniel A. Walcott, Incorporated.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	1,200.00	50,000.00
Sociedad Industrial la Euscalduna.....	San Juan.....	Foodstuffs.....	25,000.00	50,000.00
Review Printing Company.....	San Juan.....	Printing and Publishing.....	2,450.00	10,000.00
Compañía Salinera de Cabo Rojo.....	San Juan.....	Salt.....	56,666.67	100,000.00
Campo Rico Agricultural Company.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	12,000.00	25,000.00
The Mayagüez Light and Ice Company...	Mayagüez.....	Electric power and ice.....	55,000.00	75,000.00
The Humacao Light Company.....	Naguabo.....	Fruits.....	3,450.00	10,000.00
Arkadia Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	12,500.00	150,000.00
Soller Sugar Company.....	Lares.....	Sugar.....	10,000.00	100,000.00
Benítez Sugar Company.....	Vieques.....	Sugar.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Inabona Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	2,000.00	60,000.00
Compañía Azucarera El Ejemplo.....	Humacao.....	Sugar.....	350,000.00	350,000.00
Porto Rico Engineering and Construction	San Juan.....	General construction.....	1,000.00	200,000.00
Company.....				
Cayey Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	200,000.00

## List of Domestic Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
The Palmarejo Fruit Growers, Incorporated.	Lajas.....	Fruit.....	\$1,000.00	\$25,000.00
Scoville, Mott & Co., Incorporated.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	1,600.00	125,000.00
Marvin & Jones, Incorporated.....	Juana Díaz.....	Agricultural products.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
The A. A. David, Limited.....	Cataño.....	Transportation, warehousing, etc..	1,500.00	200,000.00
The Ponce Sanitary Milk Company.....	Ponce.....	Milk.....	5,000.00	100,000.00
Borinquen Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	250,000.00	1,000,000.00
The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,500.00	100,000.00
Sociedad Teatro de Guayama.....	Guayama.....	Amusements.....	2,130.00	20,000.00
Antilles Navigation Company.....	San Juan.....	Shipping.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
S. Ramírez & Co.....	San Juan.....	Commission merchants.....	30,000.00	100,000.00
Mayagüez Automobile and Transportation Company.	Mayagüez.....	Automobile transportation.....	1,000.00	10,000.00
The Porto Rico Drug Company.....	Ponce.....	Drugs.....	55,000.00	100,000.00
Porto Rico Investment Company.....	San Juan.....	Property investments.....	1,650.00	50,000.00
Borinquen Soap Company.....	Ponce.....	Soap.....	4,500.00	21,000.00
Pellejas Sugar and Coffee Company.....	Ponce.....	Sugar and Coffee.....	5,600.00	180,000.00
Knickerbocker Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruit.....	1,000.00	40,000.00
Mayagüez Dock and Shipping Company	Mayagüez.....	General shipping.....	75,000.00	75,000.00
The Porto Rico Review.....	San Juan.....	Publishers.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
The Johnson Industrial Company.....	Caguas.....	Agricultural products.....	1,000.00	30,000.00
Camuy Sugar Company.....	Camuy.....	Sugar.....	40,000.00	200,000.00
Central Vannina.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	165,000.00	375,000.00
Central Alianza.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.....	60,000.00	300,000.00
Utuaño Sugar Company.....	Utuaño.....	Sugar.....	163,000.00	300,000.00
San Sebastian Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	1,000.00	250,000.00
The Imperial Fruit Company.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	1,200.00	50,000.00

West Indies Development Company.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	1,000.00	2,000.00
Compañía Teatral de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Amusements.....	1,000.00	12,000.00
Arecibo Ice and Soda Water Company...	Arecibo.....	Manufacture of ice, soda water, etc.	9,100.00	15,000.00
The Times Publishing Company.....	San Juan.....	Newspaper and general publishing.	15,000.00	25,000.00
F. Virella Uribe Drug Company.....	Arroyo.....	Drugs.....	5,000.00	50,000.00
Porto Rico Brewing Company.....	San Juan.....	Brewing and distilling.....	1,000.00	250,000.00
Porto Rico Progress Publishing Company.	San Juan.....	Publishers.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Sociedad Industrial La Unión.....	San Juan.....	Foodstuffs.....	6,000.00	25,000.00
Asociación Constructora del Edificio Ca-	San Juan.....	Construction and lease of building	1,000.00	100,000.00
sino de Puerto Rico.		for Casino of Porto Rico.		
Plata Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	1,600.00	500,000.00
The Woodsom Fruit Company.....	Arecibo.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	30,000.00
Compañía Curtidora de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Leather.....	15,000.00	200,000.00
City Club.....	San Juan.....	Lease of building, operate café...	2,600.00	5,000.00
Ponce Mineral Water Company.....	Ponce.....	Aerated water, etc.....	10,000.00	20,000.00

## List of Foreign Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico.

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal Purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Limited.	Liverpool, England.	Müllenhoff and Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	\$1,302,480.00	\$5,512,400.00
Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co., Limited.	London.	Sobrinos de Ezquigala.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,005,000.00	5,025,000.00
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.	Magdeburg, Germany.	Müllenhoff and Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	750,000.00	3,750,000.00
New York Life Insurance Company.	New York City.	José R. Solé.	San Juan.	Insurance.	Company purely mutual.	
North British Mercantile Insurance Company.	London, England.	Moral & Co.	Mayagüez.	Insurance.	3,437,500.00	15,000,000.00
Northern Assurance Company.	Aberdeen, Scotland.	J. Ochoa y Hermanos.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,500,000.00	15,000,000.00
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.	Norwich, England.	J. T. Silva & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	600,000.00	5,500,000.00
Prussian National Insurance Company.	Stettin, Germany.	Müllenhoff & Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	562,500.00	2,250,000.00
Royal Insurance Company, Limited.	Liverpool, England.	Müllenhoff & Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,459,435.00	15,000,000.00
San Juan Light & Transit Company.	New York City.	Sobrinos de Ezquigala.	San Juan.	Electric light, power and transportation.	600,000.00	600,000.00
San Juan and Río Piedras Railroad Company.	New York City.	Fred W. Teele.	San Juan.	Electric railway system.	300,000.00	300,000.00
Guánica Central.	Jersey City, N. J.	Julius Umbach.	Ponce.	Sugar.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Swift & Company.	Chicago, Ill.	H. H. Cloy.	San Juan.	Foodstuffs and provisions.	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
American Colonial Bank.	New York City.	Frank M. Welty.	San Juan.	Banking.	400,000.00	500,000.00
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.	New York City.	Edward Ferrer.	San Juan.	Transportation.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.	Frlze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	300,000.00	3,000,000.00
Puerto Rican-American Tobacco Company.	Newark, N. J.	Luis Toro.	San Juan.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	1,999,400.00	2,000,000.00
San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Company.	Jersey City, N. J.	Hubert Needham Clarity.	San Juan.	Manufacturing ice.	67,000.00	100,000.00
American West Indies Trading Company.	East Orange, N. J.	Pedro Schira.	San Juan.	Tobacco.	500,000.00	500,000.00
North German Insurance Company.	Hamburg, Germany.	Müllenhoff & Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	416,438.58	1,785,711.29
Fire Insurance Company of 1877.	Hamburg, Germany.	Sanders, Philippi & Co.	Aguadilla.	Insurance.	711,000.00	711,000.00
San Life Assurance Company of Canada.	Montreal, Canada.	Gandia & Stubbe.	San Juan.	Insurance.	105,000.00	1,000,000.00

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Palatine Insurance Company, Limited.	London, England.	Gandia & Stubbe.	San Juan.	Insurance.	500,000.00	500,000.00
Mannheim Insurance Company.	Mannheim, Germany.	Millenhoff & Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Commercial Union Assurance Company.	London, England.	Finlay Bros. & Weymouth Trading Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,750,000.00	14,750,000.00
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company.	Aachen, Germany.	Fritze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	450,000.00	2,250,000.00
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company.	Hamburg, Germany.	Fritze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	615,000.00	1,500,000.00
Porto Rico Fruit Company.	Johnstown, N. Y.	Arthur B. Mitchell.	Bayamón.	Fruits.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.	Madrid, Spain.	Francisco de P. Acuña.	San Juan.	Transportation.	579,000.00	579,000.00
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.	New York City.	Wm. Körber.	San Juan.	Insurance.	Company purely mutual.	
Ponce Railroad and Light Company.	East Orange, N. J.	Edward T. Steel.	Ponce.	Electric light, power and transportation.	50,000.00	50,000.00
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company.	Berlin, Germany.	Villar & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	30,940.00	711,000.00
Freight and Deposit Company of Maryland.	Baltimore, Md.	Frank M. Welty.	San Juan.	Surety bonds.	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
American Railroad Company of Porto Rico.	New York City.	Jean B. Merier.	San Juan.	Transportation.	30,000.00	1,000,000.00
West India Oil Company.	Bayonne, N. J.	C. H. Wanzer.	San Juan.	Oil.	100,000.00	100,000.00
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited.	London, England.	Villar & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	4,865,500.00	9,733,000.00
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company.	Jersey City, N. J.	Luis Toro.	San Juan.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	500,000.00	2,000,000.00
Singer Sewing Machine Company.	Elizabeth, N. J.	Guillermo A. Prah.	San Juan.	Sewing machines.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
The Gustavus Preston Company.	Portland, Me.	E. Lavergne.	Naguabo.	Agricultural products.	9,000.00	50,000.00
Central Los Cafes.	New York City.	Henry J. F. Pohlman.	Arecibo.	Sugar.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.	Liverpool, England.	Gandia & Stubbe.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,228,200.00	10,000,000.00
British America Assurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.	Arturo Bravo.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,400,000.00	3,000,000.00
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	New York City.	James Hearst Van Buren.	San Juan.	Charitable work.		
The Union Central Life Insurance Company.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	José C. Barbosa.	San Juan.	Insurance.	100,000.00	500,000.00
Imperial Lloyd Joint Stock Insurance Company.	Berlin, Germany.	Moral & Co. S. en C.	Playa Mayagüez.	Insurance.	178,571.72	714,286.00
The Candelaria Fruit Company.	York, Me.	Nathaniel A. Wolcott.	San Juan.	Fruits.	9,600.00	10,000.00
The Mutual Plantation Company.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Nathaniel A. Wolcott.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	19,000.00	25,000.00
The Puerto Rico Planters' Company.	Kittery, Maine.	Joseph Anderson.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	29,900.00	50,000.00
American Surety Company of New York.	New York City.	H. L. Cochran.	San Juan.	Surety bonds.	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00

## List of Foreign Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Paid in capital.	Total authorized capital stock.
Waldrop Photographic Company..	Chatanooga, Tenn..	Frank L. Silva.....	San Juan.....	Photographic supplies, etc.	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00
Esphosa Fruit Company.....	Boston, Mass.....	Chas. B. Emerson.....	Cataño.....	Fruits.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cayey-Caguas Tobacco Company..	Newburgh, N. Y.....	Harrison Johnson.....	Caguas.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	134,150.00	240,000.00
The Industrial Company of Porto Rico.	Jersey City, N. J.....	Luis Toro.....	San Juan.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	38,000.00	100,000.00
Ponce & Guayama Railroad Company.	East Orange, N. J.....	J. Patrick McLane.....	Central Aguirre.....	Transportation.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Vega Baja Fruit & Land Company.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	C. D. Smith.....	Vega Baja.....	Agricultural products	50,000.00	100,000.00
Mona Island Phosphate Company..	New Orleans, La.....	W. D. Noble.....	San Juan.....	Mining, etc.....	250,000.00	250,000.00
The Southern Cross Fruit Company.	Johnstown, N. Y.....	Carl G. Thompson.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	8,100.00	9,000.00
Central San Cristóbal.....	New York City.....	Philip G. Mumford.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	60,000.00	60,000.00
The Christian Woman's Board of Missions.	Indianapolis, Ind.....	M. B. Wood.....	Bayamón.....	Charitable work.....		
Sucrerie Centrale "Coloso".....	Paris, France.....	Georges Servajeau.....	Aguadilla.....	Sugar.....	550,000.00	550,000.00
West Indies Commercial Company.	New York City.....	Fernando Pla.....	Caguas.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	10,000.00	10,000.00
The Fajardo Sugar Company.....	New York City.....	Jorge Bird y Arias.....	Fajardo.....	Sugar.....	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
The Fajardo Development Company.	Greenwich, Conn.....	Jorge Bird y Arias.....	Fajardo.....	Sugar.....	411,000.00	750,000.00
Porto Rico Orange and Cotton Company.	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Geo. P. Goss.....	Bayamón.....	Agricultural products	14,400.00	100,000.00
Porto Rico Canning Company.....	New York City.....	Raleigh F. Haydon.....	Mayagüez.....	Canning appliances, etc.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Herkimer-Porto Rico Land and Fruit Company.	Herkimer, N. Y.....	Chas. P. Avery.....	Bayamón.....	Agricultural products	11,200.00	15,000.00
Central Aguirre Company.....	Portland, Me.....	P. McLane.....	Central Aguirre.....	Sugar.....	600,000.00	600,000.00
The Western Assurance Company..	Toronto, Canada.....	Sanders, Philippi & Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Insurance.....	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Porto Rico Power and Light Company.	Portland, Me.....	Fred W. Feele.....	San Juan.....	Electric current.....	750,000.00	750,000.00
The Bayamón Fruit Company.....	Gowanda, N. Y.....	Samuel P. Bates.....	Santurce, San Juan.....	Fruits.....	17,100.00	25,000.00
Central Altagracia, Incorporated.	Augusta, Me.....	Frederick L. Cornwell.....	Mayagüez.....	Sugar.....	185,000.00	200,000.00
South Porto Rico Telephone Company.	Portland, Me.....	Lemuel R. Groves.....	Ponce.....	Telephone system.....	30,000.00	50,000.00
Porto Rico Grove and Garden Company.	Olean, N. Y.....	Newton L. Reed.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products	29,503.00	40,000.00
Day Porto Rican Fruit Company..	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Ralph D. Day.....	Manatí.....	Fruits.....	25,525.00	30,000.00
Buffalo and Porto Rican Fruit Company.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Samuel P. Bates.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	19,500.00	30,000.00

The West India Cigar Company.....	New York City.....	F. Derizanz.....	Arecibo.....	Cigars, etc.....	100,000.00
Sucreries de Saint Jean.....	Brussels, Belgium.....	Charles Roux de Vence.....	Caguas.....	Sugar.....	400,000.00
San Antonio Docking Company.....	New York City.....	Edward Ferrer.....	San Juan.....	Docks, wharves, etc.....	1,000.00
Whitney Iron Works Company.....	New York City.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	300,000.00
Porto Rican Express Company.....	New York City.....	Herbert E. Shaffer.....	San Juan.....	Express service.....	100,000.00
The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Hannah Hegeman.....	Santurce, San Juan.....	Charitable work.....	98,200.00
United States Colonial Fruit Company.....	New York City.....	Anna M. Colby (temporary).....	Manati.....	Fruits.....	20,000.00
The Ensenada Estates, Incorporated.....	Greenwich, Conn.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Land development.....	2,000,000.00
Bernal Estate.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Land development.....	61,000.00
San Antonio Company.....	Portland, Me.....	Edw. Ferrer.....	San Juan.....	Docks and wharves.....	50,000.00
Johnson Development Company.....	New York City.....	Harrison Johnson.....	Caguas.....	Land development.....	20,000.00
The Porto Rico General Telephone Company.....	Stamford, Conn.....	Lewis J. Proctor.....	San Juan.....	Land development and manufacturing.....	130,000.00
Barcelonaeta Fruit Company.....	Gowanda, N. Y.....	John H. Bates, Jr.....	San Juan.....	Telephone service.....	83,100.00
Insular Line.....	Portland, Me.....	Edward Mayers.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	6,000.00
Tropical Fruit Growers' Association.....	Ridgewood, N. J.....	N. P. Tyler.....	San Juan.....	Transportation.....	100,000.00
Santa Catalina Fruit Company.....	Tonawanda, N. Y.....	John J. Edmonds.....	Campo Alegre.....	Fruits.....	150,000.00
The Royal Bank of Canada.....	Montreal, Canada.....	Jos. R. Bruce.....	Bayamón.....	Banking.....	11,400.00
Ponce Wharf Company.....	Portland, Me.....	Edward T. Steel.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	4,761,030.00
Pavenset Land Company.....	New York City.....	Hermann Fohman.....	Ponce.....	Banking.....	5,000,000.00
San Cristóbal Sugar Company.....	New York City.....	Philip G. Mumford.....	San Juan.....	Docks and wharves.....	250,000.00
Caguas Tramway Company.....	Portland, Me.....	Fred W. Teete.....	Nuevo.....	Land development.....	400,000.00
National Surety Company.....	New York City.....	Harry F. Besosa.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	6,000.00
Hatillo Fruit Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	W. F. Lipplitt.....	San Juan.....	Transportation.....	100,000.00
The Gregg Company, Limited.....	New Windsor, N. Y.....	David W. Shedden.....	San Juan.....	Surety bonds, etc.....	750,000.00
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited.....	London, England.....	Charles Hartzell.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	41,600.00
The Standard Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	J. Y. Patton.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	100,000.00
Fiske Bros. Refining Company.....	New York City.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	Vega Baja.....	Insurance.....	1,000,000.00
Batise Fire Insurance Company.....	Basle, Switzerland.....	Fritze Lundt & Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	122,300.00
Niera Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Kittery, Me.....	W. K. Landis.....	San Juan.....	Petroleum products.....	100,000.00
American Cigar Company.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	P. H. Gorman.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	2,000,000.00
Piña Provision Company.....	New York City.....	Robert L. Holmes.....	San Juan.....	Cigars, etc.....	400,000.00
Empire Pineapple Company.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	Harold C. Clark.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.....	20,000,000.00
The Filbrick Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Chas. F. Filbrick, Jr.....	Bayamón.....	Pineapples.....	22,500.00
The Superior Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	C. D. Smith.....	Vega Baja.....	Bayamón.....	30,000.00
Capt. Marquis Porto Rico Land Company.....	New Castle, Pa.....	E. M. Feringer.....	Vega Baja.....	Pineapples.....	63,500.00
				Fruits.....	23,300.00
				Real estate.....	17,760.00



## List of Foreign Corporations Registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Paid in cap-ital.	Total authorized capital stock.
The Columbo Tropical Fruit Com-pany.	Buffalo, N. Y.	C. D. Smith.	Vega Baja.	Fruits.	\$45,000.00	\$35,000.00
G. Casasa Company.	New York City.	Jorge V. Domínguez.	Mayagüez.	Fruits.	5,500.00	10,000.00
Travelers' Indemnity Company.	Hartford, Conn.	Jose Anderson, Jr.	San Juan.	Insurance.	625,000.00	2,000,000.00
L'Union Compagnie d'Assurance contra l'Incendie.	Paris, France.	Charles Vere.	San Juan.	Insurance.	482,500.00	1,390,000.00
Agrippina Marine, River and Land Transport Insurance Company.	Cologne, Germany.	Fr. Schomburg.	San Juan.	Insurance.	714,000.00	714,000.00
Second Onelda Fruit Company.	Boonville, N. Y.	William A. Griffith.	Manatí.	Fruits.	20,000.00	10,000.00
The Onelda Fruit Company.	Boonville, N. Y.	William A. Griffith.	Manatí.	Fruits.	4,000.00	20,000.00
Armour & Company.	Jersey City, N. J.	S. M. Woodson.	San Juan.	Foodstuffs and pro-visions.	100,000.00	100,000.00
Dooley, Smith & Company.	New York City.	Norval P. Nichols.	San Juan.	Imports and exports.	418,100.00	500,000.00
The London Assurance Corpora-tion.	London, England.	F. Schomburg.	San Juan.	Insurance.	2,181,530.00	4,363,000.00
The Laguna Fruit Company of Porto Rico.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Geo. W. Robinson.	Río Piedras.	Fruits.	25,000.00	30,000.00
Fortuna Estates.	New York City.	Julius Umbach.	Ponce.	Land development.	1,000.00	1,200,000.00
Central Fortuna, Incorporated.	Greenwich, Conn.	Julius Umbach.	Ponce.	Sugar.	450,000.00	450,000.00
Colonial Sugar Company.	New York City.	Andrés B. Crossas.	San Juan.	Sugar.	30,000.00	600,000.00
Minute Tapioca Company.	Orange, Mass.	Tom B. Matthews.	Toa Baja.	Tapioca, etc.	50,000.00	30,000.00
Flitzpatrick-Wenar Land and Fruit Company of Porto Rico.	New Orleans, La.	Jos. Wenar.	Toa Alta.	Land development.	48,660.00	200,000.00
Porto Rico Mercantile Company.	New York City.	Edward S. Paine.	San Juan.	Molasses.	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Montreal Trust Company.	Montreal, Canada.	J. R. Bruce.	San Juan.	Banking.	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Manton-Govern Company.	New York City.	J. R. F. Savage.	San Juan.	Grain and manu-facturing tobacco.	23,300.00	75,000.00
The Imperial Life Assurance Com-pany of Canada.	Toronto, Canada.	F. Schomburg.	San Juan.	Insurance.	450,000.00	1,000,000.00
Plaza Fruit Company.	Chicago, Ill.	Geo. L. Elkins.	San Juan.	Fruits.	12,000.00	20,000.00
Hope Fruit Company.	Providence, R. I.	Beriah A. Wall.	San Juan.	Fruits.	5,000.00	20,000.00
Munyon's Homeopathic Home Re-medy Company.	Philadelphia, Pa.	O. M. Wood.	Bayamón.	Patent medicines.	82,500.00	82,500.00
The Bayview Fruit Company of Porto Rico.	Buffalo, N. Y.	E. J. Garrett.	Bayamón.	Fruits.	109,500.00	150,000.00
R. S. Hammond Fruit Company.	New York City.	Pablo Vicente.	Ponce.	Fruits.	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Graham & Granger Fruit Com-pany.	Camden, N. J.	Robert Graham.	Bayamón.	Fruits.	1,000.00	125,000.00
Pomelo Fruit Company.	Troy, N. Y.	Dean M. Barber.	Bayamón.	Fruits.	500.00	50,000.00

Import Packing Company.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Edward S. Paine.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	8,000.00	50,000.00
El Próspero Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	F. B. McLaughlin.....	Candelaria, Manatí.....	Fruits.....	35,000.00	50,000.00
South Atlantic Fruit Company.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Emil Freheitt.....	Río Piedras.....	Fruits.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Paul Taylor Brown Company.....	New York City.....	Harry A. C. Hines.....	Río Piedras.....	Commission mer- chants.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
The Central San Cristóbal.....	Greenwich, Conn.....	Edwin E. Olding.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	1,000,000.00
Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited.....	London, England.....	Mullenhoff & Körber.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	1,656,111.00	13,655,416.00
United States Casualty Company.....	New York City.....	E. B. Wilcox.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Reading Iron Company.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	San Juan.....	Iron and steel manu- facturers.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Juanita Sugar and Coffee Planta- tion Company.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	Julio F. Anduze.....	Las Marías.....	Sugar and coffee.....	10,000.00	100,000.00
Toa Alta Citrus Fruit Company.....	Perry, N. Y.....	Wm. W. Boyd.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	75,000.00
Horseshoe Valley Fruit Company.....	Newark, N. Y.....	Geo. E. Williams.....	Vega Baja.....	Fruits.....	18,105.00	30,000.00
German Commercial Accident Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	O. M. Wood.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bancroft, Ross & Sinclair Com- pany, Limited.....	New Orleans, La.....	L. J. Barthelmy.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	106,000.00	200,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Blair Robertson.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Morovis Plantation.....	Boonville, N. Y.....	Wm. A. Griffith.....	Manatí.....	Agricultural prod- ucts.....	11,100.00	30,000.00

## Number of Acres and Head of Live

(Corrected to

Municipality.	REAL PROPERTY.							
	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Cotton.	Or- auge.	Cocoa- nut.	Minor Fruit.
Adjuntas.....	166	9,391	40	7,943	.....	15	.....	4,812
Aguada.....	3,600	726	48	7,411	.....	.....	201	1,310
Aguadilla.....	1,460	132	72	9,674	71	.....	129	3,212
Aguas Buenas.....	13	1,768	237	10,348	.....	.....	.....	1,441
Aibonito.....	12	2,312	1,937	8,772	1	.....	3	1,305
Añasco.....	4,780	4,143	.....	7,425	.....	.....	65	1,513
Areibo.....	8,246	3,029	270	25,267	2	1,016	10	3,474
Arroyo.....	2,234	134	14	4,965	.....	.....	26	247
Barranquitas.....	35	562	638	9,872	.....	.....	.....	2,089
Barros.....	2	3,137	263	14,877	.....	.....	.....	5,300
Bayamón.....	3,552	552	77	22,463	.....	1,387	120	1,956
Cabo Rojo.....	5,645	79	10	16,522	52	20	380	4,823
Caguas.....	2,211	374	2,303	19,084	40	.....	.....	2,176
Camuy.....	1,737	1,193	275	9,841	34	.....	4	1,630
Carolina.....	4,294	64	1	19,191	.....	.....	18	784
Cayey.....	15	3,635	1,892	11,253	.....	.....	.....	2,875
Ciales.....	45	6,239	134	6,983	.....	.....	.....	219
Cidra.....	27	736	1,702	10,906	.....	.....	.....	2,357
Coamo.....	696	3,560	1	30,094	.....	.....	.....	3,479
Comerio.....	4	986	1,854	8,760	.....	.....	.....	1,534
Corozal.....	92	894	13	13,008	.....	.....	.....	1,793
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	3,619	.....	.....	.....	6
Dorado.....	2,973	125	.....	7,642	.....	258	25	358
Fajardo.....	8,209	2	1	22,199	.....	100	95	355
Guayama.....	7,050	1,532	23	21,241	.....	.....	46	1,012
Guayanilla.....	1,828	2,403	34	6,635	.....	.....	.....	2,677
Gurabo.....	1,643	263	2,870	8,157	.....	.....	.....	758
Hatillo.....	391	474	423	14,057	1	.....	14	1,141
Humacao.....	10,334	52	1,979	25,860	2	.....	28	555
Isabela.....	1,092	680	522	11,108	445	.....	24	3,508
Juana Díaz.....	7,925	3,772	15	30,463	.....	.....	2	3,027
Juncos.....	2,245	.....	2,005	9,972	.....	.....	.....	445
Lajas.....	5,146	130	21	18,533	40	.....	3	4,378
Lares.....	61	11,858	3	11,813	.....	.....	.....	3,262
Las Marias.....	50	13,378	3	4,849	.....	308	.....	876
Loíza.....	2,675	1,464	373	15,056	.....	10	811	1,167
Manatí.....	6,942	1,535	123	16,962	23	1,429	32	1,573
Maricao.....	7	10,774	.....	4,645	.....	.....	.....	203
Maunabo.....	2,078	78	16	4,119	.....	.....	49	181
Mayagüez.....	6,392	8,938	15	14,579	.....	3	141	1,888
Moca.....	825	2,581	.....	9,713	.....	.....	.....	1,408
Morovis.....	281	1,579	85	9,507	.....	.....	14	1,386
Naguabo.....	6,230	17	.....	14,462	.....	100	56	999
Naranjito.....	3	1,128	335	7,597	.....	.....	.....	1,184
Patillas.....	3,045	535	2	12,079	.....	.....	42	485
Peñuelas.....	1,580	1,874	32	7,348	.....	10	.....	2,424
Ponce.....	12,219	5,743	.....	30,203	.....	4	.....	3,070
Quebradillas.....	483	670	18	5,975	112	.....	8	816
Rincón.....	1,089	85	.....	4,390	.....	.....	172	858
Río Grande.....	3,262	1,598	1	2,799	.....	.....	375	736
Río Piedras.....	1,530	392	1	23,095	.....	835	1	1,097
Sabana Grande.....	435	843	174	7,704	.....	.....	.....	3,401
Salinas.....	7,211	58	4	25,505	.....	.....	3	2,122
San Germán.....	4,367	2,626	101	13,773	30	.....	6	4,189
San Juan.....	.....	.....	9	961	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Lorenzo.....	494	571	314	21,610	.....	.....	.....	1,069
San Sebastián.....	234	7,698	3	12,567	.....	.....	.....	2,264
Santa Isabel.....	4,989	.....	.....	12,266	.....	.....	51	98
Toa Alta.....	111	75	38	11,268	.....	466	2	785
Toa Baja.....	3,669	13	.....	6,592	.....	960	.....	230
Trujillo Alto.....	101	28	.....	10,724	.....	213	.....	713
Utúado.....	107	17,428	1,111	23,982	.....	100	.....	8,927
Vega Alta.....	1,043	146	40	4,827	.....	553	4	388
Vega Baja.....	3,263	119	55	10,491	.....	344	12	762
Vieques.....	8,317	.....	.....	16,305	6	.....	3	260
Yabucoa.....	5,635	30	120	16,575	.....	.....	.....	439
Yauco.....	2,554	5,429	226	25,828	.....	.....	.....	8,068
Totals.....	178,984	152,385	23,026½	892,314	853	8,161	2,943	127,237

## REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

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Stock for the Fiscal Year 1910.

August 31, 1909.)

					PERSONAL PROPERTY.					
Pine-apple.	Marsh land.	Timber and brush.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Total.
.....	15	18,510	823	41,745	454	367	188	163	79	1,251
.....	4	1,871	524	15,728	945	250	.....	15	7	1,217
.....	68	4,358	750	19,926	1,800	598	2	182	77	2,659
.....	.....	4,770	352	18,929	769	158	2	7	.....	936
.....	.....	4,613	420	19,375	1,431	510	7	24	10	1,782
.....	53	4,984	571	23,534	892	219	27	24	3	1,165
.....	31	683	82	73,334	3,465	1,416	41	183	63	5,168
.....	190	1,247	.....	9,043½	1,573	298	.....	12	52	1,935
.....	.....	5,764	543	20,103	1,115	238	1	26	1	1,381
.....	14	13,972	995	38,560	785	258	42	68	7	1,160
.....	39	8,900	182	39,338	4,908	1,220	13	153	71	6,365
.....	135	10,648	1,878	40,192	4,031	533	.....	194	253	5,011
.....	.....	9,687	97	35,972	4,342	661	2	63	44	5,112
.....	8	10,294	67	25,083	1,986	542	27	156	56	7,603
.....	372	2,491	277	27,492	6,566	884	11	73	69	2,715
.....	.....	10,269	361	30,300	2,016	544	77	54	21	1,514
.....	40	23,984	131	40,478	922	408	127	34	23	1,417
.....	.....	4,746	198	20,672	1,106	293	5	13	.....	6,848
.....	.....	10,342	20	48,192	5,114	1,176	270	118	170	1,290
.....	35	3,496	1½	16,669½	928	292	50	20	.....	2,859
.....	.....	7,082	10	22,892	2,272	413	13	144	17	1,712
.....	300	936	253	5,114	1,531	130	2	15	34	1,975
.....	.....	1,504	.....	12,885	1,411	410	7	11	106	1,355
.....	265	9,946	586	41,758	4,172	1,042	16	93	32	5,355
.....	120	7,927	68	39,019	4,545	894	45	40	69	5,593
.....	546	9,626	409	24,158	1,622	313	53	63	32	2,083
.....	.....	3,145	226	17,062	2,060	364	5	94	15	2,538
.....	11	8,252	539	25,303	2,964	567	17	36	4	3,588
.....	121	2,183	941	42,055	7,593	1,069	18	165	93	8,938
.....	9	10,011	133	27,513½	2,634	560	1	189	34	3,418
.....	783	12,487	784	59,258	4,339	1,055	164	78	101	5,737
.....	.....	1,373	78	16,133	2,664	264	.....	42	23	2,993
.....	512	6,501	403	35,697	4,608	765	3	198	166	5,740
.....	.....	10,548	539	38,084	944	569	107	172	53	1,845
.....	.....	10,673	331	30,468	171	253	107	44	79	654
.....	.....	1,618	.....	27,593	3,684	1,240	2	105	43	5,074
.....	53	188	591	46,455	3,539	864	27	54	16	4,500
.....	.....	6,127	797	22,553	177	218	58	29	9	491
.....	42	4,146	.....	11,009	1,016	209	.....	13	4	1,242
.....	9	4,242	157	36,416	1,808	794	51	58	32	2,833
.....	276	6,885	273	21,961	766	260	12	34	34	1,106
.....	.....	10,759	322	23,919½	1,709	369	29	34	4	2,145
.....	327	4,435	274	26,900	4,517	977	2	36	44	5,576
.....	.....	5,381	87	15,715	1,094	288	3	55	6	1,446
.....	.....	8,978	351	25,517	1,681	404	4	35	.....	2,124
.....	28	13,249	584	26,929	1,176	279	38	66	34	1,593
.....	52	18,344	2,821	72,672	4,529	1,217	124	74	69	6,013
.....	.....	3,344	206	11,796	1,407	328	14	91	54	1,894
.....	1½	531	40	7,145	917	175	.....	41	.....	1,133
.....	102	9,383	15	37,211½	4,775	840	2	69	8	5,694
.....	225	1,346	1,343	30,055	5,754	883	21	26	50	6,734
.....	140	5,976	454	19,627	2,077	322	15	95	218	2,727
.....	32	7,553	165	42,653	6,619	780	29	71	194	7,693
.....	251	3,042	454	28,839	3,287	544	13	170	55	4,069
.....	.....	.....	6	976	86	181	.....	.....	.....	267
.....	86	6,543	60	30,747	4,340	467	.....	91	36	4,934
.....	26	18,332	553	41,677	1,494	558	25	78	9	2,164
.....	438	1,503	25	22,370	2,087	392	.....	48	41	2,568
.....	.....	2,282	.....	15,027	1,811	233	1	47	4	2,126
.....	51	1,554	36	13,680	1,917	185	15	13	13	2,143
.....	30	67	181	12,087	2,668	398	5	21	.....	3,092
.....	16	45,252	1,363	98,286	1,556	880	250	250	104	3,040
.....	.....	7,705	259	14,965	1,002	227	1	62	6	1,298
.....	25	1,191	8,890	25,364	1,798	381	4	68	20	2,271
.....	765	5,649	102	31,407	6,523	510	5	29	81	7,148
.....	.....	6,304	.....	29,103	2,442	703	.....	132	56	3,333
.....	572	16,655	132	59,464	2,735	837	121	86	106	3,885
589½	12,421	547,547	25,737½	1,972,204	169,789	36,306	2,321	5,047	3,217	216,680

## List of Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Porto Rico.

Name.	Where published.	Language.	When published.
La Democracia.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Tiempo (The Times).....	San Juan.....	Spanish and English.....	Daily.
El Boletín Mercantil.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Heraldo Español.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Correspondencia.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Voz del Obrero.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Bejuco.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
Listín Comercial.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
Unión Obrera.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
Puerto Rico Ilustrado.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
El Carnaval.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
Porto Rico Review.....	San Juan.....	Spanish and English.....	Weekly.
La Verdad.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
Los Sucesos Mundiales.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
El Defensor Cristiano.....	San Juan.....	Spanish and English.....	Weekly.
Vida Alegre.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
Pica Pica.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
Porto Rico Progress.....	San Juan.....	Spanish and English.....	Weekly.
La República Española.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
Boletín de la Federación Espi- ritista.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Monthly.
Borinquen.....	San Juan.....	Spanish.....	Monthly.
The Porto Rico Horticultural News.....	San Juan.....	Spanish and English.....	Monthly.
El Águila (The Eagle).....	Ponce.....	Spanish and English.....	Daily.
El Diario de Puerto Rico.....	Ponce.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Correo del Sur.....	Ponce.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Prensa.....	Ponce.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Conciencia Libre.....	Ponce.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
La Voz de la Patria.....	Mayagüez.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Demócrata.....	Mayagüez.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Bandera Americana.....	Mayagüez.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
La Unión Obrera.....	Mayagüez.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
Iris de Paz.....	Mayagüez.....	Spanish.....	Weekly.
El Duende.....	Arecibo.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Machete.....	Arecibo.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Correo del Norte.....	Arecibo.....	Spanish.....	Daily.
El Estímulo.....	Guayama.....	Spanish.....	Daily.

## Weights and Measures.

The use of the metric system in Porto Rico was provided for by the Political Code, approved March 3, 1902. While its employment is general, it has not as yet been deemed practicable or advisable to make it compulsory, and the English weights and measures, as well as a few local standards, are still in use.

*Metric Weights.*—Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain; centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain; decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains; gram equals 15.432 grains; decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce; hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces; kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds; myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds; quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds; millier or tonneau—ton—(1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

*Metric Dry Measure.*—Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch; centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch; deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches; liter equals 0.908 quart; decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

*Metric Liquid Measure.*—Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.0338 fluid

ounce; centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce; deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill; liter equals 1.0567 quarts; decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

*Metric Measures of Length.*—Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch; centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch; decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches; meter equals 39.37 inches; decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches; hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch; kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches); myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

*Metric Surface Measure.*—Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches; are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards; hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

#### ENGLISH AND OTHER MEASURES.

*Longitudinal Measures.*—1 line is equal to 0.001,971,395 meter, or 0.002,159,317 English yard; 1 inch is equal to 0.025,399,841,400 meter, or 0.025,911,800 English yard; 1 foot is equal to 0.304,800,609,600 meter, or 0.310,941,600 English yard; 1 vara is equal to 0.851,666,400 meter, or 0.932,824,800 English yard.

*Superficial Measures.*—1 square vara is equal to 0.725,334,975 square meter, or 0.875,197,864 English yard; 1 cuerda is equal to 4,079.887,876,000 square meters, or 3,687.384,600,000 English yards; 1 cuerda is equal to 40.798,878,76 ares, or 0.765,900 acres.

#### Area and Class of Land Owned by the Insular Government in Various Parts of the Island.

(1 cuerda=7.659 of an acre.)

Town.	Number of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class of land.
Adjuntas.....	2	300.....	170 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture, and cotton; 110 for woods; and 20 for sugar-cane.
Aguas Buenas...	2	01.....	4 cuerdas for minor crops, and 100 for woods.
Aibonito.....	3	1.015.....	150 cuerdas for minor crops, cotton or pasture; 250 woods; the balance unknown.
Añasco.....	1	Unknown.....	Unknown.
Arecibo.....	5	500 and the acreage of two properties, which is not known.	40 cuerdas for sugar-cane; 140 for minor crops, pasture or cotton; 230 woods; the balance unknown.
Barros.....	29	3.295 pertaining to 24 properties; the acreage of the other 5 is unknown.	890 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and cotton; 230 woods; the balance unknown.
Bayamón.....	10	1.229 pertaining to 4 properties; the acreage of the remaining 6 is unknown.	65 cuerdas for cotton; 200 for minor crops or pasture; 65 woods; 700, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; balance unknown.
Barceloneta.....	5	700 pertaining to 4 properties; the acreage of the other unknown.	225 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and part for cotton; 175 woods; the balance if drained could be used for sugar-cane.
Cabo-Rojo.....	17	1.520 pertaining to 13 properties; balance unknown.	300 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane, one part for salt mining, and the rest mangroves.

**Area and Class of Land Owned by the Insular Government in Various Parts of the Island—Continued.**

(1 cuerda=7,650 of an acre.)

Town.	Number of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class of land.
Caguas .....	1	Unknown.....	Unknown.
Camuy .....	2	1,206.....	Unknown.
Carolina.....	6	1,671.....	800 cuerdas, approximately, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; the balance mangroves.
Cayey .....	5	1,047 pertaining to 3 properties; and the acreage of two more which is unknown.	300 cuerdas for minor crops, and part for cotton; the balance woods.
Ceiba.....	9	5,731.....	700 cuerdas mangroves, which could be drained and used for sugar-cane; 1,200 for minor crops, and about 300 woods; the balance unknown.
Ciales.....	25	6,907.....	2,700 cuerdas for minor crops and a part for cotton; 3,400 woods; balance unknown.
Cidra.....	1	Unknown.....	Unknown.
Coamo.....	5	170, and 2 properties acreage unknown.	65 cuerdas for minor crops, a part for cotton, 90 woods; balance unknown.
Corozal.....	4	395.....	63 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture or cotton; balance unknown.
Dorado.....	1	355.....	These lands, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane.
Fajardo.....	13	1,404 pertaining to 6 properties; the area of remaining 7 unknown.	193 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture; 98 woods; balance unknown.
Guayama.....	6	1,637 pertaining to 5 properties; the acreage of the other is unknown.	274 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and a small part for cotton; 813 woods; the balance is unknown.
Guayanilla.....	3	2,663.....	332 cuerdas for minor crops, and 2,121 woods.
Guánica.....	7	1,272 pertaining to 2 properties; the acreage of the other 5 unknown.	About 500 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; 72 for minor crops; balance unknown.
Gurabo.....	1	8.....	Good for minor crops.
Hatillo.....	1	31.....	Good for minor crops.
Hato-Grande.....	2	980.....	Unknown.
Humacao.....	1	4,579.....	Unknown.
Isabela.....	2	685.....	440 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for woods.
Juana Díaz.....	20	2,323 pertaining to 19 properties; the acreage of the other is unknown.	411 cuerdas for minor crops; 417 woods; balance unknown.
Lajas.....	4	848.....	About 500 cuerdas of low land if drained could be used for sugar-cane; 110 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for pasture.
Lares.....	1	4,133.....	About two-thirds could be used for pasture, and the balance, woods.
Loíza.....	8	3,300 pertaining to 5 properties; the acreage of the remaining 3 is unknown.	About 800 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; about 500 cuerdas for minor crops and pasture; about 900 cuerdas woods; balance unknown.
Luquillo.....	10	8,972.....	About 300 cuerdas could be used for minor crops or pasture, 5,000 woods, and about 100 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; balance unknown.

**Area and Class of Land Owned by the Insular Government in Various Parts  
of the Island—Continued.**

(1 cuerda—.7,650 of an acre.)

Town.	Number of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class of land.
Manatí .....	11	982 pertaining to 9 prop- erties; the acreage of the remaining 2 is un- known.	About 120 cuerdas could be used for pasture or minor crops; about 60 cuerdas woods; bal- ance unknown.
Maricao .....	5	3,018.....	About 580 cuerdas could be used for minor crops; about 700 woods; balance unknown.
Mayagüez .....	6	810.....	200 cuerdas for fiber plants; 30 for minor crops; 90 woods; balance unknown.
Nagabo .....	11	3,773.....	About 260 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture; about 140 good for sugar-cane if drained, and 800 woods; balance un- known.
Naranjito .....	2	96.....	For minor crops.
Patillas .....	21	5,668 pertaining to 20 properties, and one more whose acreage is unknown	About 70 cuerdas cotton; 825 minor crops; 460 woods; bal- ance unknown.
Peñuelas .....	6	694 pertaining to 5 prop- erties, and one whose acreage is unknown.	170 cuerdas minor crops; about 50 woodland; balance un- known.
Las Piedras.....	2	4,519.....	About 1,200 cuerdas minor crops; about 250 cotton, and the bal- ance woodland.
Ponce .....	16	729 pertaining to 8 prop- erties; the acreage of the remaining 8 is un- known.	About 320 cuerdas minor crops; 370 woodland; balance un- known.
Quebradillas....	1	500.....	About 200 cuerdas minor crops; a small area for sugar-cane; the balance woodland.
Río Grande.....	21	19,337 pertaining to 19 properties; the acre- age of the other 2 being unknown.	About 1,000 cuerdas cotton; 2,500 cuerdas minor crops; 5,600 woodland; balance unknown.
Río Piedras.....	8	3,128 pertaining to 6 properties; the acreage of the other 2 un- known.	70 cuerdas used by the Agricul- tural and Normal Schools; 400 sugar-cane; 270 minor crops; balance unknown.
Sabana Grande..	8	3,791 pertaining to 7 properties; the acreage of the other is un- known.	1,900 cuerdas minor crops; 1,400 woodland; balance unknown.
Salinas .....	31	4,360 pertaining to 31 properties; the acreage of the other 3 is un- known.	About 1,800 cuerdas minor crops; about 1,500 woodland; balance unknown.
San Germán.....	5	2,055.....	About 350 cuerdas pasture; 320 woodland; balance unknown.
San Juan .....	11	143 pertaining to 2 prop- erties; the acreage of the remaining 9 is un- known.	About 160 cuerdas suitable for building plots; a great part of swamp land in Santurce could be used for sugar-cane, if drained.
San Sebastián...	1	Unknown.....	Beds of bituminous limestone.
Santa Isabel.....	4	355 on 3 islands; acreage of the other unknown.	About 100 cuerdas minor crops; about 180 woodland; 50 cuerdas suitable for sugar-cane if drain- ed; balance unknown.
Toa Alta .....	1	20.....	Minor crops.
Toa Baja .....	1	2.....	Minor crops.
Utuaó .....	55	15,333 pertaining to 52 properties; acreage of the remaining 3 un- known.	3,500 cuerdas minor crops; 3,000 woodland; balance unknown.
Vega Baja .....	2	830.....	30 cuerdas minor crops; balance unknown.
Vieques .....	12	1,176.....	About 360 cuerdas minor crops or pastures; about 700 wood- land; balance unknown.



**Area and Class of Land Owned by the Insular Government in Various Parts of the Island—Continued.**

(1 cuerda=7,650 of an acre.)

Town.	Number of properties.	Number of cuerdas.	Class of land.
Yauco.....	15	3,540 pertaining to 12 properties; the acreage of the other 3 unknown.	About 380 cuerdas minor crops; 550 woodland; about 1,000 fiber plants; 200 suitable for sugar-cane, if drained.
Yabucoa.....	2	46 pertaining to 1 property; the acreage of the other unknown.	46 cuerdas minor crops; balance unknown.
Culebra Island..	8	1,140 pertaining to 3 properties; the acreage of the remaining 5 unknown.	Woodland, except a very small portion, minor crops.
Mona Island....		Unknown.....	About 300 cuerdas sugar-cane and various crops; balance woodland.
Monito Island..		Unknown.....	Unknown.
Desecheo Island		Unknown.....	Unknown.

**Steamship Fares and Travel Time Between San Juan and Various United States and Foreign Ports.**

San Juan to	First-class fare.		Time Required.
			<i>Days.</i>
New York.....	\$40.00	\$55.00	5
New Orleans.....	40.00	5.00	6
Galveston.....	50.00	5.00	7
*Havana.....	50.00	.....	8
*Santiago de Cuba.....	45.00	.....	5
†Kingston, Jamaica.....	50.00	.....	12
†Port au Prince, Haiti.....	40.00	.....	10
San Domingo City.....	22.00	.....	3
San Pedro de Macoris.....	20.00	22.00	2 to 3
St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.....	14.00	.....	1
Curacao.....	25.00	.....	2
‡Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	30.00	.....	5
La Guayra, Venezuela.....	25.00	.....	3
Caracas.....	.....	.....	.....
†Cádiz, Spain.....	120.00	150.00	14
†Barcelona, Spain.....	120.00	150.00	19
†Genoa, Italy.....	120.00	150.00	22

\* Most direct route; † includes various stops en route; ‡ weekly steamers between Maracaibo and Curacao; || by rail four hours from La Guayra.

**List of Government Telegraph and Telephone Stations.****Telegraph Stations.**

Adjuntas	Carolina	Juncos	Río Piedras
Aguada	Cayey	Lares	Sabana Grande
Aguadilla	Ceiba	Las Marías	Salinas
Aguas Buenas	Ciales	Manatí	San Germán
Aibonito	Cidra	Maricao	San Juan
Añasco	Coamo	Maunabo	San Lorenzo
Arecibo	Comerio	Mayagüez	San Sebastián
Arroyo	Corozal	Moca	Santa Isabel
Barceloneta	Fajardo	Morovis	Toa Alta
Barranquitas	Guayama	Naguabo	Utua
Barros	Gurabo	Naranjito	Vega Alta
Bayamón	Hatillo	Patillas	Vega Baja
Cabo Rojo	Humacao	Ponce	Vieques
Caguas	Isabela	Quebradillas	Yabucoa
Camuy	Juana Díaz	Río Grande	Yauco

**Telephone Stations.**

Adjuntas	Caguas	Lares	Ponce
Aguadilla	Cayey	Las Marías	Río Piedras
Aguas Buenas	Ciales	Manatí	San Juan
Aibonito	Cidra	Maricao	San Lorenzo
Arecibo	Comerio	Maunabo	San Sebastián
Barranquitas	Gurabo	Moca	Utua
Barros	Humacao	Morovis	Yabucoa
Bayamón	Juncos	Patillas	

**List of Insular Government Buildings.**

Executive Mansion	San Juan
Intendencia	San Juan
Diputación	San Juan
Audiencia	San Juan
Pabellón	San Juan
Fortaleza Nos. 3 and 5	San Juan
Fortaleza No. 2	San Juan
Beneficencia	San Juan
Penitentiary	San Juan
San Francisco Barracks	San Juan
San Francisco No. 60	San Juan
Public Works Storehouse, Terraplén	San Juan
Polvorín de San Sebastián	San Juan
Girls' Charity School, Santurce	San Juan
Boys' Charity School, Santurce	San Juan
Convalecencia	Río Piedras
Lepor Colony	Cabras Island
Government Building	Caguas
Government Building	Humacao
Jail and Court Building	Ponce

## List of Insular Government Buildings—Continued.

Blind Asylum.....	Ponce
Public Works Building.....	Ponce
Capitanía del Puerto.....	Playa de Ponce
Capitanía del Puerto.....	Playa de Mayagüez
Old Agricultural Station.....	Mayagüez
District Court Building.....	Arecibo
Industrial School Building.....	Arecibo
Tinglado de la Playa de Ponce.....	Ponce
Government Building.....	Vieques

## List of Highways Comprising the Insular Road System.

Section.	List of Insular Roads.	Kilometers.
San Juan-Ponce Playa.....		134.0
Cataño-Reyes-Católicos.....		18.5
Change in Road No. 2 for new location Reyes-Católicos Bridge.....		2.1
Reyes-Católicos-Vega Alta.....		8.4
Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....		2.5
Vega Baja-Manatí.....		0.8
Arecibo-Camuy.....		5.3
Camuy-Aguadilla.....		42.0
Aguadilla-Aguada.....		5.1
Mayagüez-Añasco.....		11.9
Mayagüez-San Germán.....		20.0
San Germán-Sabana Grande.....		8.0
Sabana Grande-Yauco.....		17.0
Ponce-Peñuelas.....		8.2
Cataño-Río Piedras.....		4.0
Ponce-Guayama.....		56.0
Guayama-Arroyo.....		7.0
Arroyo-Puente Blanco.....		4.0
Maunabo-Patillas.....		17.5
Yabucoa-Maunabo.....		9.0
Humacao-Yabucoa.....		15.0
Naguabo-Naguabo Playa.....		2.0
Humacao Playa-Naguabo Playa.....		4.2
Fajardo-Naguabo Playa.....		18.8
Mameyes-Fajardo.....		17.8
Loiza-Canóvanas.....		2.6
Río Piedras-Mameyes.....		32.2
Cayey-Guayama.....		26.0
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....		9.5
Caguas-Humacao Playa.....		39.9
Comerio-Barranquitas.....		16.5
Ponce-Arecibo.....		82.0
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....		10.3
San Lorenzo-Las Piedras.....		6.1
Aguadilla-San Sebastián-Lares.....		37.8

Section.	List of Insular Roads—Continued.	Kilometers.
Lares-Adjuntas .....		12.2
Bayamón-Comerio .....		27.3
Reyes-Católicos-Corozal .....		16.0
Carozal-Barros .....		6.1
Manatí-Ciales .....		13.0
Ciales-Juana Díaz .....		14.2
Puente Blanco-Patillas .....		3.0
Mayagüez-Las Marías .....		27.0
Lares-Arecibo .....		10.0
Consumo-Maricao .....		11.6
Alto Bandera-Jayuya .....		20.0
Barros-Barranquitas .....		16.4
Barranquitas-Albonito .....		10.8
Yauco Road No. 14 .....		7.0
Cabo Rojo Road No. 2 .....		5.8
San Germán-Lajas .....		2.0
Road No. 11-Morovis .....		12.0
Road No. 9-Naranjito .....		1.5
Road No. 1-Coamo Springs .....		5.0
Las Cruces-Cidra .....		8.2
Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto .....		6.2
Mayagüez-Las Vegas .....		16.3
Naguabo-Juncos .....		10.4
Añasco-San Sebastián .....		2.9
Cabo Rojo-San Germán .....		4.2
Vega Baja-Morovis .....		7.1
Vieques Road .....		5.0
Total .....		983.2

### West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.

Rates Payable in United States Currency.

	To the West Indies, Etc.	Per word.
Antigua .....		\$0.33
Barlados .....		.76
Colón .....		.79
Cuba, all points .....		.60
Curacao, via Guadeloupe .....		1.51
Dominica .....		.47
Granada .....		.74
Guadeloupe:		
Basse Terre .....		.41
Pointe à Pitre .....		.43
Guiana (British):		
Georgetown .....		1.27
Other points .....		1.29
Guiana (French), via Guadeloupe .....		1.31
Guiana (Dutch), via Guadeloupe .....		.91

## To the West Indies, Etc.—Continued.

Per word.

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Mole St. Nicholas.....	1. 10
Port-au-Prince and Cape Haiti.....	1. 35
Other points.....	1. 85

## Jamaica:

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San Domingo, via Guadeloupe.....	1. 33
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St. Thomas.....	. 09
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St. Vincent.....	. 65
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Port of Spain.....	. 86
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San Fernando.....	. 88
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Venezuela, via Guadeloupe, Barcelona, Carupano, Cumana, Higuerote, Maracaibo, Port la Mar, Puerto Cabello, and other points.....	1. 33
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## To North America and Europe, Via Havana.

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East of the Mississippi River.....	. 75
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Texas, Louisiana, and other points west of the Mississippi.....	. 80
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Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	. 75
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Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.....	. 75
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British Columbia and Manitoba.....	. 80
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Newfoundland.....	. 85
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Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium..	1. 00
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Norway, Denmark.....	1. 10
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Italy.....	1. 06
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## Spain:

Province of Barcelona.....	1. 13
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Other provinces.....	1. 15
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